



G E O R G E R.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To All to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved *William Innys, Richard Ware, Aaron Ward, John and Paul Knapton, John Clarke, Thomas Longman, John Osborn, Henry Whitridge, Richard Hett, Charles Hitch, Stephen Austen, Edmund Comyns, James Hodges, Andrew Millar, John and Henry Pemberton, and John Rivington*, Citizens and Booksellers of London, have, by their Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that they have been at very great Expence and Labour in compiling a Work, intituled,

A Complete SYSTEM of GEOGRAPHY;

Being a Description of all the Countries, Islands, Cities, Chief Towns, Harbours, Lakes, and Rivers, Mountains, Mines, &c. of the known World; shewing the Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, of the several Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, Principalities, Provinces, &c. Their Climate, Soil, and Produce; Their Principal Buildings, Manufactures, and Trade; Their Government, Policy, Religion, Manners, and Customs; and the Distance and Bearing of all the Principal Towns from one another: Comprehending the History of the Universe, both Antient and Modern, and the most material Revolutions and Changes that have happened in it, either by Conquest or Treaties; with whatever is curious and remarkable in the Works of Nature or Art. To which will be prefix'd, A Definition of Geography, as a Science; an Explanation of Maps; the Doctrine of the Sphere; the System of the World; and a Philosophical Treatise of the Earth, Sea, Air, and Meteors.

The Whole illustrated with SEVENTY MAPS,

All New-drawn and Engraved by Emanuel Bowen, according to the latest Discoveries and Surveys, and printed on distinct Half-sheets, the full Size of the Book, making of themselves a Complete Atlas, for all Gentlemen, Merchants, Mariners, and others who delight in History and Geography. This Work, extracted from several hundred Books of Travels and History, is brought down to the present Time; preserving all that is useful in the Fourth and last Edition of the Complete Geographer, publish'd under the Name of Herman Moll, &c. in one large Volume in Folio: Which Work the Petitioners, with the utmost Submission, apprehend may be of great Service to

All PERSONS concerned in TRADE and NAVIGATION:

And being desirous of reaping the Fruits of their very great Expence and Labour, and of enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from Printing and Vending the same, without any other Person interfering in their just Property, which they cannot prevent without Our Royal Licence and Protection; They have, therefore, most humbly prayed Us to grant them Our Royal Licence and Protection, For the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, in as ample Manner and Form as has been done in Cases of the like Nature: We, being graciously inclined to give Encouragement to all Works that may be of

Public USE and BENEFIT,

Are pleased to condescend to their Request; and do by these Presents (as far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Case made and provided) grant to the said *William Innys, Richard Ware, Aaron Ward, John and Paul Knapton, John Clarke, Thomas Longman, John Osborn, Henry Whitridge, Richard Hett, Charles Hitch, Stephen Austen, Edmund Comyns, James Hodges, Andrew Millar, John and Henry Pemberton, and John Rivington*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns,

Our Royal PRIVILEGE and LICENCE,

For the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said Work, during the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding and prohibiting all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to Re-print or Abridge the same, either in the like, or any other Volume or Volumes whatsoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Distribute any Copy thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent or Approbation of the said *William Innys, Richard Ware, Aaron Ward, John and Paul Knapton, John Clarke, Thomas Longman, John Osborn, Henry Whitridge, Richard Hett, Charles Hitch, Stephen Austen, Edmund Comyns, James Hodges, Andrew Millar, John and Henry Pemberton, and John Rivington*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, by Writing under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril: Whereof the Commissioners and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers of London, and all other Officers and Ministers, whom it may concern, are to take Notice, that strict Obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein signified.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Fifth Day of *December* 1743. in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

C A R T E R E T.

A
Complete SYSTEM
OF
GEOGRAPHY.

Being a DESCRIPTION of

All the Countries, Islands, Cities, Chief Towns, Harbours,
Lakes, and Rivers, Mountains, Mines, &c.

OF THE
KNOWN WORLD.

SHEWING THE
SITUATION, EXTENT, and BOUNDARIES

OF THE SEVERAL

Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, Principalities, Provinces, &c.

THEIR

Climate, Soil, and Produce; Their Principal Buildings, Manufactures, and Trade;
Their Government, Policy, Religion, Manners, and Customs;

AND THE

DISTANCE *and* BEARING of *all the* PRINCIPAL TOWNS *from one Another.*

COMPREHENDING

The History of the UNIVERSE, both Antient and Modern;

And the most MATERIAL

Revolutions *and* Changes *that have happen'd in it, either by Conquest or Treaties;*

WITH

Whatever is Curious and Remarkable in the Works of NATURE *or* ART.

To which is Prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY, as a Science:
AN EXPLANATION of MAPS:
The DOCTRINE of the SPHERE:

The SYSTEM of the WORLD:
And a PHILOSOPHICAL TREATISE of the
EARTH, SEA, AIR, and METEORS.

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Making of Themselves a COMPLETE ATLAS,

For the Use of all *Gentlemen, Merchants, Mariners, and Others*, who delight in HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY.

This WORK, Extracted from several Hundred Books of TRAVELS and HISTORY, is brought down
to the *Present Time*; Preserving All that is Useful in the Fourth and Last Edition of the
COMPLETE GEOGRAPHER, publish'd under the Name of HERMAN MOLL, &c.

L O N D O N,

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, RICHARD WARE, AARON WARD, JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON,
JOHN CLARKE, THOMAS LONGMAN, THOMAS OSBORNE, HENRY WHITRIDGE, RICHARD HETT,
CHARLES HITCH, STEPHEN AUSTEN, EDMUND COMYNS, JAMES HODGES, ANDREW MILLAR,
JOHN and HENRY PEMBERTON, and JOHN RIVINGTON.

M. DCC. XLIV.

E U R O P E.

Its Name.

THE Conjectures of Authors, with regard to the Etymology of the Name of EUROPE, have been so various, and some of them so romantic, that to mention them would rather perplex, than inform. But, however the Name be derived, it was called *Europa* by the Romans, as it is now by the Italians and Spaniards, and *Europe* by the French and English; but, by the Turks, *Rumeli* or *Alfrank*, *Frankoba* by the Georgians, and *Frankistan* by the rest of the People of Asia.

Boundary.

It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the South by the Mediterranean Sea, which divides it from Africa; on the East by Asia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine or Black Sea, and the *Palus Maotis*; and thence by a Line drawn from the River Tanais or Don, almost to the River Oby in Muscovy; and on the West it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.

Europe is extended between 34 and 80 Degrees North Latitude, and between 5 and 80 Degrees of Longitude, reckoning the first Meridian to pass through the Island of Teneriff: It contains in Breadth, as a Continent, from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in the Morea, about 2600 Miles; and in Length, from the Mouth of the River Oby in the East, to Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, West, about 2800 Miles.

Wherein preferable to the rest of the World.

Although Europe be the least of the four Parts of the World, it is, however, much to be preferred for the Mildness of the Air, the Fertility of the Soil throughout, the many navigable Rivers, the great Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wine, and Oil, and all Things necessary, not only for Sustenance, but even for the Luxury of Human Life; but especially for the Beauty, Strength, Courage, Ingenuity, and Wisdom, of its Inhabitants; the Excellency of their Governments, the Equity of their Laws, the Freedom of their Subjects, and, which surpasses all, the Sanctity of their Religion.

How peopled after the Flood.

Europe was peopled after the Flood, as is generally believed, by the Posterity of Japhet, who came from Asia Minor over the Hellespont into Greece; though some say, that those of Shem, passing by Land between the Caspian Sea and the *Palus Maotis*, went through Tartary and Scythia into Scandia, and thence afterwards into France, Germany, &c. Which of these Opinions is most to be credited, we know not: But be that as it will, Europe hath for many Ages been exceeding populous, and her Inhabitants illustrious for their Courage, Wisdom, and Virtue; by which they conquer'd the greatest Part of Asia and Africa, and subjected them to the two Empires of Greece and Rome: And, in these latter Ages, almost one half of the Earth that was formerly unknown, hath been discovered by Europeans, and possessed by the Colonies they have sent thither.

The Religions of Europe.

The CHRISTIAN RELIGION is professed throughout all Europe, except that Part of it possessed by the Turks. But, by reason of the Innovations made by the Church of Rome, the Western Church is divided; Italy, Spain, France, Part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with Poland, still following the Doctrine of the Church of Rome; whereas England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great Part of Germany, the United Provinces, Switzerland, &c. have embraced the Reformation, and profess the Protestant Religion. And in Muscovy, some Parts of Poland, in Wallachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia, and Greece, the Doctrine of the Eastern or Greek Church is followed.

In Learning.

For Learning and Arts the Europeans have been most renowned: All the Scholastic Sciences they have brought to a much greater Perfection than either the Asiatics or Africans ever did; and the Invention and Improvement of many useful and ingenious Arts, particularly Navigation, is wholly owing to the Genius and Industry of the Inhabitants of this Part of the World.

Languages.

The Languages of Europe are all derived from these six original ones, viz. the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic; different Dialects whereof, with accidental Additions, being the Languages of all the considerable Parts of Europe, except Tartary and Turkey.

The Dominions of Europe are chiefly Monarchical, but exceedingly more easy and gentle than those of Asia and Africa.

The principal Sovereignities of Europe are as follow;

The EMPIRES of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Germany,} \\ \text{Russia,} \\ \text{Turkey.} \end{array} \right.$ Empires.

The KINGDOMS of

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Great Britain and Ireland,} \\ \text{France,} \\ \text{Spain,} \\ \text{Portugal,} \\ \text{Sweden,} \\ \text{Denmark,} \\ \text{Poland,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hungary,} \\ \text{Bohemia,} \\ \text{Prussia,} \\ \text{Sardinia,} \\ \text{Naples and Sicily (which are} \\ \text{term'd, The Two SICILIES);} \end{array} \right.$ Kingdoms.

And the POPEDOM of Rome.

The REPUBLICS of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Venice,} \\ \text{United Netherlands,} \\ \text{Switzerland,} \\ \text{The Grisons,} \\ \text{Genoa,} \\ \text{Lucca,} \end{array} \right.$ Republics.

And the small Republics of Geneva and Ragusa.

Next to these may be reckon'd the Electorates of Germany, whose Princes chuse the Emperor; of whom the three first are Spiritual, and all the others Temporal Princes; viz.

The Archbishopricks and Electorates of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mentz,} \\ \text{Triers,} \\ \text{Cologne,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Temporal} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bavaria,} \\ \text{Saxony,} \\ \text{Brandenburg,} \\ \text{Palatine,} \\ \text{Brunswic Lunenburg,} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$ Temporal
And the Kingdom of Bohemia.

There are, besides these, no less than three hundred Subaltern Sovereignities in Germany, Italy, &c. whose Possessors, whether Spiritual, as Archbishops and Bishops; or Temporal, as Princes, Landgraves, Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, &c. tho' they are Tributaries or Feoffees to the Emperor, or some other superior Prince, have Authority in their own Estates.

Of the SPIRITUAL, the most considerable are,

The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.
The Grand Master of Malta.
The Grand Prior of Malta, who is also call'd, The Other Sovereigns
Grand Prior of Germany. Spiritual and
The Archbishop of Saltzburg; and Twenty-one Bishops in Germany.
The Abbots and Princes of Fulda in Germany, St. Gall in Switzerland, and some others.

Of the TEMPORAL, the most considerable are,

The Archduke of Austria. Temporal.
The Great Duke of Tuscany.
The Landgraves of Hesse $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cassel,} \\ \text{Reinfels,} \\ \text{Darmstat,} \\ \text{Homburg.} \end{array} \right.$ Landgraves.

The Dukes of Savoy, and Modena, &c. in Italy. The Dukes, Duchies of Milan, Mantua, Mirandola, Parma, and Placentia, are, at present, in the House of Austria: The Dukes of Mecklenburg, Wirtemberg, Holstein, Saxe-Weymar, Eysenach, Gotha, &c. in Germany;
And the Duke of Courland, in Poland.

The Princes of Anhalt, Aremberg, Hohenzollern, Nassau, Princes, and East Friseland, Furstemberg, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Tour and Taxis, &c. in Germany.

The Marquisses of Baden, Dourlach, Brandenburg, Culmbach, and Brandenburg-Anspach, in Germany.

The Counts of Hanau, Solms, Traun, Schlick, Starem-Count, &c. berg, &c.

Besides these, there are the Cham of the European Tartary, the Hospodars of Wallachia, Moldavia, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN,

BRITANNIA in General.

Extent of Great Britain.

BRITAIN, an Island, large, populous, rich, and fruitful, is in Longitude (*Teneriff* being the Meridian) 9 Degrees 45 Minutes at the *Land's End* (*Cornwall*); and at the *South Foreland* in *Kent* 17 Degrees 15 Minutes; in all, 7 Degrees and a half. Its Latitude, at the *Lizard Point*, (*Cornwall*) is 50 Degrees; and the *Headland* at *Caithness*, *Scotland*, 59. So that the Astronomical Length, at 60 Miles to a Degree, is just 540 Miles; but, according to the Geometrical Measure of *English* Statute Miles, which is 69 Miles and 864 Feet to a Degree, the true Length of the Island is 622 Miles and a half. Its Breadth being as aforesaid, 7 Degrees and a half, and the Measurement from the *Land's End* to the *South Foreland* in *Kent*, being between 50 and 51 North Latitude, the Parallel there gives 38 Miles to a Degree of Longitude; the true Breadth therefore is 285 Miles. All former Schemes of the Longitude, Latitude, and Extent of *Great Britain* are erroneous, at least in all Books of Geography I have seen: For the Extract being made from *Camden*, whose Account is above 150 Years old, where the Latitude is too Northerly, and the Longitude, from *Teneriff*, 7 Degrees too much; no Wonder the later Authors are faulty, who too securely copy after so great an Authority. And as none, hitherto, has thought fit to make the above Calculations, 'tis presum'd this regular Account will be favourably taken. The old Writers differ exceedingly in their Accounts of this Matter: But their Authority is not much to be heeded; for few of those Writers knew the Island; and those who did, had not such an Acquaintance with it, as to take its Dimensions with a tolerable Exactness. Among the Antients it was esteemed so considerable, that they called it *Insula Magna*; and *Cæsar* went yet higher, boasting he had found another World.

Its Form and Boundaries.

The Form of it is triangular, the *Land's End*, the *Dover Head*, and *Caithness*, shooting out into so many Promontories, and making the three Corners. Its Boundary, the Sea, has several Names, adapted to the several Shores. On the North it is call'd the *Northern Sea*; on the West, the *Irish Sea*; on the South, the *Chanel*; and, on the East, the *German Ocean*. This Advantage of the Sea surrounding it, as it is a Security against Enemies, so 'tis also against the violent Colds to which the Climate would otherwise be exposed; for the Tides, and constant Motion of the Sea, send us in a kindly sort of Vapour, which qualifies the natural Sharpness of the Air, even to such a Degree, that in some Parts of *France* and *Italy* they feel more of the Winter than we do in *England*.

Its Soil.

The Soil doth, in a great measure, owe its Fertility to the same Cause; the Vapours not only mollifying the Air, and by that means nourishing every Vegetable, but they also furnish us with gentle Showers, in their proper Seasons; insomuch that our Ancestors believed this must needs be the Fortunate Island, so much talk'd of by the Antients; as having, of all others, the best Claim to those natural Blessings and Delights with which they made that happy Place to abound. I know not whether it was more the Courage and Vigour of these Westerly Inhabitants, than any natural Cause, which gave Rise to the Opinion, that the farther West we go, the Constitutions of the People are more firm, and their Courage greater.

Mountains.

That Part of *Great Britain* which lies towards the Western Ocean is mountainous, as *Cornwall*, *Wales*, and many large Tracts of *Scotland*; but the inner Parts are, generally, a plain champaign Country, abounding with Corn and Pasture. The most remarkable Mountain, as it may be call'd, is that continued Ridge which runs from South to North, dividing, as it were, the whole Island into the East and West Parts, and is by some Writers call'd, *The English Apennine*.

Islands.

Great Numbers of smaller Islands lie round it; some single, as the *Isle of Wight*, the *Isle of Man*, &c. others, as it were, in Clusters; as the *Cassiterides*, the *Orcades*, and other little Slips, that are scattered all along the Coast of *Scotland*. It has, on all Sides, very convenient Harbours; and is accommodated with navigable Rivers in abundance, which convey the Riches of the Sea, and of foreign Nations, into the very Heart of the Kingdom: Of all the rest, these three are by far the most considerable, the *Thames*, the *Severn*, and the *Humber*; which carry along with them, into the Sea, vast Numbers of lesser Rivers: Their Course, with the Cities and Towns they touch upon, is better represented in the Map, than they could be by a Numeration of Particulars.

Inhabitants, particularly the Cornish.

The Inhabitants of the several Parts are of a different Original: Those of *Cornwall* and *Wales* are, in a great measure, the Posterity of the antient *Britons*; who, upon

the Invasion, first of the *Picts*, and then of the *Saxons*, betook themselves to those mountainous Corners and Outskirts; and have, ever since, preserved both their Language, and many of their Families, from any Mixture of Foreigners. Of late Years, indeed, the *Cornish* are come over to the *English* Language, Modes, and Ways of Living. And the *Welsh* are not less polite, both as to Customs, Language, and other Circumstances of Life. The *Scots* are originally *Irish*, but not without a Mixture of *Picts*, who, though they were subdued by the former, and fell under their Government, could not yet be entirely cut off, any more than the Conquered usually are in other Kingdoms. *Bede*, *Camden*, *Usher*, *Stillingfleet*, and many other Historians, are very positive, that the West Parts of *Scotland* were peopled from *Ireland*; and the *Irish*, which is their Language, puts it beyond all Dispute: But the exact Time when this did happen, is a Point the Learned still differ about; while the Natives are fond of their own extraordinary Antiquity, and their Neighbours will not suffer them to run up their Original too high.

As for *ENGLAND*, though the *Britons* were for many hundred Years in full Possession of it, and, after that, the *Romans* made a considerable Figure among us, yet we cannot well imagine there is much of the Blood of either Nation among us at this Day. The real *Britons*, indeed, may, with some Reason, value themselves upon their Descent from the *Romans*, with whom, in such a vast Length of Time, they could not but have frequent Intermarriages, and so incorporate themselves, as it were, into one People: This they may insist upon with more Reason, and less Vanity, than some among them do, who are fond of deriving their Origin from the *Trojans*, at first-hand: But whoever considers, how the foreign Wars, under the latter Emperors, cleared this Kingdom of the *Romans*, and how the prevailing Power of the *Saxons* swept off the miserable *Britons*, will have but a mean Opinion of our Title to a Descent from either. It is true, we have more of the *Roman* Language to shew than the *Welsh* have; but we had it at second-hand only, from the *Normans*; whereas the Remains these produce, have been deriv'd to them from Age to Age, ever since their mutual Correspondence with the *Romans*: So that the *Saxons*, and likewise the *Danes*, who, for many Years, over-ran the whole Kingdom, and the *Normans*, who conquered it, are the principal Ingredients of the *English* Nation at this Day.

And as we are a Compound of the Northern Nations, and of the *Norman*, with *French*, so we seem to retain something of the Humour and Temper of both, keeping a Mean between the two: The *Frenchman* is brisk, gay, and airy; the *Hollander* and *German* unactive, heavy, and unwieldy; the *Englishman* has neither so much of the first Qualities, as to carry him to Levity; nor of the second, as to make him fairly chargeable with Dulness; his Fancy does not out-run his Judgment, nor his Judgment suppress his Fancy: This Difference is very remarkable in two Particulars, War and Learning: In War, what more notorious than the Slowness of the *German*, the Quickness of the *French*, and the Firmness and Bravery of the *English*? In Learning, nothing is more apparent than the Bulks of Lectures, Comments, and Common-places, which the first have given us; the little Whimsies, airy Sallies, and pert Essays, we have had from the Second; and the solid Argument, substantial Matter, and true Philosophy, from the last. The *French*, indeed, have done great Honour to Learning, under the Protection of a Prince, who established a more lasting Name by his eminent Patronage of that, than by the Progress of his Arms: Also they have this Advantage, that their Language being understood in most Parts of *Europe*, conveys their Learning as far as it reaches. Could but our *English* Tongue be settled in as many Parts of the World, or would our Great Men make themselves Masters of the *Latin* Tongue, and write in a Language so universally known, our Books would undoubtedly make their own Way; they would carry Instruction abroad, and bring Reputation to our own Kingdom. Our Divinity, particularly, as it is grave and substantial, is so admir'd by Foreigners, that great Numbers of *Germans*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, and other Nations, come over to *England* to see our Universities, to observe our Method of Preaching, and to learn our Language, in order to profit by our Writings.

Tho' *Julius Cæsar's* Stay here was short, and his Knowledge of the Affairs of the Natives but small, he having rather discover'd the Island than subjected it, yet when he observes, that such of the *Gauls* as desir'd to be instructed in the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Druids*, came over into *Britain*

tain for that Purpose, 'tis plain that this was then the Religion of the Country; especially as he has told us, how at that Time 'twas the current Opinion, that the Discipline of the Druids came originally out of *Britain*, and was thence transplanted into *Gaul*. This was their Religion till the Plantation of *Christianity*, for which their old Persuasion, which was the Belief of One God, and of the Immortality of the Soul, may seem in some measure to have pav'd the Way. How early *Christianity* was introduc'd here, is a Point which has been much disputed. Some will have it, that *Joseph of Arimathea* came over from *Gaul*, and preach'd it here: But this in several Particulars is deem'd a monkish Forgery: The general Tradition is, that at the Request of King *Lucius*, Pope *Eleutherius* sent *Eleuthanus* and *Meduanus* hither to preach *Christianity*; an Opinion which is discuss'd at large by Archbishop *Usher* and Dr. *Stillingfleet*, the latter of whom proves it to have been planted here by St. *Paul*. Be this as it was; when the *Saxons* invaded *England*, the Christian Religion was drove and confin'd to that poor Corner, *Cornwall*, which was the Shelter of the *Britons*; and nothing but Paganism prevail'd with the Sword of those Conquerors, till Pope *Gregory* sent over *Austin* the Monk, who laid such a Foundation for *Christianity*, that his Successors gain'd Ground apace, and in some Years propagated it thro' the whole Nation: For such was the pious Zeal of those Times, that Religion quickly received Encouragement from all Hands, and Kings and Princes honoured it with Religious Houses and Churches in great Numbers. Thus it went on without Interruption, till the *Danes* broke in upon them, who, from an innate Barbarity, and their Hatred to Religion, as well as a Thirst after the Treasure of those holy Places, spared none that lay in their Way, but burnt and plundered where-ever they came. Upon an Accommodation with that People, it revived, and spread mightily; so that *England*, for Number of Religious Houses, was perhaps as considerable as any Part of *Europe*, till King *Henry VIII.* had them dissolved by Act of Parliament, when (quitting his Subjection to the See of *Rome*) he reform'd the Corruptions that had crept in among us, and established the Protestant Religion.

Language.

The first Language of this Nation was *British*, which (as well as the People and Religion) was driven off by the *Saxons*, and succeeded by theirs. By the *Danish* Invasions, indeed, a Mixture of that Tongue crept into *England*, but did not cause any considerable Alterations, especially as to the Fundamentals, wherein the *Danish* and *Saxon* agree pretty much. But the *Norman* Conqueror, as soon as he was settled in his new Territories, discourag'd both, and so far establish'd the *Norman*, that, before the End of *Henry II.* (what by Contraction of the old, and Interpolations of the new) we find the true native *Saxon* moulded into quite another Form. For how should it be otherwise? The public Pleadings were in *French*; *French* was the Language of the Court; and Children were to learn no other: And even at this Day, altho' the *English* Language (in itself more copious and masculine than the verbose and frothy *French* Tongue, however suitable that is to the Humour of a vain effeminate People) has had its old native Stock enrich'd and enlarg'd by many auxiliary Terms from the *Latin* and *Greek*, two Languages much better adapted than the other, to the solid and manly Genius of the *English*; yet some of our own Writers have fancy'd a Harshness in their Mother Tongue, which nothing could soften, but a Mixture of *French* Phrases. Hence it is, that certain *English Word-Merchants*, in Contempt of their own more substantial Wares at Home, have, especially of late Years, wantonly imported Numbers of *French* Terms, which our News-writers, more than any other Set of Men, have been fond of Retailing, and inoculating, as it were, into our Language; inasmuch that a plain *English Reader* is often at a Loss to understand an *English Gazette*, without a *French* Vocabulary.

The Descent and
antient State of
the Britons.

The *British* Language is so much of a piece with the old *Gaulish* (as near as we can judge by the broken Remains left us of the latter); the Customs of both Nations were so alike; and 'tis likewise so natural to imagine, that after the Multiplication of Mankind, in their Progress Westward, and their Quest after new Countries, they should come over from *Gaul* into *Britain*, lying within Sight; that, no doubt, its Sea-coasts were peopled from *Gaul*; and this Mr. *Camden*, the great Oracle of our Nation, upon these Subjects, has put beyond Dispute: For he considered the Pretences of the Descent of the *Britons* from the *Trojans* so exactly, and so plainly prov'd it a Mistake, that if any thing could, nothing need to be added to what he has said. *Julius Cæsar* was succeeded here by *Claudius*, who by his own Conduct, and that of *Aulus Plautius*, made his way into the more inward Parts of the Island, by the Defeat of the *Britons*. After these, *Vespasian*, *Publius Ostorius*, and *Paulinus Suetonius*, proved very troublesome to the Inhabitants, who omitted no Opportunities of returning their Kindness, by surprising the *Roman* Legions, entering into Confederacies against their new Governors, and, more than once, breaking out into actual Rebellion. But it was *Agricola*, who under *Vespasian*, *Titus*,

and *Domitian*, gave the finishing Stroke to the Conquest of *Britain*; not by the Severities us'd by his Predecessors, but by Good Humour and Courtesy: 'Tis true, he was almost continually engaging one Party or other of the Inhabitants for Eight Years together; but unless his mild Temper had seconded this Success of his Arms, tho' he might have quelled them for the present, yet would he have left them in an intire Hatred to their *Roman* Lords, and a full Resolution to take Arms upon the first Opportunity; by which means the Supplies necessary to support the Garisons would have cost the *Romans* more than all the Revenue of the Country was worth; but he observed, he had a stubborn intrepid People to deal with, a Nation that was inur'd to all Kinds of Hardship, and to the last degree tenacious of their Liberty and Independency; and therefore, instead of Threatnings, (which could not work upon them) *Agricola* had recourse to artful Insinuations; and, introducing among them the *Roman* Customs, and Modes of Living, he by degrees lessen'd their Aversion to their Conquerors.

After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* came over, upon this Occasion: In the Reign of *Valentinian* the younger, the Necessities of the Empire obliged the *Romans* not only to recall most of their own Forces out of *Britain*, but also to drain it almost of its own Strength, by their frequent Levies of its Natives. The *Scots* and *Picts* laid hold of this Opportunity to plunder the Frontiers, and make Inroads into the Territories of the *Britons*, who by this time were quite dispirited; so that all the Refuge they had, was to fly to the *Romans*, who had neither left them Forces to protect them, nor (which is worse) Courage to stand upon their own Guard. The *Romans* were too warmly engaged, nearer home, to relieve them; upon which the *Britons* sent the same Request to the *Saxons*, who had convinced them of their Courage, by their frequent Piracies upon their Coasts, even while the *Romans* continued in *England*; so that we find under the latter Emperors the *Comes Litoris Saxonici*, or Count of the *Saxon Shore*, to have been a standing Officer, whose Business it was to guard the Sea-coasts against their Descents and Depredations. Upon this Application, the *Saxons* came over, repell'd the Enemy, and were mightily pleas'd with their new Quarters. In short, they began to lay hold on all Occasions of a Quarrel with the *Britons*, pretended they had not stood to their Terms, banish'd the old Inhabitants, and made themselves Masters of the greatest Part of *England*.

About the Year 800. the *Danes*, tho' they had not so fair a Pretence of coming over, yet by main Force edg'd themselves in among the *Saxons*, and used Them much at the same rate as that People had done the *Britons*: They robb'd and plunder'd till they forced them to a Composition, and had Lands assign'd them in several Parts of the Kingdom: Nor were they content with this, but made frequent Incursions into their Neighbours Territories, which occasioned the raising of that sort of Tax called *Danegelt*, a Bribe to keep them from over-running the Kingdom: But neither did this do; for their Insolence was such, that the *English* were provok'd to enter into a Plot, and, in one Night, put them all to the Sword. *Sueno* King of the *Danes*, to revenge the Injury, invaded *England* with a strong Army, and possess'd himself of the Crown, which was enjoy'd only by four Kings of that Race, and then returned to the *Saxons*.

Scarce had the *Saxons* recover'd their antient Rights and Government, but they fell into a worse Confusion, upon the Death of *Edward* the Confessor, an easy Prince, more devoted to what he thought the Duties of Religion, than to secular Affairs: For, he leaving no Issue behind him, the Title to the Crown was contested by two very powerful Parties, who yet had neither of them a Right to it; *Edgar Atheling* of the *Saxon* Line, being then alive. One of these was *Harold*, Earl *Gedwin's* Son, who took Advantage of *Edgar's* Minority, and possess'd himself of the Throne: The other was *William Duke of Normandy*, afterwards stiled the Conqueror, who, by virtue of the Confessor's Promise when he was banish'd into *Normandy*, and also of *Harold's* Obligation to see it discharged, imagin'd he had fairer Pretensions than any other: In Support of which, he landed with a powerful Army, conquer'd the *English* in a set Battle, (wherein *Harold* was slain) and immediately took Possession of the Government.

Of the Administration of the antient *Britons*, we have these two general Hints left us by *Julius Cæsar*: That in Times of Peace the Druids had the Conduct of all Civil Affairs; and that in War they chose some one of remarkable Courage to be General of their Forces. The *Romans* govern'd it by their Proprætors, and other subordinate Officers, who were to act by Instructions from *Rome*, and they had Legions ready for their Defence upon any emergent Occasion.

But the *Saxons*, as they gained Ground, settled distinct Kingdoms, which, upon their intire Conquest of the Nation, amounted to Seven, and have been since therefore stiled the *Saxon Heptarchy*: The Names of them, with their Extent and Jurisdiction, are as follow:

1. The

The Saxon Heptarchy.

1. The Kingdom of Kent contained the County of } Kent.
2. The Kingdom of the South-Saxons contained the Counties of } Suffex
Surrey.
3. The Kingdom of the East-Angles contained the Counties of } Norfolk
Suffolk
Cambridge, with the Isle of Ely.
4. The Kingdom of the West-Saxons contained the Counties of } Cornwall
Devon
Dorset
Somerset
Wilts
Hants
Berks.
Lancaster
York
Durham
Cumberland
Westmorland
Northumberland, and Scotland to the Fryth of Edinburg.
5. The Kingdom of Northumberland contained the Counties of } Essex
Middlesex, and Part of Hertfordshire.
6. The Kingdom of the East-Saxons contained the Counties of } Gloucester
Hereford
Worcester
Warwick
Leicester
Rutland
Northampton
Lincoln
Huntingdon
Bedford
Buckingham
Oxford
Stafford
Derby
Shropshire
Nottingham
Chester, and the other Parts of Hertfordshire.
7. The Kingdom of Mercia contained the Counties of }

But tho' these were distinct Kingdoms, and continually at War with one another, yet still there was a Face of Monarchy in the Nation, and the Prince that was most powerful of the Seven, generally lorded it over the rest, as if they had been only so many tributary Kings; but, the Conqueror always taking the Dominions of the Enemy into his own Kingdom, they all came at last into that of the *West Saxons*, under King *Egbert*, who ordered the whole Kingdom to be styled *Engla-land*, now contracted into *England*.

The present Ecclesiastical Government.

The Church of *England* is governed by two Archbishops, and twenty-five Bishops. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Primate of ALL *England*; the Archbishop of *York* is Primate of *England*, but not of ALL *England*; a Controversy which caused many hot Disputes and Quarrels, but was at last determined in Favour of *Canterbury*, against all the Pleas and Arguments brought by the other for Independency and Freedom. The Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, with their Extent and Jurisdiction, will best appear from the following Scheme :

Within the Province of *Canterbury*, which hath Part of Kent for its own peculiar Diocese, are,

Rochester, containing The other Part of Kent.
London { Essex, Middlesex, and Part of Hertfordshire.
Chichester { Suffex.
Winchester { Hampshire, Surrey, and the Isle of Wight, with Guernsey and Jersey.
Salisbury { Wiltshire and Berkshire.
Exeter { Devonshire and Cornwall.
Bath and Wells { Somersetshire.
Gloucester { Gloucestershire.
Worcester { Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire.
Hereford { Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire.
Litchfield and Coventry { Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the other Parts of Warwickshire and Shropshire.
Lincoln { Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and the other Part of Hertfordshire.
Fly { Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely.
Norwich { Norfolk and Suffolk.
Oxford { Oxfordshire.
Peterborough { Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire.
Bristol { Dorsetshire.

To these add four in *Wales*; *St. Davids*, *Llandaff*, *Bangor*, and *St. Asaph*.

Within the Province of *York*, which hath *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire* for its peculiar Diocese, are,

Chester, containing { Cheshire, *Richmondshire*, *Lancashire*, Part of *Cumberland*, and of *Westmorland*, *Flintshire*, and *Denbighshire*.
Durham { The Bishoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*.
Carlisle { Part of *Cumberland* and of *Westmorland*.
Sodor { The Isle of *Man* :

Whose Bishop, not being a Baron, has no Seat in Parliament; as all the others have, where they sit both as Bishops and Barons; and the two Archbishops sit there with the Rank of Dukes, being address'd with the Title of Grace.

'Tis observable, that the Archbishop of *Canterbury* writes himself such *Divina Providentiâ*, but all the other Bishops *Divina Permissione*.

As to the Precedency of these, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is first, *York* second, *London* third, *Durham* fourth, *Winchester* fifth, and the rest according to Order of Consecration.

As in the Civil Government the Parliament is the supreme Court, so is a Synod in the Ecclesiastical, call'd among us a Convocation, wherein Matters of Doctrine and Discipline are stated and determined, and by the King and Parliament passed into Laws.

The most remarkable Divisions of *England* are these The Divisions of England.

1. That of the Romans into *Britannia Prima*, *Secunda*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, *Valentia*, *Flavia Caesariensis*. The Bounds of these several Branches can only be gathered from Conjecture. *Britannia Prima* seems to have been the South Part of *Britain*. *Secunda* probably was *Wales*. *Maxima Caesariensis* and *Valentia* seem to have been those Countries that lay upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*. And *Flavia Caesariensis* was, like enough, the Heart of *England*.

2. That of the Saxons into their Heptarchy, or Seven Kingdoms.

3. That of King *Alfred* into Hundreds (call'd, in some Parts of *England*, *Wapentakes*) and Counties.

Besides these, the Romans branch'd it into so many several People, the Names whereof are generally of a British Original, relating either to the Figure of the Place, the Nature of the Soil, or the Disposition of the Inhabitants. This Division cannot be more conveniently represented, than in a Table along with the Counties of *England*, as they stand at this Day, and fall within the Bounds of the several People.

<i>Danmonii.</i>	<i>Nottinghamshire</i>
<i>Cornwall</i>	<i>Derbyshire.</i>
<i>Devonshire.</i>	<i>Cornavii.</i>
<i>Durotriges.</i>	<i>Warwickshire</i>
<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	<i>Worcestershire</i>
<i>Belgae.</i>	<i>Staffordshire</i>
<i>Somersetshire</i>	<i>Shropshire</i>
<i>Wiltshire</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Silures.</i>
<i>Isle of Wight.</i>	<i>Herefordshire</i>
<i>Atrebates.</i>	<i>Radnorshire</i>
<i>Berkshire.</i>	<i>Brecknockshire</i>
<i>Regni.</i>	<i>Monmouthshire</i>
<i>Surrey</i>	<i>Glamorganshire.</i>
<i>Suffex.</i>	<i>Dimetæ.</i>
<i>Cantium.</i>	<i>Carmarthenshire</i>
<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Pembrokehire</i>
<i>Dobuni.</i>	<i>Cardiganshire.</i>
<i>Glostershire</i>	<i>Ordovices.</i>
<i>Oxfordshire.</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire</i>
<i>Gattiuchlani.</i>	<i>Merionethshire</i>
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	<i>Carnarvonshire</i>
<i>Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Anglesey, Mona</i>
<i>Hertfordshire.</i>	<i>Denbighshire</i>
<i>Trinobantes.</i>	<i>Flintshire.</i>
<i>Middlesex</i>	<i>Brigantes.</i>
<i>Essex.</i>	<i>West-riding</i>
<i>Iceni.</i>	<i>East-riding</i>
<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>North-riding</i>
<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Richmondshire</i>
<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Bishoprick of Durham</i>
<i>Huntingdonshire.</i>	<i>Lancashire</i>
<i>Coritani.</i>	<i>Westmorland</i>
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	<i>Cumberland.</i>
<i>Leicestershire</i>	<i>Ottadini.</i>
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	<i>Northumberland.</i>
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	

CORNWALL.

C O R N W A L L.

Situation and Name.

THIS County extends the farthest of any Part of Great Britain to the West, and is suppos'd, by reason of its rocky Hills, of which several are to this Day call'd *Carn*, to derive its Name partly from that Word, which in the *British* Language means *Rock*, and partly from the People call'd *Gaules*, or *Wauls*, who fled hither from the *Saxons*; tho' some think it to be deriv'd from the *Latin* *Cornu*, or the *British* *Kern*, which signifies *Horn*, because of the Form of the Two Promontories with which it shoots into the Sea, viz. the *Land's End*, and *Lizard Point*.

Extent and Contents.

'Tis bounded by the *English Channel*, on the South; *St. George's Channel*, on the West; the *Bristol Channel*, on the North; and 'tis parted from *Devonshire* on the East, by the River *Tamer*. From East to West, 'tis about 70 Miles; about 40 broad near *Devonshire*; but, not above 5 from *Mounts Bay* to *St. Ives*, where 'tis narrowest. It has 9 Hundreds, 21 Parliamentary Boroughs, 27 Market Towns, 89 Vicarages, 161 Parish Churches, besides Chapels of Ease, and betwixt 12 and 1300 Villages; the Whole containing about 25,000 Houses, and 126,000 Inhabitants. Its Circumference is computed at 150 Miles; and its Acres at about 960,000; but, according to a Survey made in the Reign of King *Edward I.* as related by Mr. *Carew*, it contained then 1,500,000; which makes it probable, that the *Scilly Islands* were once a Part of it, tho' since divided from it by the Sea, which is therefore call'd the *Lioness*.

Rivers.

Its chief Rivers are, the *Tamer* and *Hamel*: The former, which rises near *Hartland*, in the North Side of the County, runs to the South, and falls into the *Channel* at *Plymouth*: The latter falls into the *Bristol Channel* at *Padstow*.

Air, Soil, and Produce.

The Air is clear and healthful, but sharp; and its being almost encompass'd with the Sea, subjects it to violent Flaws of Wind. The Spring here is observ'd to be more backward, but the Summer more temperate: The Autumn Fruits and the Corn-harvest, later than elsewhere in *England*; but the Winter milder. The Country, tho' so mountainous and rocky, has all kinds of Soil: In the Valleys there is Plenty of Pasture; and the Land near the Sea is manur'd with a Sea-weed, call'd *Ore-wood*; and a fat sort of Sand, form'd by the Grating of the Shells, which the Wash of the Sea rolls and dashes against one another. Here are the best Slate Tiles, which are not only used in *England*, but exported in great Quantities abroad; as also the Moor-stone (so call'd, because found in moorish Grounds) which is of great Use for facing Windows, Doors, and Chimneys; and, when polish'd, looks as well as the *Egyptian* Granite. It abounds with Mines of Tin and Lead; and, along with the Tin, a yellow Ore is dug, call'd *Mundic*, which affords Copper as good as the *Swedish*. The Ore emits a suffocating Vapour, and the Water that runs from it, after 'tis burnt, is poisonous, tho', before, 'tis a speedy Cure for Wounds.

Quality of its Mundic Waters.

Their Horses, and other Cattle, are generally small. Their Sheep have, for most part, no Horns; but their Flesh is very good, and the Wooll finer than those that have. As they have no Deer, but the Fallow-kind in particular Parks, some Gentlemen let their Black Cattle run wild, and then hunt and kill them like Deer; tho' they have Foxes, Badgers, and Otters enough to yield them Sport.

The Spanish Capon.

In their Rivers and Bays are Trout, Lobsters, Oysters, Plaice, Soles, &c. but those they profit most by, are Pilchards, (call'd the *Spanish Capon*) because the *Spaniards* serve them up, dress'd with Oil and Limon as a Dainty: They swarm upon their Coasts from July to November, in such Quantities, that half a Million have been caught at one Draught, and 800 or 900 Hogheads fill'd with them in a Season, at one Fishery, viz. at *Moushole* near *Mounts Bay*.

The Cornish Chough.

Here are Multitudes of Sea-fowl, with Woodcocks, and other Land-fowl; but the most remarkable is that call'd the *Cornish Chough*, a ravenous sort of Crow, with a red Bill and Feet, which breeds on the Coast, between the *Land's End* and the *Lizard Point*. 'Tis such a Thief, that those which are kept tame and full-fed, will carry away and hide Knives, Forks, Spoons, and the like; or even Money that it finds about a House; and such an *Incendiary* too, that sometimes they are said to have stollen Firebrands, or lighted Candles, and by lodging them in Thatch, Corn, or Hay, set Houses and Barns on Fire.

Trade and Manufacture.
1. *Tin.*

Their chief Metal and Manufacture is *TIN*. When the Ore is brought above Ground in the Stone, 'tis broke with Hammers, and then carry'd to the Stamping Mills, which make it ready for other Mills, whereby 'tis ground to Powder. After 'tis wash'd and clear'd from Earth, &c. 'tis melted at the Blowing-houses into Pigs of three or four Hundred Weight, mark'd with the Owner's Name, and the Value is set upon it at the Coining-house, where 'tis

assay'd, to know what it is worth. The Times for coining or marking it, are *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*; and for such as have not their Tin then ready, there is a Post-coinage at *Lady-day* and *Christmas*. The Stamp is, the Seal of the Duchy of *Cornwall*. The Tanners are regulated by *Stannary Laws*, so call'd from *Stannum*, the *Latin* Word for Tin; and the Tryals of their Causes are by Juries, return'd by the Mayors of the *Stannary Towns*; for which Purpose, Courts are held by the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, who has also a Deputy. When all the legal Duties are satisfy'd, the Tinner may sell his Tin where he will; only if the King, or the Duke of *Cornwall*, have a mind to be Purchasers, they have the Right of Pre-emption. How long these Mines have been discover'd or operated, cannot be ascertain'd; but it appears, that they were work'd by the *Britons* in the Time of the *Romans*; and that the *Phenicians* traded hither for Tin. The *Saxons* seem to have neglected the Mines; but, after the *Normans* came over, the Earls of *Cornwall* were so enrich'd by them, that from time to time they granted the Tanners new Officers and Privileges: One is, That no *Englishman* in that Duchy shall pay Custom for exporting *Cornish Cloth*; a Privilege which was first granted them by *Edward the Black Prince*, and has been always enjoy'd by them, in Consideration of their paying 4s. for the Coinage of every Hundred Weight of Tin, whereas *Devonshire* pays no more than 8d. They have, also, the Freedom to take Sand out of the Sea, and carry it to any Part of the County for Manure. King *Charles I.* also granted them a Privilege to trade to all Parts of the World, as a Reward for their Loyalty to him, for which he wrote them a Letter of Thanks in 1643; and order'd it to be read and recorded in every Church and Chapel in the County. The Coinage Towns are, *Leskard*, *Lestwithiel*, *Truro*, *Helfton*, and *Pensance*; and the Tanners are reckon'd at least 100,000.

The Mundic, in which the Tin lies as in its Bed, yields such a Quantity of *Lapis Calaminaris*, for making Brass, that instead of importing Copper and Brass, which we did yearly heretofore, to the Amount of 100,000 *l.* we now export as much, if not more.

As for the Pilchards, the Merchants export vast Quantities to foreign Markets, for which they fit them by Fuming, Pressing, and Pickling: These are salted, but not gutted, the Entrails being reckon'd the best Part; and, after having been pil'd in Heaps in a Cellar for ten Days, and press'd, to drain off the superfluous Moisture of the Blood and Salt, they are barrell'd up with Pickle, for *France*; but without it, for *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hotter Countries.

The People in general are well-bred, and the Gentry so sociable and respectful to one another, that they commonly intermarry among themselves; from whence rose the Proverb, That all the *Cornish Men are Cousins*. The Natives of this County, who are especially remarkable for great Strength and Activity, as well as Stature, have been long fam'd for their Skill in Wrestling, and particularly for their Closure, call'd the *Cornish Hug*. One of their Poets (*Michael Blaumpinus*) after a long Harangue upon his Countrymens Prowess, tells, in his jingling Verse, how King *Arthur* always posted them in the Front of the Battle, and concludes boldly with this Distich:

*Quid nos deterret? si firmiter in pede stemus,
Fraus non nos superet, nihil est quod non superemus.*

Their principal and peculiar Recreation is *Hurling*, at which Twenty or Thirty Men make Matches on a Side: At this Diversion a Ball is thrown up, which is generally of Silver, and becomes the Prize of that Party which seizes and carries it to the Goal appointed for it. Another kind of Hurling-matches, but not quite so inoffensive, are made by Gentlemen, who, at a Day agreed on, bring each of them the Men of several Parishes, of one Name; as suppose all the *Johns* against the *Toms*; or First or Second Sons against Youngest Sons; and the Goals are then set, perhaps Four or Five Miles off, where nothing at all is said about Matching; but the Ball is thrown up, and a bloody Skirmish generally follows, in Spite of Friendship, Kindred, or any other Tye, and in Defiance of Briars, Bogs, or Ponds; after which, the prevailing Party generally present the Ball, as a Trophy, to the particular Gentleman who brought them in; and he, in Return, sets open his Cellar-doors to make them merry.

Ever since King *Edward III.* created his eldest Son, the Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have had that Title; and they not only appoint the Sheriffs of this County, but have peculiar Royalties and Privilege in certain Actions, and in the

Stannaries, Wrecks, Customs, &c. for which they appoint several Officers.

Its extraordinary Privilege of sending so many Members to Parliament.

This County, tho' situate in an Angle of the Kingdom, so remote from the Royal Residence, sends no less than 44 Members to Parliament, which is within One of the whole Number that comes from *North Britain*, and almost double the Number return'd from the whole Principality of *Wales*, or from any of the Counties of *England*, some of which are much larger; if not Three times more populous and wealthy than *Cornwall*: But how so many of its little Sea-ports and Fishing-towns, of which there are Six or Eight that have not a Parish-church in either, came to be privileg'd with sending as many Members to the Grand Inquest of the Nation, as the Counties of *Bucks*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Surry*, do, with the opulent and magnificent Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the great Trading Borough of *Southwark*, all put together; how, I say, this County came to be indulg'd with so many Parliamentary Boroughs, cannot be clearly accounted for, except by supposing it to be owing to the Interest of its Dukes, who have, for many Ages, been Heirs to the Crown; or, that they were incorporated (as they were, all but Seven or Eight) by *Edward VI.* *Q. Elizabeth*, *King James I.* and *King Charles I.* as an Encouragement for the Great Revenue which the County yielded to the Crown from Tin. But, whatever was the Cause, we have seen this very certain Effect of it, That the Number of the Electors are so few, in many of the Places, that an Administration, be it of which Side soever as to Party, has usually a great Reliance on the Elections in this County every new Parliament, in order to obtain a Majority in the House of Commons. The Parliamentary Boroughs, each of which return Two Members to Parliament, as the County also does, which make up the Forty-four, are as follow:

Parliamentary Boroughs.

Launceston	Camelford	St. Ives
Lestard	Westlow	Fowey
Lestwithiel	Eastlow	St. Germans
Truro	Grampound	St. Michael
Bodmin	Penryn	Newport
Helfton	Tregony	St. Maw's
Saltshe	Bosfiney	Kellington.

Launceston.
Dist. fr. London
209 measur'd
Miles.
Market Days, 2.
Th. and Sat.
Fairs 4, viz.
Whit-funtide
Midsummer
Catharin-tide
St. Leonards.

Lestard.
7 M. fr. Lest-
withiel
230 fr. London.
Market on Satur-
day.
Fairs 6, viz.
Shrove-monday
Midlent-monday
Mand. aft. St.
Nicholas
Ascension-day
Aug. 15.
Sept. 21.

Lestwithiel.
4 M. fr. Bodmin
230 fr. London.
Market on Frid.
Fairs 3, viz.
June 29.
Aug. 24.
Nov. 2.

Truro.
274 fr. London.
Markets 2,
Weds. Sat.
Fairs 4,
Nov. 19.
Dec. 2.

1. The most antient of these, and the chief Town of the County, on the East Side of it, is *Launceston*, call'd also *Dunbivid*, in common with *Newport*, which are both in the Parish of *St. Stephen*. It was incorporated by *King John*, has been the Place for chusing Knights of the Shire ever since *King Edward I.* and the Assizes Town ever since *King Richard II.* till by a late Act of Parliament the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper was impower'd to name any other Place in the County for that Purpose; since which the Summer Assizes have been held at *Bodmyn*. *Q. Elizabeth* founded a Free-school here, with a competent Endowment. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and Eight Aldermen. 'Tis a populous trading Town, and gives Title of Viscount to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, of whom the Manor is held in Fee-farm.

2. *Lestard* is one of the largest and best-built Towns in *Cornwall*, and has, perhaps, the greatest Market and Trade, especially in all Manufactures of Leather. *Queen Elizabeth* granted it a Charter, by which they were to have a Mayor and Burgesses, who should have a perpetual Succession, purchase Lands, &c. Here is a very handsome Town-hall, built on Stone Pillars, with a Turret on it, and a noble Clock, with four Dials, that cost near 200 l. the Gift of *Mr. Dolben*, one of their Members; and the Corporation has had fine Presents of Plate from others of their Members, particularly Two large Silver Mugs, well gilt, and several Silver Cups, round one of which, most constantly in Use, is engrav'd this topeing Motto,

Qui fallit in Poculis, fallit in Omnibus.

It has a large Church, an eminent Free-school, and a curious Conduit; and on the adjacent Commons have been frequent Horse-races. *King William* bestow'd the Tolls and Rents of this Borough on that great Lawyer the Lord *Somers*.

3. *Lestwithiel*, a well-built Town: The common Gaol, and the Weights and Measures for the whole Stannary, are kept here, as are also the County-courts. It stands on the River *Tay*, which brought up Vessels from *Fowey*, before it was choak'd up with Sand; but it holds the Butelage of Coals, Salt, Malt, and Corn, in the Town of *Fowey*, as it does the Anchorage in the Harbour thereof. Its Church is grac'd with a Spire Steeple, the only one, except that of *Helfton*, in the County. The Corporation consists of Seven Capital Burgesses, (whereof one is Mayor) and Seventeen Assistants, or Common-council-men. Its chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture.

4. *Truro* is a Branch of the Port of *Falmouth*, and stands at the Conflux of two Rivers, that almost encompass the Town, and form a large Wharf. The chief Trade of it is, Shipping off of Tin and Copper Ore, of which the

latter is found in great Quantities in the Mountains betwixt this and *St. Michaels*, and is much improv'd since the Mills erected near *Bristol*, &c. for the Battery Wares. This is a considerable Town, with regular Streets, well-frequented Markets, a large Market-house and Church, and is not inferior to any in the County for Building. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Four Aldermen, and Twenty Capital Burgesses, and a Recorder. Its Mayor, who is chosen out of the Aldermen, has large Privileges, being also Mayor of *Falmouth*; and the Keyage of Goods laden and unladen there, belongs to this Corporation. At the Mayor's Election, the Maces, at the Command of the Lords of the Manor, are deliver'd up by him to their Stewards, till 6 d. is paid for every House in the Town, by way of Acknowledgment, and then they are deliver'd back to the Corporation. The People of this Town dress and live so handsomely, that the *Pride of Truro* is one of the Bve-words of *Cornwall*. The Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the County being held here, 'tis therefore pretty well stock'd with Attorneys. This Place gives Title of Baron, as does the following that of Viscount, to the Earl of *Radnor*.

5. *Bodmin*, which stands almost in the very Centre of the County, about twelve Miles from the two Channels, was formerly a Bishop's See, which was translated through *St. Germans* and *Crediton*, to *Exeter*; and the Remains of the Palace, and of a Priory and Friary, are still to be seen. Its Church, whose Spire was destroy'd by Lightning in 1699, is reckon'd the largest in *Cornwall*. Here is a good Corn and Fleth Market, and a Prison for Debtors. The Town is near a Mile long, between two Hills, and is the only Staple Town of the County. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Twelve Aldermen, (out of whom the Mayor is chosen) Twenty-four Common-council-men, and a Town Clerk. A Carnival is kept every Year, about the Middle of *July*, on *Halgaver-moor*, near this Town, which is resorted to by Thousands of People; and the Sports and Pastimes of it were so well liked by *King Charles II.* when he touch'd here in his Way to *Scilly*, that he became a Brother of the *Jovial Society*, which is said to be as old as the *Saxons*: Among other merry Gambols play'd upon that Moor, those who know it well, make Diversion by drawing the Unwary into its Quagmires; and certain Criminals are try'd there, before one, whom they call the Mayor of *Halgaver*, for some trivial Offence or other, and punish'd by some notable, but harmless Disgrace, such as wearing one Spur, &c. From hence *Slovens* are commonly threaten'd to be presented in *Halgaver Court*.

6. *Helfton*, on the little River *Cober*, not far from its Influx into the *English Channel*, is a large, populous, trading Town, built in the Form of a Cross, with four Streets, thro' each of which runs a Stream of Water, centring at a large Market-house. It has a Guild-hall, and a large handsome Church, with a Steeple of about 90 Foot, consisting of a Tower and Spire, which serves for a Sea-mark. It has an Harbour, where several of the Tin Ships take in their Lading. The Government of this Borough was vested by *Queen Elizabeth* in a Mayor and Four Aldermen, who were to be of the Common-council, and to chuse Twenty-four Assistants: And *King Charles I.* who confirm'd her Charter, granted, That the present, and the last-preceding Mayor, and the Recorder, should be always Justices of the Peace within the Borough, and keep the Quarter Sessions. *King John* gave it the Liberty to build a Guild-hall, to pay no Toll but in the City of *London*, to be impleaded no-where but in their own Borough, and to enjoy the Privileges of the Burgesses of *Launceston Castle*. Betwixt *Helfton-down* and the Chancel, is *Loopool Lake*, Two Miles long, and Five in Compafs, which breeds a kind of bastard Trout, larger and better than those of the Fresh-water.

7. *Saltshe*, is but a League from the Dock of *Plymouth*, to which there is a Ferry over the River, call'd the *Crimble-passage*. Here is a handsome Market-house and Town-house, with a Free-school and a Church. The Inhabitants trade much in Malt and Beer. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, and Six Aldermen, who are styl'd the Council of the Borough, and may chuse a Recorder. The Town has several large Privileges over the Haven belonging to it, viz. a Court of Admiralty, a yearly Rent of Boats and Barges, Anchorage of foreign Shipping, and Dragging of Oysters, except betwixt *Candlemas* and *Easter*, a Coroner's Inquest, Arrests, &c.

8. *Camelford*, near the River *Camel*, is govern'd by a Mayor, and Eight Burgesses or Aldermen, a Recorder, and Town Clerk; and claims, for the Seal of its Arms, a *Camel passant* over a *Ford*.

9. *Portpigham*, or *Westlow*, stands on the West Side of the River *Low*, or rather in a small Creek of the Channel, over-against *Eastlow*, from whence 'tis divided by a River, navigable for Vessels of 100 Tun, and a Stone Bridge over it, which is in the Post-road from *Plymouth*. This Town has a Mayor, and Twelve Burgesses, (out of whom the Mayor is chosen) who together have a Power to elect a

Wedn. aft. Mid-
lent-funday
Wedn. aft. Whit-
sun-week.

Bodmin.
263 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 3,
St. Paul's Day
Wedn. bef. Whit-
funtide
Decemb. 6.

A yearly Carni-
val.

Helfton.
294 W. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 5,
Sat. bef. Midlent
Whit-monday
July 9.
Aug. 29.
Oct. 28.

Loopool Lake.

Saltshe.
226 fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs 2,
Candlemas
St. James's-day.

Camelford.
10 M. fr. Laun-
ceston,
230 fr. London.
Market on Frid.
Fairs 4,
First Friday aft.
March 10.
May 15.
July 7.
Aug. 26.

Westlow,
2 M. fr. Ply-
mouth,
232 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fair on
Steward, Sr. Mark's-day.

Steward, and have a Common Seal. It has a Trade in Pilchards, &c. but is not so considerable as *Eastflow*, tho' 'tis much more antient.

Eastflow.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 2,
Candlemas
Michaelmas.

10. *Eastflow*, on the East Side of the River, is govern'd by a Mayor, and Eight Capital Burgeses (of whom one is always to be Mayor) who have Power to chuse a Recorder. Here is a little Chapel of Ease to *St. Martin's*, its Neighbour, and Mother Church, and a small Battery of Guns.

Grampond.
252 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tuesd.
Fairs 2,
Jan. 18.
June 11.

11. *Grampond*, which is almost in the Centre of the County, has a Bridge over to the River *Falle*. Tho' it has but one Street, and has only a Chapel of Ease to the neighbouring Parish of *St. Creed*, yet 'tis a Town Corporate, with a Mayor, Eight Magistrates, (out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen) a Recorder, and Town Clerk. By a Charter of King *Edward III.* 'twas endow'd with large Privileges, viz. with several Lands and Mills, View of Frank-pledge, the Affize of Bread and Beer, and Freedom of Toll thro' all *Cornwall*, besides the two Fairs a Year for Cattle, and a weekly Market; all which were confirm'd by King *Henry VIII.*

Penryn.
264 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Wedn. and Sat.
Fairs 3,
May 1.
July 7.
Dec. 21.

12. *Penryn*, which is near the Entrance of the Haven of *Falmouth*, on the Side of *Pendennis* Castle, has neat Buildings, with such Gardens and Orchards, that it looks like a Town in a Wood. 'Tis well water'd with Rivulets; and has an Arm of the Sea on each Side, with a good Custom-house and Key. This, and other Towns near it, drive a considerable Trade in drying and vending Pilchards, and in the *Newfoundland* Fishery, so that here are many Merchants. Queen *Elizabeth* founded a Free-school here; and King *James I.* made this Place a Corporation, to consist of Eight Aldermen, besides a Mayor, and Twelve Common-council-men, with a Recorder, Steward, &c. an Office of Record every Three Weeks, and Prison, and Power to try Felons in their Jurisdiction; and he granted, that the Mayor and Two Aldermen should be Justices of Peace, and that they should have a Guildhall. Here are still to be seen a Tower, and Part of the Garden-walls, the Ruins of a Collegiate Church, founded by *Walter Branscomb* Bishop of *Exeter*, of which See the Manor of the Town is held by the Corporation, paying the Bishops a certain Quit-rent for the Toll of the Markets and Fairs.

Tregony.
956 M. fr. London,
10 M. fr. Falmouth.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 5, viz.
Shrove Tuesday,
May 3.
July 25.
Sept. 2.
Nov. 6.

13. *Tregony*, is on the same River, where 'tis navigable by Boats, not far from *St. Mawes*. Its chief Manufacture is Serge. 'Twas incorporated by King *James I.* is govern'd by a Mayor, Seven or Eight Capital Burgeses, (the eldest of whom is said to be Justice of Peace within the Borough during Life) and a Recorder. The Manor belongs to the antient and now ennobled Family of the *Boscawens*, and had antiently a Castle, now gone to Decay.

Bossiney.
A Cattle Fair
Oct. 8.
5 M. from Ca-
shelford,
189 M. fr. London.
K. Arthur.

14. *Bossiney*, or *Tintagel*, has the Ruins also of a Castle, which are reckon'd among the Wonders of this County: It stood on two vast high steep Rocks, one on the Sea, the other on the Continent, join'd together by a Draw-bridge. King *Arthur* is said to have been born here, 500 Years before the Conquest, and to have been kill'd in a Battle near *Camelford*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor and Burgeses; and all that have free Land in the Borough, and live in the Parish, are deem'd Freemen, and have a Vote also in all Elections of its Members and Magistrates.

St. Ives.
7 M. fr. Penzance,
279 M. fr. London.
Market on
Wedn. and Sat.
Fairs 5, viz.
Apr. 16.
May 10.
July 20.
Sept. 26.
Dec. 3.

15. *St. Ives*, tho' now a poor Harbour in the *Irish* Channel, being almost choak'd up with Sand, has thriven much by Trade with Pilchards, and *Cornish* Slates: It is govern'd by a Mayor, Eleven Aldermen, and Twelve Burgeses, with a Recorder, Town Clerk, &c. Here is a handsome spacious Church, so near the Sea, that 'tis often buffeted by the Waves; but the Mother Church is at *Unilant*, of which this Town is but a Hamlet. The Mayor in his Office, and a Year after, the Senior Burgeses, and Recorder, are always Justices of Peace. At *Madern Hills*, in the Road from hence to the *Land's End*, is a Prospect of the Ocean, and also of both the *English* and *Irish* Channels, neither of which is above three Miles from those Hills. Here is a Grammar-school, that was granted by King *Charles I.* of which the Bishop of *Exeter*, and the Mayor and Capital Burgeses, are Governors: And not far off is *Trerice*, the Seat of the Lord *Arundel*, and some Copper Mines.

Fowey.
7 M. fr. Eastflow,
240 M. fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 3, viz.
Shrove Tuesday,
May-day,
Sept. 16.

16. *Fowey*, or *Foy*, which has a commodious Haven in the *English* Channel, is a populous and a pretty Town, extending above a Mile on the East Side of a River of its own Name; and has many flourishing Merchants, who have a great Share in the Fishing Trade, especially Pilchards. Here is a fine large old Church. The Town rose so much formerly by Naval Wars and Pyracies, that about *Edward III.*'s Time the Ships of *Fowey* refusing to strike when requir'd, as they sail'd by *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, were attack'd by the Ships of those Ports, but obtain'd the Victory; and thereupon bore their Arms, mix'd with the Arms of those two Cinque Ports; which gave Rise to the Name of the *Gallants of Fowey*. Mr. *Carew* says, Threescore Sail of tall Ships belong'd to this Harbour at one time, and that Forty-seven of them were sent to the Siege of *Calais*: And we learn from *Camden*, that this Town quarter'd a Part of

the Arms of every one of the Cinque Ports with their own; intimating, that they had at times triumph'd over them all. And indeed once they were so powerful, that they took several of the *French* Men of War. *Edward IV.* favour'd this Town so much, that when the *French* threaten'd to come up the River to burn it, he caus'd two Towers (the Ruins of which are still visible) to be built at the public Charge, for its Security: But he was afterwards so disgusted with the Townsmen for rashly falling upon the *French*, after a Truce was proclaim'd with *Lewis XI.* that he took away all their Ships and Naval Stores. In the last *Dutch* War there was a Chain, 200 Foot long, drawn cross the River, betwixt the two Forts above-mention'd, which they say was stolen from them, and carry'd to *Dartmouth*. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Eight Aldermen, a Town Clerk, and Two Assistants: The Mayor for the Time being, and the next Year after, and the Senior Alderman, are Justices of the Peace.

17. *St. Germans*, tho' once a Bishop's See, (as was observ'd in our Account of *Bodmin*, from whence it was translated hither in its Way to *Exeter*) is now a decay'd Village, with only a few Fishermens Cottages. It had its Name from *St. Germanus*, a Bishop in *Burgundy*, who resided here when he came over from *France* to preach against the *Pelagian* Heresy. The Ruins of the Episcopal Palace are yet visible at a Farm-house, at *Cuttenbeck*, near the Town; and in the Church, which is large and handsome, there is still an Episcopal Chair, and the Seats of Canons. The chief Magistrate, who is call'd the Mayor, or the Portreve, is Bailiff also of the Borough, and may make any House in it the Prison of such Persons as he arrests. *St. Germans* Parish is the largest in *Cornwall*, it being Twenty Miles in Compass, including no less than Seventeen Villages; and 'tis thought there are not so many Gentlemens Seats and Lordships in any other Parish in *England*. All its Trade is Fishing in *Tiddisford* River, which falls ten Miles below this Town into *Plymouth* Harbour.

St. Germans.
4 M. from Saltash
and Liskard.
180 M. fr. London.
Market on Frid.
Fairs 2,
May 24.
Aug. 1.

18. *St. Michaels*, betwixt the *Bristol* Channel and *Truro*, tho' one of the oldest Boroughs in the County by Prescription, is a mean Hamlet, yet is govern'd by a Portreve, chosen annually by a Jury of the chief Inhabitants, out of the Six chief Tenants, call'd *Deputy Lords of the Manor*, because they hold Lands in the Borough.

St. Michaels.
281 M. fr. London.
Fair on
St. Francis's Day.

19. *Newport* is in *St. Stephen's* Parish, as well as *Launceston*, and was also call'd *Dunbivid*, but had its present Name from a new Gate built to it. Neither this, nor the two following, were ever incorporated that we read of, or so much as styl'd a Borough. The Custom of this Manor, which is in the Family of the *Morrises*, is to chuse two Persons yearly, at the Lord's Court, who are call'd *Vian-ders*; and these order their Elections, and return the Members.

Newport.
209 M. fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 3,
May Day,
St. Margaret,
Holy Rood Day.

20. *St. Mawes* is another Hamlet near *Falmouth*, with a Castle built by King *Henry VIII.* at the same time with *Pendennis* Castle over-against it, the largest in the Kingdom, to defend the Entrance of that Harbour. The Town lies two Miles from its Parish Church, which is *St. Just*, in *Roseland*, and consists but of one Street, fronting the Sea. The Inhabitants subsist chiefly by Fishing.

St. Mawes.
Fair on the Frid.
after St. Luke's.
260 M. fr. London.

21. *Kellington*, on the River *Lamara*, has a good broad Street, with a Market-house, a neat Church, and is not inferior to the better Half of the *Cornish* Boroughs, for Buildings and Wealth. Every Year, at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor, which belongs to the *Rolls* Family in *Devonshire*, a Portreve is chose, and the Inhabitants who have liv'd in it Twelve Months, are admitted Burgeses. The chief Trade of it is the Woollen Manufacture.

Kellington.
213 M. fr. London.
Market on Wedn.
Fairs 3,
Apr. 23.
Sept. 8.
Nov. 1.

The most remarkable Places in this County, which do not send Members to Parliament, are,

1. *Falmouth*, where the River *Fale* runs into the *Eng-lish* Channel. 'Tis by much the richest and best trading Town in the County, and larger than any three of its Boroughs that send Members. 'Tis so commodious a Harbour, that Ships of the greatest Burthen come up to its Key. 'Tis guarded by the Castles of *St. Mawes* and *Pendennis* above-mention'd, which have both Governors and Garisons; and there is such Shelter in the many Creeks belonging to it, that the whole Royal Navy may ride here safe, whatever Wind blows. 'Tis well-built, and its Trade is mightily increas'd since the Establishment of the *Pacquets* between this Place and *Portugal* and the *West Indies*, which not only bring over vast Quantities of Gold in Specie, or in Bars, on Account of the Merchants of *London*; but the *Falmouth* Merchants carry on a Trade with the *Portuguese* in Ships of their own; and they have a great Share too in the gainful Pilchard-trade. The Custom-house for most of the Towns in this County is establish'd at this Town, where the Duties, including those of the other Ports, are very considerable. 'Tis a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Boscawen*.

Falmouth.
About 420 from
the Groyne,
25 M. fr. London.
Market on Thurs-
day.
Fairs 2,
July 27.
Octob. 30.

2. *Helford*, betwixt *Falmouth* and *Market Jew*, is a Harbour

Helford.

Gallants of Fowey.

Harbour where the Tin Shis often take in their Lading for London: Also here are many Vessels for the Pilchard-trade.

Pensance.
10 fr. Land's End.
290 fr. London.
Market on
Thursday.

3. *Pensance*, the farthest Town of any Note in the West of England. 'Tis well-built and populous, here being many Families of good Gentry; and it has many Ships belonging to it. Veins of Lead, Tin, and Copper, are said to be seen here, even to the utmost Extent of Low-water Mark, and in the very Sea. The Name of the Town denotes the Head of a Saint; and its Arms are, *St. John Baptist's Head in a Charger*.

St. Buriens.
290 fr. London.

4. *St. Buriens*, an independent Deanry, from whose Spiritual Jurisdiction there is no Appeal, but directly to the King: It includes Three Parishes, and is held in *Commendam* by the Bishop of *Exeter*.

Mountsbay.
270 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

5. *Mountsbay* is a Gulph near *Pensance*, so nam'd from a high Rock in the Water, which the Seamen call the *Cornish Mount*, but others *St. Michael's Mount*, from a Chapel in a Fort on the Top of the Rock, dedicated to the Archangel. This Bay is a very safe Harbour against the South Winds, which makes *Pensance* the more frequented by Shipping. When the Tide is out, the Rock seems join'd to the main Land, so that the People say, 'Tis *Land and Island twice a Day*.

Godolphin Hill's.

6. *Godolphin Hills*, four Miles from *Market Jew*, gives Title of Earl to the Family of that Name, who were Lords of them in *William the Conqueror's* Time, and one of whose Descendants, *Sir Francis Godolphin*, employ'd 300 Men in the Tin-works daily, paid 1000 l. a Year Customs to *Queen Elizabeth*; and, by his Labour and Invention, advanc'd the Tin Trade so much, that the Customs were increas'd above 10,000 l. a Year to that Queen. And nearer to the North Coast is *Rialton*, a Place abounding with Tin Mines, from whence the late Earl of *Godolphin* had first his Title of Baron, and then of Viscount. 'Tis one of the Franchises of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, and has a Bailiff like to those of the Hundreds.

Rialton.

St. Neots.

7. *St. Neots* (almost between *Kellington* and *Bodmin*) has a handsome Church, with many *Jewish* Traditions painted in the Glass Windows, which 'tis suppos'd they took from the *Jews*, who traded hither for Tin: The Explication is preserv'd in the public Library at *Oxford*, in a Book written in the *Cornish* Tongue.

Padstow.
235 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

8. *Padstow*, at the Mouth of the River *Camel*, in the *Bristol* Channel, lies convenient for Trade with *Ireland*. From hence to *St. Ives* is a most pleasant fruitful Country, the Hills on the Left abounding with Tin, Copper, and Lead, which are all carry'd to the other Shore; the chief Business of this, besides the Trade in Slate Tiles, being the Fishing of Herrings, which come up the Channel in *October*. The Inhabitants, for their particular Love of Mirth and good Cheer, gave Occasion to the Phrase of the *Good Fellowship* of *Padstow*. *New Island* here, is noted for good Camphire and Sea-fowl.

Wadbridge.
195 fr. Lond.
5 fr. Padstow.

9. *Wadbridge*, another Market Town, has a large Stone Bridge over the River *Camel*, that runs to *Padstow*, which was built by the Country Gentlemen, to prevent the Dangers that Horsemen were expos'd to at the Ferry. Some of the Arches were founded by the Architects on Woolpacks because they could find nothing to erect them on but Quicksands.

Redruth.
217 fr. Lond.

10. *Redruth* is a considerable Market Town, between *St. Ives* and *Truro*, and pretty populous, by reason of the great Resort of the Tinnars to it.

Sheviocke.

11. *Sheviocke*, between *Eastlow* and *Saltshe*, is most remarkable for a Monument in its Church, of one *Dennis* a Knight bury'd there, of whom there is an old Tradition among the Inhabitants, that he undertook to build the Church, and his Lady a Barn; and that when they had finish'd both, and summ'd up the Expences, the Barn was found to have cost Three Halfpence more than the Church; and so, says my Author, it might well fall out; for 'tis a great Barn, and a little Church.

A Barn more costly than a Church.

Craethole, said to have more Cuckolds than Houses.

12. *Craethole*, a little to the South, is a small Village, but a great Thoroughfare; of which it is merrily said, *Twelve* Houses, and *Thirteen* Cuckolds; which the Villagers take in great Dudgeon, when they are upbraided with it.

Trematon Castle.

13. *Trematon* Castle, of which the Lord Warden of the Stannaries is Steward by Patent, and the Family of the *Rouses* Hereditary Bailiffs, was built before the *Norman* Invasion; and was the Residence of the antient Earls of *Cornwall*; but is now in Ruins. It stands high, and affords a delightful View of *Plymouth* Harbour.

Antiquities.
Biscaw-woane.

The chief Monuments of *Antiquity* in this County are,
1. *Biscaw-woane*, at the *Land's End*, whose Parish gives Name to the Family of *Biscarwen*. Here are Nineteen Stones fix'd in a Circle, about Twelve Feet from one another, suppos'd to have been a sepulchral Monument of the antient *Britons*: As were, in all Likelihood,

Harles.

2. *The Hurles*, a great Number of oblong rough Stones, in three Circles, on the Down not far from *Bodmin*; tho' the superstitious Vulgar will have it, that they were Men transform'd into Stones, for playing at Ball on a Sunday.

But *Dr. Stukely* will have it, that they are Remains of an antient *Druids* Temple, as well as the famous *Stonehenge*, on *Salisbury Plain*.

The principal Seats here are, 1. *Mount Edgcumbe*, (the fine Seat of the Lord *Edgcumbe*) near *Saltshe*, and *Bram-head*, a noted Sea-mark: It was much admir'd by *Charles II.* who visited it in his Voyage to *Plymouth*; for it stands in the Midst of a Park, and has a charming View of the winding Harbour below it. 2. *Anthony*, in that Neighbourhood, is the Seat of the *Carews*, with a noble Fish-pond, which lets in the Sea. 3. *Arwenack* near *Penryn*, the Seat of the *Killigrews*, whose Ancestor, *Sir Peter*, in *Oliver's* Time, rode from *Madrid* in *Spain*, quite thro' *France*, cross'd the Sea, and got to *London* in Seven Days. 4. *Port-Elliot*, a noble Mansion of the *Elliot's* Family fronting the River *Tiddiford*, in its Passage thro' the Parish of *St. Germans* to the Harbour of *Plymouth*.

Seat.
Mount Edgcumbe.

Anthony.

Arwenack.

Port-Elliot.

The Rocks of *SCILLY*, call'd by the *Greeks* *Cassiterides*, by *Solinus* the *Silures*, and by the *Dutch* Seamen *Sorlings*, having been conquer'd by *Athelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, have ever since been deem'd Part of *Cornwall*. They are about 140 small Islands, 30 Miles from the *Land's End*, of which *St. Mary's* is the fruitfulest and largest, tho' but nine Miles in Circumference; and it has a very good Harbour, with a Castle, built by *Queen Elizabeth*. *Scilly* was once reckon'd the most considerable. That and some others stand very high; but divers of them are overflow'd at high Tides. Some of them bear good Corn, and most of them Pasture. They abound with Rabbits, Cranes, Herons, Swans, and other Water-fowl. There are Tin Mines here, for which the *Phaenicians*, *Carthaginians*, and *Romans*, frequented these Islands; and the *Romans* sent their Criminals to dig in them; but the Inhabitants now make very little of them, being content with bartering what they have for Necessaries; for their chief Food is Fish, and the Milk and Flesh of their Cattle.

These Islands are so situate, in the Middle betwixt the *British* Channel on the North, and the *English* Channel on the South, that no Wonder they have prov'd the Destruction of so many Ships and Lives; for, in spite of Light-houses, or the best Skill of the Mariners, Ships in the Dark of Night, and by Strefs of Weather, are in very great Danger, by mistaking their Reckonings, or other unexpected Accidents, of running *Bump-ashore*, as the Sailors term it, upon *Scilly*, where they are sure to be beat to Pieces. This calls to mind the much-lamented Fate of *Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, who, in the Admiral Ship, with Three Men of War more, running upon these Rocks right afore the Wind, in a dark Night, on the 22d of *October* 1707, was lost, and not a Man sav'd out of all the Ships. 'Tis said, that in the same Place many Years ago, Eleven Sail of Merchant Ships, homeward-bound from the Southward, and some of them from *Spain*, with a great Quantity of Bullion, &c. had the like Fate. In short, Shipwrecks are so frequent here, that some Treasure or other often drives ashore, especially in stormy Weather; after which the Sands are generally cover'd with Country-people, in quest of what the Sea throws up, which the Sailors call going a *Shoring*; nor are there wanting at such times Projectors and others, with Engines for Diving.

Though the Latitude assign'd to the *Lizard Point* is 50, conformable to the most exact Observations, yet it may be of some Use to insert here an Observation made by the late *Dr. Halley*, concerning the Latitude of that Point and the Islands of *Scilly*; which, according to him, are laid down too far Northerly, by near Five Leagues: "For the *Lizard*," as he says, "lies in 49 Deg. 50 Min. whereas in most Charts, and Books of Navigation, they are laid down to the Northward of 50 Degrees, and, in some, full 50 Deg. 10 Min. Nor was this without a good Effect, as long as the Variation continued Easterly, as it was when the Charts were made: But, since it is become considerably Westerly, (as it has been ever since the Year 1657) all Ships standing in, out of the Ocean, East by the Compass, get two Thirds of a Point to the Northward of their true Course; and every 80 Miles they fail, alter their Lat. about 10 Min.; so that if they miss an Observation for two or three Days, and do not allow for this Variation, they fail not to fall to the Northward of their Expectation; especially if they reckon *Scilly* in above 50 Deg. and to run up the *Bristol* Channel, not without great Danger of All, and the Loss of Many of them. This has been by some attributed to the *Indraught* of *St. George's Channel*: But the Variation being allow'd, it has been found, that the said *Indraught* is not sensible: It is therefore recommended to all Masters of Ships, that they steer Two Watches East by South, for one East, which will exactly keep their Parallel; as also, that they come out of the Sea on a Parallel not more Northerly than 49 Deg. 40 Min. which will bring them fair by the *Lizard*."

DEVONSHIRE.

Situation and Boundaries. IT has the *English Channel* on the South; the *Bristol Channel* on the North; is divided on the West from *Cornwall*, by the River *Tamar*, which runs almost from the one Channel to the other; and is bounded on the East with *Somersetshire*.

Extent and Contents. 'Tis about 69 Miles in Length, 66 in Breadth, and 200 in Circumference; containing 2385 square Miles, according to *Templeman's Survey*; in which are computed about 1,920,000 Acres, 33 Hundreds, 12 Boroughs that send each Two Members to Parliament, 40 Market Towns, 394 Parishes, 117 Vicarages, 1733 Villages, near 57,000 Houses, and 340,000 Inhabitants: 'Tis, in short, the largest and most populous County in *England*, *Yorkshire* excepted; but *Devonshire* is so full of great Towns, and those Towns so full of People, and those People so universally employ'd in Trade, that it cannot be equall'd in *England*.

Air, Soil, and Produce. The Air is mild in the Valleys; and, tho' sharp on the Hills and dry Heaths, 'tis healthful. The Western Parts consist of a coarse, moorish, barren Soil, and generally of a stiff Clay, thro' which the Water cannot soak; so that it is bad for the Sheep bred here, which are therefore small, and very subject to the Rot, especially in the wet Seasons; but to make the Inhabitants Amends, 'tis very well adapted for breeding those fine Oxen in great Numbers, which being bought up by the *Somersetshire* Drovers, are there fatten'd for the *London* Markets. The Soil of the Northern Parts is dry and healthy, with Downs of very good Grazing for Sheep, which, being well-dress'd with Lime, Dung, Sand, &c. yield tolerable Crops of Corn, but not in such Plenty as the Eastern and Middle Parts, in the former of which there is, in some Places, a rich Marl for its Manure, and in others a fertile sandy Soil; and in the latter a strong Soil of a deep Red, intermix'd with Loam, which produce great Crops of Corn, and the best Pease in the Island. Nor does it fall short in Meadow and Pasture. The most barren Part is render'd fruitful by the Shell-sand we mention'd in *Cornwall*; but in Places too remote from the Shore, where it would become very dear, the Turf of the Ground is skimm'd off, and burnt to Ashes, which they call *Devonshire* the Land; a Method of Agriculture very agreeable to *Virgil's Rules* in his First *Georgic*:

Sæpe etiam steriles, &c. (1)

The Southern Part is, for its Fertility, justly esteem'd the Garden of *Devonshire*.

Cyder and Tin. That Part call'd the *South Hams* is famous for its noble rough Cyder: In other Parts of it Mines of Tin have been formerly discover'd in such Abundance, that in King *John's* Time the Coinage of *Devonshire* was set to Farm for 100 l. a Year, when *Cornwall* paid but 66 l. 18 s. 4 d. and it has Four Stannary Towns, with as many Stannary Courts, and Towns of Coinage; which are, *Plympton*, *Tavistock*, *Ashburton*, and *Chagford*; but there is very little Tin dug in this County now.

Leadstone. Veins of Leadstone are found here, which a learned Naturalist says generally run East and West, contrary to the received Opinion, that the Leadstone gave a Northerly Direction, because its natural Position in the Mine is supposed to be North and South. Here are Quarries of good Stone for Building, and also of Slate for covering Houses; and of the latter great Quantities are exported.

Stone for Building and Tiling. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wooll, &c. and its Manufactures, Kerries, Serges, Druggets, Perpetuanas, Long-ells, Shalloons, narrow Cloths, &c. as also Bonelace.

Commodities and Manufactures. The chief Rivers are *Tamar*, *Tave*, *Lad*, *Ock*, *Tame*, *Touridge*, *Ex*, and *Dart*; and at *Cleave*, *Tavistock*, *Lamerton*, *Lifton*, &c. are Chalybeat Waters.

Rivers and Springs. The Gentry are as well-bred as any in *England*; and the middle People and Yeomanry as unpolish'd, both in Carriage and Speech: Their Dialect being very broad, and their Brogue observ'd to be more lasting on their Tongues when they remove elsewhere, than that of other Shires.

Character of the Natives. Queen *Elizabeth* said of the Gentlemen of *Devonshire*, That they were born Courtiers; and we may well say of the ordinary People there, That they are born Clowns. The Merchants, and other principal Tradesmen, as the Clothiers, Dyers, Fullers, &c. have by their Commerce scower'd off that Rust, and are not inferior to the Gentry in good Manners, or good Works. This County has the Honour of giving the Title of Duke and Earl to the Noble Family of *Cavendish*.

What Queen Elizabeth said of them. There were more Parliamentary Boroughs in it formerly than in any other County except *Cornwall*; but now many of them are diffus'd, as,

Their Boroughs.

There were other Corporations here, whose Charters are in Force to this Day, and which were as liable to have been return'd as some of the former, by their Sheriffs (in whose Power it was to return what Boroughs they pleas'd); but, pleading Poverty, or the like, were excus'd from sending Members to Parliament; as,

<i>Bampton</i>	<i>Newton Abbas</i>	<i>Pepilford</i>
<i>Biddisford</i>	<i>Ilfordcomb</i>	<i>Seal</i>
<i>Chadlington</i>	<i>Kenniford</i>	<i>Trafkebere</i>
<i>Denbery</i>	<i>Milverton</i>	<i>Titchampton.</i>
<i>Hartland</i>		

According to the Method we observ'd in *Cornwall*, we shall first treat of those which still enjoy that Privilege, viz.

<i>Exeter</i>	<i>Barnstable</i>	<i>Ashburton</i>
<i>Totness</i>	<i>Plympton</i>	<i>Dartmouth</i>
<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Honiton</i>	<i>Becculston</i>
<i>Okehampton</i>	<i>Tavistock</i>	<i>Tiverton.</i>

Each of which returns Two Members, and the County Two, in all Twenty-six.

1. **EXETER**, the See of a Bishop (which was transferr'd hither from *Crediton* by *Edward the Confessor*) and one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom for its Buildings, Wealth, Extent, and Number of Inhabitants, is the *Augusta* of the *Romans*, and the *Isea* of *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*. It has its Name from the River *Ex*, on which it stands. It has Six Gates, besides Turrets, and with the Suburbs is two Miles in Compass. 'Tis advantageously situate on a rising Ground. It had so many Monasteries heretofore, that 'twas call'd *Monkton*. Besides Chapels, and Five large Meeting-houses, the Churches in the City and Suburbs are Twenty now, Thirteen of which were in *Oliver's* Time expos'd to Sale by the common Crier: Sixteen are within the Walls, and Four without. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a magnificent curious Fabric, vaulted throughout, being 390 Foot in Length, and 74 in Breadth: Tho' it was 400 Years a building, it looks as uniform as if it had been wholly built by one Man; as is also its Organ; and 'tis common to see Hundreds of People there at the Morning Service, at Six o' Clock, Winter and Summer. This City has had divers Charters granted or confirm'd by most of our Kings, many of whom have honour'd it with their Royal Presence; but it was made a Mayor Town in the Reign of King *John*, and a County of itself by King *Henry VIII*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Twenty-four Aldermen, a Recorder, Chamberlain, &c. They have also a Sheriff, Town Clerk, Sword-bearer, and Four Stewards; and when they go to Church, and in all public Processions, they are attended by Four Serjeants at Mace, and as many Staff-bearers. Its Members are chosen by the Magistrates and Free-men, who are at least 1200. It had antiently a Mint, and in the Reign of King *William III*. many Pieces of Silver Money were coin'd here, which are to be distinguish'd by the Letter E under the King's Bust: There are Thirteen City Companies, each of which is govern'd by Officers chosen yearly among them. The Mayor, or his Officers, hear, try, and determine, all Pleas and Civil Causes between Party and Party, with the Advice of the Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City; but Criminal Causes, Crown Causes, and those relating to keeping the Peace, are determin'd by Eight Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace. In the Guild-hall are the Pictures of General *Monk*, and the Princess *Henrietta Maria*. Its Bridge over the *Ex* is of a great Length, has Houses on both Sides, and at both Ends, with a good Vacancy in the Middle.

It has Four principal Streets (one whereof is a Grand one call'd *High-street*) all centring in the Middle of the City, which is therefore call'd *Carfax*, from the old *Norman* Word *Quatre-voix*, i. e. the Four Ways. 'Tis well supply'd by Water, brought from the Neighbourhood in Pipes to several Conduits. The Dean and Chapter have their Houses about the Cathedral, which (like those at *Sarum*) form what is call'd the *Clofe*; and within that Circuit are Two Churches to attend the Cathedral. The Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, and Treasurer, are the Four Dignitaries of it; and to these are added Four Archdeacons, viz. *Exeter*, *Totness*, *Barnstable*, and *Cornwall*. There is an old Castle here, call'd *Reugemant*, (from the Red Soil it stands in) whence there is a pleasant Prospect to the Channel, 10 Miles to the South, which

EXETER.
Lat. 50:44.
Long. 3:40.
17: 6. London.
Market on
Wedn. and Frid.
Fairs, viz.
Ash-wednesday
Whit-munday
Holy-thursday
July 22.
Aug. 1.
Dec. 6.
Dec. 21.

which is suppos'd to have been built by the *West-Saxon* Kings, and that they made it their Residence, as did afterwards the Earls and Dukes of *Cornwall*, to whom it has belong'd ever since: 'Tis now much decay'd, only a Part is kept up for the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and County Courts, with a Chapel. In the South Gate are Two Common Prisons, and a Compter for Arrests upon Actions; and in the City and Suburbs are Hospitals, a Workhouse, Alms-houses, and Charity Schools: In 1741. Dr. *Alured Clark*, Dean of *Exeter*, drew up and publish'd Proposals for founding an Hospital here, for the Sick and Lame Poor of this City and County, which were universally approv'd and encourag'd by a bountiful Subscription; so that *John Tuckfield*, of *Raddon*, Esq; having accommodated the Governors with a Plot of Ground, near the *Southernhay*, without the City Walls, at a very moderate Price, and given 100 *l.* towards the intended Fabric; the Dean, accompany'd by the Bishop, and great Numbers of the neighbouring Clergy and Gentry that were Subscribers, and by Thousands of joyful Spectators, laid the first Stone of it the 27th of *August* 1741. The Building is 300 Foot in Length. The Sea flow'd up formerly to the very Walls of the City, and Ships could load and unload at that call'd the Water-gate; but *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, being offended with the Citizens, on being disappointed of some Fish from the Market, and having a mind to advance the Trade of his Manor of *Topsham*, which is Three Miles lower, made Weirs, which for a long Time so obstructed the Navigation, that Goods were brought hither from *Topsham* by Land; and tho' the Citizens obtain'd a Decree in Equity, for the Removal of those Weirs, yet such was the Earl's Power and Interest, that it did not avail them; and glad they were to preserve the Duties accruing to their Town, which were paid at *Topsham*; but, about Forty Years ago, the Inhabitants by Aid of an Act of Parliament, perfected a Work which they had begun above 100 Years before, and cut such a Channel thro' the Dams, that, by the Contrivance of Sluices and Gates, Vessels of 150 Tons can now come up to their Key.

The Trade of this City.

Of all its Fairs, *Lammas Fair* is the greatest, being much frequented by Mercers, Linen-Drapers, Haberdashers, &c. from *London*; and it lasts Three whole, and Two half Days, with a Pye-powder Court, and other Privileges. As great a Trade as is now carry'd on in this City for Serges, Perpetuanas, Long-Ells, Druggets, Kerseys, and other Woollen Goods, in which 'tis computed that 600,000 *l.* a Year at least is traded for in *Exeter*; yet it was so late as the 30th of *Henry VIII.* before the Markets, for Wooll, Yarn, and Kerseys, were erected here. The Merchants before that time drove a considerable Trade to *Spain* and *France*, and the latter were incorporated in the Reign of *Queen Mary I.* by the Name of the Governor, Consuls, and Society of Merchant-adventurers trading to *France*. There were Weavers here before *Henry VIII.* but *Crediton* kept the Wooll-market and Cloth-trade, after the Bishoprick was transferr'd from thence hither, and very much oppos'd the settling of any Market here for Wooll, Yarn, or Kerseys, which however was effected, and a Cloth-market set up in *North-gate-street*, which about Thirty Years after, viz. in 1590. was remov'd to *South-gate-street*, where in 1660. Standings were erected for the Serge-market, now kept weekly, which is said to be the greatest in *England*, next to the Brigg-market at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*; and that sometimes as many Serges have been sold in a Week, as amount to 60 or 80,000 *l.* for besides the vast Quantities of their Woollen Goods usually shipp'd for *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, the *Dutch* give large Commissions for buying up Serges, Perpetuanas, &c. for *Holland* and *Germany*: That to *France* is not very considerable, and indeed too much of what there is, is in the Hands of Smugglers; which Practice, so mischievous to the fair Merchant, has been more successful on the South Coast than any other Parts of *England*. 'Tis particularly remark'd of this City, that it is as full of Gentry almost as it is of Tradesmen, and that there have been more Mayors and Bailiffs of it, who have descended from good Families, or given Rise to them, than of any other of its Bigness in *England*; for the great Trade and flourishing State of this City tempted Gentlemen to settle their Sons here, contrary to the Practice in the Midland and Northern Counties; where, according to the vain and ruinous Notion of the *Normans*, Trade was left to the Vulgar, and Gentlemen were not to foul their Fingers with it.

Its History.

This City was under the Jurisdiction of the *Romans*, and their Coins have been dug up in and about it. After they left *England*, King *Aethelstan* subjected it to the *Saxon* Government; forc'd the *Britons*, then the Masters of it, to fly into *Cornwall*; and encompass'd it with a Ditch, and a Stone-wall (which still remains intire) besides Bulwarks: 'Twas ravag'd by the *Danes* the last time, in Revenge of the Massacre which the *English* made of their Countrymen, when *Swain*, one of their Kings, landed here with a great

Navy, put the Men to the Sword, ravish'd the Women, massacred the Children, burnt the City, and demolish'd the Walls. A long time after this, when it was beginning to flourish, *William* the Conqueror besieg'd and took it; and it was press'd with four other Sieges, viz. in the Reigns of King *Stephen*, King *Edw. IV.* King *Hen. VII.* and King *Edw. VI.* the Particulars whereof being more proper for a System of *History*, than of *Geography*, we take Leave to refer the Reader for them to *Rapin*, &c. only we cannot omit two Facts for the Honour of *Exeter*, and to shew its constant Adherence to its Motto, of *Semper fidelis*; viz. 1. That King *Henry VII.* was so well pleas'd with the noble Stand the Citizens made against that Pretender to his Crown *Perkin Warbeck*, (who, after battering it furiously, was forc'd to raise the Siege) that he went thither in Person, and presented to the City a Cap of Maintenance, and the very Sword which he then wore, to be borne before their Mayor: 2. That in the Reign of King *Edw. VI.* when it was not only cannonaded smartly by the Rebels of *Cornwall* and *Devon* (who laid Siege to it, in *July* 1544. on a pretended Disgust at the Reformation) but almost starv'd, by cutting off its Water, breaking down its Bridges, and stopping up all Passages; yet the Citizens held out, till the Lord *John Russel*, their Neighbour, after defeating the Rebels in several Skirmishes, rais'd the Siege, upon the 6th of *August*, which was then appointed for a Thanksgiving-day by the City, and is still kept here as such, by the Name of *Jesus-day*, when a Sermon is preach'd on the Occasion by the Mayor's Chaplain: And King *Edward*, to reward their exemplary Loyalty, gave them the rich Manor of the *Ex* Island. King *Charles I.*'s Queen, to whom this City gave Shelter in the Civil Wars, was here deliver'd of *Henrietta*, afterwards Duchess of *Orleans*: In short, *Exeter* has been applauded by all Writers for its inviolable Fidelity to its Sovereigns, whether they held their Crown by Hereditary, or by Parliamentary Right. It formerly gave the Title of *Duke* to the Families of *Beaufort* and *Holland*, which was afterwards less'n'd to that of *Marquis* by King *Henry VIII.* in the Person of *Henry Courtney*; and then it decreas'd to that of *Earl*, in the Person of Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, who was so created by King *James I.* and in the Noble Family of the *Cecil*s it still continues. This City had the Honour of giving Birth to Sir *Thomas Bodley*, the Founder of that illustrious Library at *Oxford*, and to the late Lord Chancellor King.

Its remarkable Loyalty.

A Mile and a half without the East Gate of *Exeter* is the Parish of *Heavy-tree*, so call'd from the Gallows erected there for the Malefactors; near which is a Burial-place for them, purchas'd in the Reign of *Edw. VI.* by the Widow of Mr. *Tuckfield*, the Sheriff of *Exeter*, who also left Money to procure them Shrouds.

Its Gallows.

2. *Totnes*, which gives Title to one of the Four Archdeaconries of the Diocese of *Exeter*, stands on the River *Dart*. 'Tis a Borough by Prescription, and the most ancient in the County. King *John* made it a Corporation, consisting of Fourteen Burgo-masters, whereof one is the Mayor, who with the Recorder, and last preceding Mayor, are Justices of the Peace. There are Twenty Common-council-men, and some few Freemen, elected by the Mayor and Masters. Here is a spacious Church, with a fine Tower, and Four Pinacles, above Ninety Foot high, a Town-hall, and a School-house. Its chief Trade is the Woollen Manufacture; but it has more Gentlemen than Tradesmen of Note. There is a fine Stone Bridge over the River, which leads into the Parish of *Berry-Pomeroy*. Here are delicate Trouts, and other good Fish in great Plenty, as are all other Provisions. 'Tis diverting to see them catch Salmon-peel here, with a Spaniel train'd up for the Purpose, which drives them into a Shove-net: Sometimes a Man will take up Thirty Salmon at a Time, from Seventeen to Twenty Inches long, for which they ask but 2 *d.* apiece.

Totnes.
8 fr. Dartmouth,
22 fr. Exeter,
196 fr. London.
Markets 2,
Tu. and Sat.
Fairs 3,
May 1.
Aug. 15.
Oct. 28.

This Town consists chiefly of one broad Street, three-quarters of a Mile long, and stands on the Side of a rocky Hill declining to the River. It was formerly wall'd in, and had Four Gates; but only the South Gate, and some small Parts of the rest, are remaining; and it had a Castle, of which the outward Walls are all intire, except the Battlements. The famous *Roman Foss-way*, which began here, and pass'd thro' *Somersetshire*, *Glostershire*, *Leicester*, and *Newark*, to the City of *Lincoln*, is still visible in several Parts, tho' 1400 Years old. This Town will never be forgot for its loyal Address to King *George I.* after the Union of the late Emperor, and the King of *Spain*, by the *Vienna Treaty*; when the good People (whose Corporation is not the richest in *England*) assur'd his Majesty not only of their Readiness to grant him 4 *s.* in the Pound Land-tax; but, if his Service requir'd it, to give him the other 16 *s.* In the Reign of King *Charles I.* this Place gave Title of Earl to Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*, as it did that of Viscount to King *Charles II.*'s Natural Son, *Charles Fitz-Charles*, Earl of *Plymouth*, and Baron of *Dartmouth*.

Salmon-hunting with a Dog.

The loyal Address of this Town.

Plymouth.
215 M. fr. Lond.
Markets 3,
Mond. Thursd.
and Sat.
Fair on the
Thursd. after
St. Luke's.

3. *Plymouth*, at the Influx of the Rivers *Plym* and *Tamar* into the Channel, was antiently no more than a Fishing Town, but is now the largest in the Shire, contains near as many Souls as *Exeter*, and is one of the chief Magazines in the Kingdom, owing to its Port, which is one of the biggest and safest in *England*, consisting of Two Harbours, capable of containing 1000 Sail. 'Tis defended by several Forts, mounted with near 300 Guns, and particularly by a strong Citadel erected in the Reign of King *Charles II.* upon *St. Nicholas Island*, which within the Circuit of its Walls (that take up at least Two Acres) contains a large Magazine-house full of Stores, and Five regular Bastions. The Manner of Re-saluting is with Two Guns less than they are saluted with: An odd Number is always fir'd upon Occasion of Joy; but an even, if the contrary. In time of War, the outward-bound Convoys generally rendezvous at this Port, which is also the most convenient that can be for homeward-bound Ships to put in, and provide themselves Pilots up the Channel. About Two Miles up the Mouth of the River *Tamar*, which Inlet of the Sea is distinguish'd from *Catwater*, by the Name of *Ham-ouze*, and commanded by the Castle on *St. Nicholas Island*, are Two Docks, one wet, the other dry, with a Basin 200 Foot square, which has Conveniencies of all kinds for building and repairing Ships, beyond all that were ever made of the Sort, and is hewn out of a Mine of Slate, and lin'd with *Portland Stone*. The dry Dock is built after the Mould of a First-rate Man of War; the wet one will contain Five such; and the Whole forms as complete an Arsenal as any that belongs to the Government, and much more convenient than some of them, tho' not so large.

Here is a Charity School, Four Hospitals, and a Work-house; in all which above 100 poor Children are cloath'd, fed, and taught; and Col. *Jory* gave a Charity to one of the Hospitals for Twelve poor Widows: He also gave a Mace, worth 120*l.* to be carry'd before the Mayor, and Six good Bells to *Charles Church*, valued at 500*l.*

It has a good Pilchard-fishing on the Coast, drives a considerable Trade to the *Streights* and the *West Indies*, and has a Custom-house, with two handsome, spacious, well-endow'd Parish Churches, in each of which the Cure of Souls is so large, that the Parish Clerks are in Deacons Orders, and Marry, Christen, Bury, read both Lessons, and administer the Cup. The Profits of the Pews go to the Poor; but the Impropropriation of the Churches, and the Choice of the Lecturers, every Three Years, are vested in the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, Twelve Aldermen, and Twenty-four Common-council-men: The Mayor, his Predecessor, and the Two senior Aldermen, are Justices of the Peace. The Mayor is elected by a Jury of Thirty-six Persons, chosen by Four others, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen chuse Two, and the Common-council the other Two: Here is also a Recorder, and a Town Clerk, whose Place is very profitable. The Town is divided into Four Parts, which were formerly govern'd by as many Captains, till *Henry VI.* granted them a Mayor. 'Tis well supply'd with Water, which was brought hither from a Place 7 Miles off, by the Contrivance and Cost of Sir *Francis Drake*, who with Sir *John* and Sir *Richard Hawkins*, all Three the greatest Sailors of that Age, or any since, was born in this Shire. The Toll of the Markets, and of the Corn, Yarn, &c. and the Profits of the Mill, which is very considerable, belong to the Corporation, as do the Revenues of the Shambles, which are farm'd out at 160*l.* a Year for the Mayor's Kitchen. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Lord *Windfor*.

Edystone Rock.

In the Entrance of the Bay lies the *Edystone Rock*, which is cover'd at high Water, and on which the ingenious Mr. *Winstanley* built a Light-house, that was blown down in the terrible Hurricane in *November 1703.* and himself, with those that were then in it, never more heard of: However, another was erected by the Corporation of *Trinity-house*, in pursuance of an Act of the 5th of Queen *Anne*.

Okehampton.
20 fr. Exeter,
193 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 6,
2d Tu. in Mar.
May 3.
2d Wedo. after
Midsummer
July 25.
1st Tu. in Sept.
1st Wedn. in Oct.

4. *Okehampton*, vulgarly *Ockington*, on the River *Oke*, near a Mile from its Parish Church (which stands by itself on a Hill, as do the small Ruins of an eminent Castle) is an antient Borough and Barony, govern'd by a Mayor, Eight Capital Burgesses, and as many Assistants (out of whom the said Burgesses are elected) a Recorder, a Justice, and a Town Clerk. The Mayor has a great Share in the Choice of the next Mayor, because he nominates Two of the Burgesses, out of whom one is chosen for the Office by the other Burgesses, and their Assistants. Here is a mean Town-hall, and an indifferent Chapel, to which, in the Reign of *James I.* one of the *Trelawneys* added a neat little Tower, to give it the Form of a Church. The chief Trade here is making of Serges; but its principal Support is said to be the Road, it lying betwixt *Launceston* and *Crediton*; and the Manor of this Borough, viz. its Markets and Fairs, is vested in the Eight principal Members of the Corporation. It gave Title of Baron to the Lord

Mohun, who was kill'd with Duke *Hamilton* in a Duel, the 15th of *November 1712.* and, having no Issue, the Title became extinct.

5. *Barnstaple*, on the River *Taw*; compounded of *Bar*, which in *British* is the Mouth of a River, and *Staple*, which in *Saxon* denotes a Mart of Trade: It had Walls formerly, with a Castle, enjoy'd the Liberties and Privileges of a City, and had also an Haven, which became so shallow, that most of the Trade remov'd to *Biddisford*: Yet it has still some Merchants, and a good Trade to *America* and to *Ireland*, from whence 'tis an establish'd Port for Landing Wooll; and it imports more Wine, and other Merchandize, than *Biddisford*, and is every whit as considerable; for tho' its Rival cures more Fish, yet *Barnstaple* drives a greater Trade with the Serge-makers of *Tiverton* and *Exeter*, who come up hither to buy Shad-fish, Wooll, Yarn, &c. 'Tis pleasantly situate among Hills, in the Form of a Semicircle, to which the River is a Diameter: There is a fair and strong Bridge over it, of Sixteen Arches, and a Paper-mill. The Streets are clean, and well pav'd, and the Houses built of Stone, as are all the Towns hereabouts. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, and Twenty-four Common-council-men, or Capital Burgesses, of whom Two are Aldermen; besides which, here are also a High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, and other Officers. It gives Title to one of the Four Archdeacons of the Diocese of *Exeter*; and 'tis a Place noted by Travellers for good Ale, which in this County is a Rarity. Here are a Charity-school for Fifty Boys, and another for Thirty Girls.

Barnstaple.
7 M. N. E. fr.
Biddisford.
193 fr. London.
Markets on
Wedn. and Frid.
Fairs, 7. 11. free,
on Sept. 8. 9. 10.
11.

6. *Plympton*, the chief Town of its Hundred, lies in a Valley, above a Mile from the River *Plym*, which gives Name to it, as it does to several other Places upon or near it. This is call'd *Plympton Maurice*, or *Earl's Plympton*, to distinguish it from *Plympton Mary*, half a Mile distant. 'Tis a populous Town, but consists chiefly of Two Streets with ordinary Buildings. Here is the best Free-school in these Parts, being endow'd with Lands of 100*l.* a Year, and built on Stone Pillars in 1664. by Sir *John Maynard*, one of the Trustees of *Elizeus Hele Esq;* of *Cornwood*, who gave 1500*l.* a Year to such Uses. Near the West End of the Town is the Guild-hall, standing also on Stone Pillars, where the Corn-market is kept. On the North Side there was formerly a Castle (the Residence of the Earls of *Devon*, who were Barons of *Plympton*). The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and Eight Aldermen, or principal Burgesses, who are call'd the Common-council, and a Bailiff and Town Clerk.

Plympton.
5 M. from Ply-
mouth,
221 fr. London.
Markets on Sat.
Fairs 6, viz.
Valentine's-day
Lady-day
Holy-thursday
Midsummer-day
Lammas-day
St. Luke's-day.

7. *Honiton* stands on the River *Otter*, in the Hundred of *Axminster*, and in the Road from *London* to *Exeter*. 'Tis situate in the best and pleasantest Part of the whole County, abounding with Corn and Pasture, and has a View of the adjacent Country, the most beautiful Landscap in the World. 'Tis an antient Borough by Prescription, and govern'd by a Portreve, who is chosen yearly at the Court of the Lord of the Manor. Tho' the Town consists chiefly of one long Street, 'tis beautiful, populous, and well-built, having a small Channel of clear Water running through it, with a little square Dipping-place at every Door; and 'tis remarkably pav'd with small Pebbles. The Parish Church stands half a Mile above the Town, on a Hill, which being tiresome to ascend, the Gentry ride to it on Horseback, or in Coaches, for whose Conveniency there are Stables near the Church-yard; but in the Year 1743. a new Chapel was founded in the Town. Here was the first Serge Manufacture in *Devonshire*; but this Town is now much employ'd in the Manufacture of Lace, and the broadest Sort that is made in *England*, of which great Quantities are sent to *London*. A Charity School for Thirty Boys was open'd here at *Christmas 1713.* About a Quarter of a Mile out of the Town, on the East Side of the Road to *Exeter*, there is a Hospital, which was founded and endow'd by one *Tho. Chard*, an Abbat: It has Five Apartments, one for the Governor, and Four others for Four Lepers, with a handsome Chapel annex'd to it. The Rector of *Honiton*, with the Churchwardens and Overseers, name the Governor, and the Persons that are to be admitted into it; and by a Regulation in 1642. other poor Patients are admitted as well as Lepers.

Honiton.
7 fr. Axminster,
12 fr. Exeter,
156 fr. London.
Markets on Sat.
Fair on July 25.

8. *Taxistock*, or *Tavejstock*, Capital of its Hundred, stands low, on the Banks of the River *Tave*, is a very antient Borough by Prescription, and govern'd by a Portreve, who is yearly chose by Twenty-four Freeholders at the Lord of the Manor's Court. 'Tis a large well-built Town, with a handsome Parish Church, cover'd with Slate, has Two Alms-houses, and is furnish'd with Plenty of Fish from its River. It had formerly a stately Abbey, where Books in the old *Saxon* Language were printed (particularly a *Saxon Grammar* in the late Civil Wars) and a School erected for teaching it. Among other Remains of this Abbey, still to be seen, are Part of the Butments of the Arch of a Bridge over the *Tave*, call'd the *Guild-bridge*. His Grace the D. of *Bedford*, to whom this Town gives the Title of Marquis, is Lord of the Manor.

Taxistock.
27 fr. Exeter,
221 fr. London.
Markets on Sat.
Fairs 4, viz.
April 25.
Aug. 29.
Sept 29.
Nov. 30.

9. *Ashburton*

Ashburton.
7 fr. Chudlei. h.
191 fr. London.
Market on
Tuesd. and Sat.
Fairs 4,
First Thursday in
March and June.
Aug. 10.
Nov. 11.

9. *Ashburton* is a great Thoroughfare upon the *London Road*, being about half Way between *Exeter* and *Plymouth*, among Hills noted for Mines of Tin and Copper, and has a Manufacture of Serge. 'Tis a very antient Borough by Prescription, and is govern'd by a Portreve, who is chosen yearly at the Courts of the Lords of the Manor. The Grant of the *Tuesday's Market*, which is for Wooll and Yarn, was obtain'd by Mr. *Ford* in 1672. and its Fairs by *Andrew Quick Esq*; who also gave the Parish a Clock and Chimes. The chief Ornament of the Town, which has only one good, but pretty long, Street, is its Church, which is a very handsome Structure, in the Form of a Cathedral, adorn'd with a Tower Ninety-one Foot in Height, on which is a Spire of Lead. It has a large Chancel, with several Stals in it, as in Collegiate Churches.

Dartmouth.
7 from Totnefs,
30 from Exeter,
192 fr. m Lond.
Market on Frid.

20. *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardnefs* were originally Three distinct Towns, but are at present one Corporation included in the Name of *Dartmouth*, because the River *Dart* (which rises in *Dartmore Forest*) runs here into the Harbour. It had the Name of *Clifton* from the Cliffs on which most of the Houses are founded, and out of which many of them were dug. It consists of a Mayor, Twelve Masters or Magistrates, Twelve Common-council-men, a Recorder, Two Bailiffs, a Town Clerk, and High Steward; the Three last chosen by the said Mayor and Magistrates annually, chose are, the Mayor, the Bailiffs, and a Coroner. To this Borough belongs a Court of Session, and a Water-Bailiffwick Court, holden by a Lease from the Duchy of *Cornwall*. The Town stands on the Side of a craggy Hill, and is a Mile long; but the Streets are very irregular, being sometimes Two or Three one above another; yet the Houses are generally very high. It has a Harbour where 500 Sail of Ships may ride safe in the Bafon, which is not only defended by Three Castles, with Forts and Blockhouses; but, upon Occasion, the Entrance of it may be shut up with a Chain. Here is a large Key, and a spacious Street before it, where live some considerable Merchants, who trade to *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the Plantations, but especially to *Newfoundland*, and from thence to *Italy*, &c. with Fish. Besides this, a Pilchard Fishery is carry'd on hereabouts with the greatest Number of Vessels of any Port in the West, except *Falmouth*. The *French* burnt this Town in the time of *Richard I.* and attempted it afterwards, but were bravely repuls'd, and chiefly by the Women, who fought desperately, and took M. *Castel*, their General, Three Lords, and Twenty-three Knights, Prisoners, besides making a great Slaughter among them. The Property of the Manor, &c. with the Street and Royalty of *Townstall*, is vested in the Corporation. Here are Three Churches, besides a large Meeting-house of Dissenters; but the Mother Church is *Townstall*, on a Hill, three Quarters of a Mile off, whose Tower, Sixty-nine Foot high, is a Sea-mark. King *Charles II.* gave the Title of a Barony to this Town, in Favour of *George Legg*, formerly Governor of *Portsmouth*; as did Queen *Anne* that of an Earldom in Favour of his Son, *William Legg*, the present Earl.

Spring that ebbs
and flows.

Brixham, a little Fishing Town, Three Miles to the West, is noted for its Spring, call'd *Laywell*, which plainly ebbs and flows, and sometimes Four times in an Hour, for Eight Hours together, about an Inch and one Eighth, tho' now-and-then it intermits. *Vide Philos. Transact. No. 204.*

Bereafston.
13 from Tavistock,
162 W. fr. Lond.
Market on Thurs.

11. *Bereafston*, or *Bereafston*, on the River *Tave*, is a small but antient Borough by Prescription, and is govern'd by a Portreve. The Burgage-holders, who pay 3 d. a Year, or more, Acknowledgment for the Land they hold in the Borough, to the Lord of the Manor, are the only Voters for its Members; and the Portreve, who is chosen yearly at his Court, returns them. This Place is only a Hamlet in the Parish of *Bereafstons*, from the Church of which it lies near Two Miles.

Tiverton.
165 from Lond.
Markets on
Tuesd. and Sat.
Fairs 2, viz.
Tuesday Fort-
night after Whit-
funtide,
Ditto after
Michaelmas.

12. *Tiverton*, formerly call'd *Twyford Town*, from Two Fords here, then thro' the Rivers *Ex* and *Loman*, over which there are now Stone Bridges. 'Tis an antient Town, noted for the greatest Woollen Manufactory in the County, next to *Exeter*; and the next to it also of all the Inland Towns in Wealth, if not in Numbers of People. A great Ornament and Advantage to this Town, is a noble large Free-school, founded by Mr. *Peter Blondel*, a wealthy Clothier, and a Native, who gave 2000 l. for purchasing Lands, to maintain Six Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to be elected from this School. They are now Eight, and plac'd at *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, and *Sidney* in *Cambridge*. A Feast is held yearly on *St. Peter's Day*, in Memory of him, for which he left moreover a sufficient Allowance. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Twelve Principal Burgesses, and Twelve Inferior Burgesses or Assistants, a Recorder, and Clerk of the Peace. The Mayor, by its Charter of Incorporation, granted by King *James I.* is Gaol-keeper; and the Delivery thereof is to be holden before him and the Recorder.

This Town has been a remarkable Sufferer by Fires; *Its Sufferings by Fire.*
viz. 1. By a Fire which broke out *April 3, 1598.* on its Market-day, so violent, that several of its Inhabitants were burnt in the Streets and Shops, together with 600 Houses, and the great Wealth therein; so that nothing but the Church and Two Alms-houses escap'd. It was scarce rebuilt but another Fire happen'd, the 5th of *August 1612.* as destructive. In the above-mention'd Charter of King *James I.* 'tis mention'd by way of Commiseration, and the Loss it sustain'd then ('tis suppos'd by the last Fire) said to amount to 35,000 l. On the 5th of *June 1731.* another terrible Fire happen'd here, which destroy'd 200 of the best Houses, and most of the Manufactures, when the Loss was computed at 150,000 l. and, upon this sad Occasion, the Parliament pass'd an Act the Year following, for Rebuilding the Town, which injoin'd, "That the new-built Houses should be cover'd with Lead or Tile, instead of Thatch; that no perilous Trades should be exercis'd in the public Streets; and no Stacks of Corn, Straw, Hay, &c. erected there; that Fire Engines should be provided against the like Accident; that Houses should be demolish'd to stop any future Fire; and that particular Houses should be pull'd down for widening the Streets and Passages, &c."

It has been since elegantly rebuilt, so that it carries few Marks of its late Devastation; and the Church here not being large enough for the Inhabitants, a Chapel is since built by their Subscription, which, by an Act of Parliament pass'd in 1733. is made a perpetual Cure. In the Church was a Chapel built by the Earls of *Devon*, and appropriated for their Burials, but now demolish'd, wherein was a Tomb for *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Countess, having on it their Effigies of Alabaster richly gilded, which Time has not so much defac'd as Men, with this Inscription:

*Ho, ho, who lies here?
'Tis I the good Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate my Wife, to me full dear.
We liv'd together 55 Year.
That we spent, we had;
That we left, we lost;
That we gave, we have.*

The Boroughs which do not send Members to Parliament, are,

1. *Biddisford* (so call'd from its Situation, i. e. By the *Ford*) an antient Port and Corporation on the *Towridge*, which a little lower joins the *Taw*, and falls with it into *Barnstaple Bay*, in the *Bristol Channel*. It has a very fine Bridge over this River, which was built in the 14th Century, on 24 beautiful and stately Gothic Arches. Tho' the Foundation is very firm, yet it seems to shake at the slightest Step of a Horse. There are Lands settled for keeping it constantly in Repair; the Revenues of which are receiv'd and laid out by a Bridge-warden, chose by the Mayor and Aldermen. 'Tis a clean, well-built, populous Place, and has a Street that fronts the River, three-quarters of a Mile long, in which are a noble Key and Custom-house, where Ships of good Burden load and unload in the very Bosom of the Town. There is another Street, of a good Length, as broad as the *High-street* of *Exeter*, well-built, and inhabited by wealthy Merchants, who send Fleets every Year to the *West Indies*, particularly *Virginia* and *Newfoundland*, and to *Ireland*, from whence 'tis an establish'd Port, as well as *Barnstaple*, for Landing Wooll: Forty or Fifty Sail of Ships belonging to this Port have been employ'd to fetch Cod from *Newfoundland*: And others are sent to *Liverpool* and *Warrington*, to fetch Rock Salt, which is here dissolv'd by the Sea-water into Brine, and then boil'd up into a new Salt, which is justly call'd *Salt upon Salt*; and with this they Cure their Herrings. This Borough is govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Recorder, and Town Clerk, with Serjeants; and has a particular Court holding Plea in Actions of Debt, Case, &c. for any Sum whatever. The *Granvills* have been Lords of it ever since the Conquest; and it gave Title of Baron, in the 11th of Queen *Anne*, to *George* the late Lord *Landdown*. In this, as in most of the Market Towns of this County, is a handsome Meeting-house, which is well finish'd, and much frequented.

In this Neighbourhood is *Northam*, a Nursery for Mariners, with a good Church, whose Steeple is a Sea Mark for such Sailors as bear with the Bar, in their Language.

2. *South Moulton*, the Capital of its Hundred, an antient Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, and Eighteen Capital Burgesses, with a Town Clerk, and Two Serjeants at Mace. The Mayor is a Justice of Peace for a Year after his Mayoralty, as is the eldest Burgess. It stands on the little River *Moule*, which falls into the *Taw*, and is so call'd to distinguish it from *North Moulton*, which stands to the North of it on the same River. It has a noble spacious Church; and Two very great Markets on the *Saturdays* before the 20th of *April*, and *Michaelmas-day*, for

Biddisford.
10 from Hartland
30 from Exeter
197 from Lond.
Market on Thurs.

**Northam, a
Nursery of Ma-
riners.**

South Moulton.
6 from Biddisford
30 from Exeter
177 from Lond.
Markets on Sat.
Fairs on the
Saturdays before
St. Barnaby, and
St. Bartholomew.

for the Sale of all Sorts of Cattle, Wares, and Merchandize. As the chief Manufacture of this Town is Serges, Shalloons, and Felts, great Quantities of Wool are brought to its Market. Besides a Charity-School for Thirty Boys, taught and cloath'd by Subscription, a Free-School was built and endow'd here in 1684. by a Native of this Town, who was a Merchant of London.

Torrington.
5 fr. Biddiford,
102 fr. London.
Market on Satur.
Fairs on Apr. 23.
June 24.
Sept. 29.

3. *Great Torrington*, or *Towridge* Town, call'd in old Records *Chepan-Torrington*, is an antient, populous Borough, full of Merchants, who drive a good Trade to *Ireland*, &c. It lies on the Side of a Hill, a good way along the River *Towridge*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, and is govern'd by a Mayor, Eight Aldermen, and Sixteen Burgesses. Its chief Trade is in Stuffs. It has a good Market for Corn, Flesh, &c. and the Petty Sessions, and other Meetings, are generally held here by the Gentlemen of the County. It has Two Churches, one with a Library belonging to it. *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, (Mother to *Henry VII.*) who liv'd once in this Town, perceiving what a long Walk it was from the Parsonage-House to the Church, gave to the Parson, and his Successors, the Manor-House, and the Lands belonging to it, adjoining almost to the Church-yard. Here are Alms-Houses for the Relief of the Poor, (who are also allow'd the Use of a Common) and a Charity-School for Thirty Boys. There are still some Remains of a Castle that was antiently in the South Part of the Town. A Fire happen'd here in *July 1724.* which burnt Eighty Houses. This Town gave Title of Earl to *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, (who was Baron of *Potheridge* in its Neighbourhood, where he was born) which dying with his Son, King *William* conferr'd it on Admiral *Herbert*, who brought him and his Princess over from *Holland* in 1688. and, upon the Extinction of that Title, by his Death without Issue, it first gave that of Baron to *Tho. Newport Esq;* one of the Lords of the Treasury in the late Reign; who also dying without Issue, it then gave Title of Viscount to Admiral *Byng*, so created by his late Majesty.

Modbury.
8 fr. Plympton,
203 fr. London.
Market on Thurs.
Fairs 2,
April 23.
July 25.

4. *Modbury* is another antient Borough, in as fruitful a Part of the County as any, and has a Market, well furnish'd with all Necessaries; so that 'tis much frequented, and the more for its nappy Ale. The Manor belongs to the Family of the *Champerons*.

Bradninch.
6 fr. Exeter,
177 fr. London.

5. *Bradninch*, formerly *Bradneysham*, and *Braines*, stands on the River *Columb*, in the Road from *Exeter* to *Welling-ton*. Before its Ruin by Fire, it had a Market. 'Tis a Barony, Parcel of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, whose Dukes were always intitled Barons of *Braines*. This Borough, by Charter granted from the Lord of it, chuses a Mayor yearly, who governs it, and is Justice of the Peace (as are his next immediate Predecessors), and makes an Account and Payment yearly for its Privileges, at the Audit kept by the Officers of the King or Duke of *Cornwall*.

Ilfracomb.
8 fr. Barnstaple,
40 fr. Exeter,
179 fr. London.

6. *Ilfracomb*, or *Alfrincomb*, a populous, rich, trading Place, especially with Herrings, in the *Bristol* Channel; noted for the constant Lights it maintains for the Direction of Sailors, for its Convenience of building and repairing Ships, and for the safe Shelter it affords to Vessels from *Ireland* in bad Weather, when 'tis extremely dangerous for them to run into the Mouth of the *Taw*, which they call *Barnstaple-Water*; and this is one Reason that the Merchants do much of their Business at this Port. The Harbour, with its Quay, Warphouse, Lighthouse, Pilot-boats, and Taw-boats, was formerly maintained at the Expence of the Ancestors of *Sir Bouchier Wray*, Bart. Lord of the Manor, when it had a Quay, or Pier, about 850 Feet long: But, by Length of Time, and the Violence of the Sea, all went to Decay; for Remedy whereof, an Act pass'd, *Anno 1731.* for both repairing and enlarging the Piers, Harbour, &c. by which means, they are like to be as good as ever. It consists chiefly of one Street of scatter'd Houses, almost a Mile in Length, from the Church to the Harbour; and is govern'd by a Mayor, Bailiffs, &c.

Other Places of Note in this County, which are not Boroughs, are,

Kings Bridge.
5 fr. Dartmouth,
202 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

1. *Kings Bridge*, a pretty Town, pleasantly situate, with a Harbour for Boats, and a Free-School.

Dedbrook.
2. *Dedbrook*, which joins almost to it, has a Market on *Wednesday*, with the like Harbour, and a particular Custom of paying Tythe to the Parson, in a Liquor call'd *White Ale*. From this Town the Land runs out into a wide Front, call'd by Seamen the *Start Point*, and gathers in again to the Mouth of the River *Dart*, which rises in *Dartmore*, a mountainous Tract, Twenty Miles long, and Fourteen broad, made into a Forest by King *John*, where near 100,000 Sheep feed all the Summer, besides other Cattle. The poor People hereabouts, who come hither for Turf for their Winter Fuel, are the most ignorant Boors in the West of England.

Torbay.
12 fr. Dartmouth.

3. *Torbay*, memorable for the Landing of King *William III.* of glorious Memory (then Prince of *Orange*), on the 5th of *November 1688.* with a Fleet of 6000 Transports, and 50 Men of War, under Admiral *Herbert*, to rescue this Nation from Popery and Slavery. During the last War with *France*, the general Station of our Fleets was

in this Bay, which is about Twelve Miles in Compass. It gave Title of Baron to the abovementioned Admiral, when he was made Earl of *Torrington*.

4. *Croken-Torr*, a noted Hill and Rock in the Forest of *Dartmore*, where the Tinnors of this County are oblig'd, by their Charters, to assemble their *Parliaments*, or Courts of Stannary, of which the Lord Warden is Judge; and he summons the Jurors, who are commonly Persons within the Jurisdiction, to this desolate Place; which being quite exposed to the Weather, with no Seat but a Moor-Stone-Bench, and no Refreshment but what the Company bring with them, who are sometimes 2 or 300 Gentlemen, well mounted, the Steward immediately adjourns the Court to *Tavistock*, or some other Stannary Town. Heretofore, when the Tin Mines of this County were in a more flourishing State than now, a great deal of Business was dispatch'd, and the Presentments of the Jurors were printed, which were commonly styl'd *Acts of Parliament*; as the Place of their Meeting was *The Parliament-House*.

5. *Chudleigh*, or *Chidleigh*, noted particularly for giving the Title of Baron to the noble Family of the *Cliffords* ever since the Reign of *Charles II.* It stands near the River *Teign*. The Bishops of this Diocese had a sumptuous Seat here, before the Reformation (together with the Manor), now in Ruins, as they had a famous Sanctuary at that call'd *Bishops Teignton*, nearer to the Mouth of the River, where many wicked People were protected; and one of the Bishops, in the Reign of *Edward III.* built a fine House here, that his Successors (as his Will says) might have a Place to lay their Heads in, if the King should seize the Temporalities.

6. *Crediton*, vulgarly *Kerton*, on the River *Creden*, was, in the Time of the Saxons, the See of a Bishop, till it was translated to *Exeter*; but the Cathedral is still standing, being a magnificent Pile 200 Foot in Length. This Town is noted for the Birth of *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, commonly call'd the *German Apostle*, because he converted the *Hessians*, &c. in *Germany* to Christianity. Its chief Manufacture is Serge, in which it drove a good Trade, and was a flourishing Town till the 14th of *August* last (1743.) when a Fire broke out, which, in about Ten Hours, consum'd above 460 Dwelling-Houses, besides the Market-Houses, Wooll-Chambers, and other publick Buildings; whereby Eighteen Persons perish'd in the Flames, and more than 2000 were reduced to the most melancholy Circumstances; and the Loss in Goods, and Stock in Trade, was computed at near 9000 *l.* and the Loss in Houses and Goods uninfur'd, at near 50,000 *l.*

7. *Columbton*, is a handsome Town, on the River *Columb*, or *Culme*. It has a very fair Church, with a curious rich gilded Rood-loft, still preserv'd as an Ornament, though the idolatrous Image is remov'd. Several Towns on this River take their Name from it; as *Columb-Davids*, *Uffculumb*, *Columbstock*, &c. the first of which is a Market-Town, all full of Manufacturers who depend much on their Masters at *Tiverton*.

8. *Topsam*, a small Town, encompass'd almost with the Rivulets *Clift* and *Ex*, is the Port where Merchandize is unloaded from the greater Ships, and sent up by Lighters to *Exeter*, where some Account has already been given of this Place. The Walk or the Ride from that City being both very pleasant, brings as many People hither for Pleasure, as for Business.

9. *Axminster*, a pretty considerable Town, the Capital of its Hundred, a healthy, clean Place, in the Road from *London* to *Exeter*, on the very Borders of *Somersetshire*. It had one Part of its Name from the River *Axe*, on which it stands; as it had the other from a *Minster* erected there by King *Athelstan*, for Seven Priests, to pray for the Souls of some Persons bury'd here, that were kill'd in the Army under his Command, when he defeated the *Danes*, at the bloody Battle of *Brunaburg*, in this Neighbourhood, in a Field which to this Day is call'd *King's Field*. It drives a small Trade in Kerseys, Druggets, and other Articles of the woollen Manufacture. 'Tis well supply'd with Fish from *Lyme*, *Axmouth*, and other Coast Towns in its Neighbourhood.

May 24. 1650. This Hundred had the Honour of giving Birth to the ever Victorious *John Duke of MARLBOROUGH*, at *Ash*, in the Parish of *Mosbury*, the Seat of his Father *Sir Winstan Churchill*.

10. *Hartland*, though at the farthest Western Shore next *Cornwall*, must not be omitted. 'Tis the Capital of a Hundred of the same Name in that Cape, which runs into the Sea, call'd *Hartland Point*. 'Tis a Place of good Resort, not only by People from *Cornwall*, but by the Fisher-Boats of *Barnstaple*, *Biddiford*, and other Towns on the Coast, that lie often under these Rocks for Shelter from the South-East, or South-West Winds; at which Time the Seamen go ashore here to buy Provisions: Nor is the Town unconcern'd in that gainful Trade the Herring Fishery; for *Clewelly*, on the same Shore to the E. the Seat of the antient Family of the *Carys*, is noted for the greatest Herring Fishery on the Coast, above 400 Horses being sometimes laden with them in a Day, to the Value of more than 1500 *l.* in a Season. Here is also taken the best Cod in the World, though

Croken-Torr,
4 fr. Tavistock.

A Parliament is
a Forest.

Chudleigh.
9 M. fr. Exeter,
152 M. fr. Lon.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 2,
Easter Mon. Tu.
and We. St. Bar-
nabas, St. Mar-
tin's.

Crediton.
7 fr. Exeter,
183 fr. London.
Market on Satur.
Fair on St. Law-
rence's Day.

Great Fire.

Columbton.
3 fr. Bradninch,
10 fr. Uffculumb,
and Columbstock,
175 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

Topsam.
3 fr. Exeter,
174 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on St. Mar-
garet's, and the
Days before and
after.

Axminster.
7 fr. Honiton,
146 fr. London.
Market on Satur.
Fairs on Apr. 25,
Midsummer Day,
Monday after
Michaelmas.

Hartland.
197 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

though not in such Quantities as on the Banks of *New-foundland*. A Pier has been erected here, to prevent the breaking-in of the Sea with Violence. The Descent to its Key is very steep, being beat out of the Cliffs.

Chimleigh.
14 fr. Barnstaple,
15 fr. Exeter,
184 fr. London.
Market on Thurs.

11. *Chimleigh*, near the River *Taw*, and the Midway from *Exeter* to *Barnstaple*. There is a Tradition, that Seven Prebends were founded here by the Lady of the Manor, in Remembrance of Seven Children which she brought up, after taking them from the Father, who said he had too many, and was carrying them in a Basket to drown them.

Comb-Martin.
184 fr. London.
Market on Tues.
Fair on Whit-
monday.

12. *Comb Martin*, or *Martin's-Comb*, a little to the East of *Ilfracomb*, on the same Shore, is deriv'd from *Kum*, a *British* Word, which signifies a low Situation; and *Martin*, a Family who were Lords of it for many Ages. Here is a Cove for the landing of Boats, and the Neighbourhood yields abundance of Hemp, and the best in the County. In King *Edward I.*'s Time, Silver Mines were discover'd here, and 3 or 400 Men brought from *Derbyshire* Peak to work in them. They yielded King *Edward III.* great Profit, but seem afterwards to have been neglected till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when Sir *Beavis Bulmer*, a Virtuoso in refining of Metals, got up great Quantities of Silver from them, of which he made Two rich large Cups, one whereof he presented to the then Earl of *Bath*; the other, Weight 137 Ounces, to Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor of *London*.

Lundy Isle.
7 Leagues N. W.
from the N. Point
of the County.

13. *Lundy Island* (in the *Bristol* Channel), Three Miles long, and Two broad, encompass'd with inaccessible Rocks, and only one Entrance, so narrow, that Two Men can scarce go abreast. It had a Fort and a Chapel, both now in Ruins. The South Part of the Island has Pasturage, Samphire, and Springs of fresh Water, and such Plenty of Sea-Fowl, that, in the Breeding-time, Merchants and Mariners, who often come ashore for their Diversion, must be very cautious where they step, for fear of treading on their Eggs.

The North Part is more barren, and has a great high Rock standing pyramidwise, call'd by the Sailors the *Con- stable*, or *Century*.

Principal Seats.
The principal Seats in this County lie on or about *Hall- Dorton*, a dry Heath, about Seven Miles long, and Three broad; which, though a stinty barren Soil, is a delightful Situation, with a most charming Prospect, both by Sea and

Land: So that, unless it be about *London*, there are not so many Gentlemens Seats within that Compass of Ground, as lie round the Skirts of this Common; viz. the Lord *Clifford's* at *Ugbrook*; Sir *William Courtney's* at *Powderham* Castle; Sir *Thomas Chudleigh's* at *Hallden*; the late Bishop of *Exeter's* at *Dawlish*; the late *Stephen Northleigh's*, Esq; at *Peamore*; Mr. *Helyar's* at *Canons Tring*; Mr. *Savery's* at *Trehall*; Mr. *Balle's* at *Maurhead*; Mr. *Woolcomb's* at *Place*; Mr. *Yard's* at *Whiteway*; Mr. *Langdon's* at *Park- Place*; Mr. *Geare's* at *Holloway*; Mr. *Shepherd's* at *Bell- marsh*; Mr. *Davenport's* at *Burrough*; Lord *Walpole's* at *Haynton*, a good way farther to the West, near *Hatherlay*; and Mr. *Champney's* near *Barnstaple*.

Isca, mention'd by *Ptolemy*, is so plainly convey'd to us in the present *Ex*, call'd by the *Britains* *Isle*; that there's no Place of Doubt, but this is the same River. Ancient Place.

Isca Danmoniorum is our *Exeter*.

Moridanum, tho' it has left nothing of the Name, seems yet to have its Meaning preserved in a Sea-coast Town, call'd at this Day *Seton*: For *Mor* is *Mare*, and *Dunum* a Town.

Herculis Promontorium is easily discover'd by the present Name *Herty-point*; of which no tolerable Reason can be given, unless we allow it to be a Corruption from that old Name.

At *Withcombe*, in a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, (14 Car. I.) a Ball of Fire came into the Church, while they were at Divine Service, which kill'd three Persons, and wounded sixty-two; and, besides, did Damage to the Value of 300 l. and upwards. Remarkables.

And at *Crews-Morthard*, in the same County, a like Storm happen'd, which melted the Bell, Lead, and Glass; and was so violent, that it rent the Steeple: This was in the Year 1689.

The Organ in the Cathedral at *Exeter* is accounted the greatest in *England*; the largest Pipe being fifteen Inches Diameter.

At *North-Taunton*, there is a Pit of ten Foot deep, out of which there sometimes springs up a little Brook, that continues for many Days together. The common People tell you, That it presages some publick Calamity; but whether the particular Times, at which it has been observed to rise, will justify that Interpretation, I know not.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

Bounds.
Extent.
Contents.

IT has *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire* on the North; *Devonshire* and some Part of *Somersetshire* on the West; *Hampshire* on the East; and the *English* Channel on the South. 'Tis Fifty Miles on the Coast, but in the Inland Parts 'tis not more than Forty Miles in Length, from East to West, nor Thirty-four where broadest. Its whole Circumference is about 150 Miles; and the square Miles, according to Mr. *Templeman's* Survey, are about 959.

It contains 34 Hundreds, 22 Market-Towns, 248 Parishes, 6 Castles, about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses, according to the last Accounts of the Chimney-Tax; since which, their Number has been computed at 25000; and that of the Inhabitants at 132000.

In Diocese.
This County, which lies in the Diocese of *Bristol*, (tho' 'tis a good Distance from that City) contains the Deaneries of *Bridport*, *Dorchester*, *Whitchurch*, *Pimpern* and *Shafton*; and the Archdeacon of *Dorset* has the Jurisdiction of the whole Diocese, in Church Matters.

Air, Soil, and Produce.
Whoever has travell'd over *England*, must allow this to be, both for Rider and Abider, one of the pleasanter Counties in the Kingdom; for the charming Prospect of the Sea from the Hills on one Side, and the fruitful Plains, tufted Woods, and winding Rivers, on the other, at once please the Eye, and flatter the Fancy. Many of the Successors of *Egbert*, the Saxon King of *England*, chose this Shire for their Residence and Burial; and had vast large Palaces in it, which Taste is still kept up by some of the Gentry here, whose Houses are like Palaces. The Air is somewhat sharp on the Hills, mild and pleasant near the Coast, and healthy in almost all the Parts of it. The Soil in the Vallies is rich, both in Pasture and Arable; and here graze the Black Cattle, while the Downs and the Hills feed an incredible Number of Sheep, some of the largest that are driven to *Smithfield* Market, whose Flesh and Wooll are very fine. It produces not only Corn, but Hemp and Flax; and great Quantities of Cloth are made here, both Woollen and Linnen. No Shire can match its Plenty of excellent Stone in the Quarries at *Portland* and *Purbeck* (in the last of which Marble has been dug up sometimes;) and from *Blackmore* Forest may be brought sufficient Timber to serve the whole County: And what a Conveniency this is to the Inhabitants, appears, from the Elegance of the Buildings, not only of the Gentlemen's Seats, but in their Towns. Many kinds of Earth, that are useful, are dispers'd up and down the County; particularly, the best Tobacco-Pipe-

Clay, which is dug about *Pool* and *Wareham*, and exported to *London*, *Chester*, &c. and in King *Charles II.*'s Time fetch'd 30 s. a Tun at this City; for 'tis sometimes us'd for Ballast. This Clay burns white, whereas most others are apt to turn red in the Fire.

Its principal Rivers are the *Stower*, the *Frame*, the *Piddle*, the *Lyddon*, the *Dulish* and the *Allen*, from whence they are supply'd with all sorts of River Fish, as they are from their Ports with all sorts of Sea-Fish; and the Rocks on their Coasts abound with Samphire and Eringo. This County has such Numbers of Swans, Geese, and Ducks, &c. that it furnishes other Counties from their Decoys and Ponds; and Sportsmen seldom fail here of Woodcocks, Pigeons, Pheasants, Partridges, Fieldfares, Sparhawks, and many other kinds of Game. In short, this County has been often styled the *Garden of England*; and 'tis very likely that King *Charles* the II. thought it such, when returning thro' it from *Plymouth*, he said to a Noble Lord, That he

had never seen a finer Country, either in *England*, or out of it. 'Tis also of special Note for its fine Beer, which the Lovers of *Oxford* prefer to all the *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, and *Nottinghamshire* Ale, and of which vast Quantities are drank every Day in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. This County gives Title of Duke and Earl, as it did formerly of Earl alone, to the Family of *Cranfield Sackville*. King Charles's Character of this County.

The present Church Government stands thus, 'Tis divided into Five Deanries, viz. The Titles it gives.
Its Church Government.

Deanries of *Bridport*, Containing 48 Parishes
Dorchester - - - - 45
Whitchurch - - - - 55
Pimpern - - - - 32
Shafton - - - - 56

The Archdeacon of *Dorset* has the Jurisdiction of the whole Diocese of *Bristol*, in which this County is intirely included.

Durnovaria, mention'd by *Antoninus* in those Parts, can be no other than the present *Dorchester*, whether we respect the Name, the Distances, or the Remains of *Roman* Antiquity, which they trace out. Ancient Names.

Vindogladia also discovers itself in the present Name of *Winburn*; the first Syllable whereof is manifestly a Relick of the old Denomination: And the second (which implies a River) does very well answer the *Gladia*, deriv'd from the *British*

British Clodian, Swords; by which Expression they sometimes denoted their Rivers.

Remarkable.

Maiden-Castle, near *Dorchester*, is a most stately Piece of Antiquity; and appears from the Form, Contrivance, and other Circumstances, to have been a Work of the Romans.

White-Hart-Forest, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, has its Name from a *White-Hart*, kill'd by a Gentleman of this Country, against the express Order of King *Henry III.* For which Fact there is yearly paid into the Exchequer a pecuniary Mulct call'd *White-Hart-Silver*.

It was a pleasant Humour, and a very lucky Discovery, that happen'd some Years ago near *Winford-Eagle*. Digging a *Barrow* or *Tumulus*, the Workmen came to an Oven (with an Urn in it); and one of them, putting forward his Hand, in hopes of some farther Discoveries, found it too hot for him to hold it long there. 'Tis probably owing to some *Mineral*; the same natural Heat being commonly discover'd by the Miners.

As Brought.

This County sends Twenty Members to Parliament, whereof Two are Knights of the Shire, and Two for each of the following Towns, viz. *Dorchester*, *Lyme-Regis*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, and *Melcombe-regis*, *Wareham*, *Corfe-Castle*, *Pool* and *Shaftesbury*.

1. *Dorchester*. It was the most considerable Station of the Romans in these Parts, and they had a Camp near it, with Five Trenches, inclosing Ten Acres which is but a Mile off, and call'd *Maiden Castle*. It had Two Mints in the Time of the Saxons, when it suffer'd very much by the Ravages of the Danes, especially by the Invasion of their King *Swain*, who demolish'd its Castle, &c. and made that terrible Massacre which is mentioned in our Account of *Exeter*. It reviv'd after the Norman Conquest, and a new Castle was erected, of which the greatest of the Barons were at several times Governors.

The Town is situate on an Ascent, with steep Banks down to the River *Frome*, by which 'tis bounded on the North side: Beyond this River are fine Meadows, and warm sandy Lands, but on the South West are pleasant chalky Downs. It consists chiefly of Three spacious clean Streets, which meet towards the Middle of it. *St. Peter's Church* and the Town-Hall stand in one Street, and in the Two others are *Trinity-Church*, near which is the Shire-Hall; and *All-Saints Church*, below which is the County Gaol, with its Chapel. There is a Tradition, that one *Geoffery Van* was the Founder of *St. Peter's*; and accordingly the common Saying here is, That

Geoffery Van,
With his Wife *Anne*,
And his Maid *Nan*,
Built this Church.

But from a large Seal with all the Marks of Antiquity dug up in a Garden here about Seventy Years ago, with this Inscription, *Sigillum Gualfridi de Ann*, it is suppos'd that the Founder's true Name was *Ann*. There are few Towns in *England* better built and pay'd than this, and the View of it is every way delightful; *St. Peter's Church*, which is a very handsome Structure, and the Tower of *Fordington Church*, which makes an Eastern Suburb to *Dorchester*, presenting themselves to Travellers as they approach it, from all Sides. The Houses are for most part old and low, but built regularly, and of Stone, after the dreadful Fire that broke out August 6 1613. which consum'd *Trinity* and *All-Saints Churches*, (since rebuilt) and about 300 Houses, the Loss of which, with the Goods, &c. was computed at 200,000 *l.* yet not a Soul perish'd in it. The Streets are wide and clean, the Inns large, the Markets and Fairs well frequented; and the Toll of both is vested in the Corporation, who hold the Manor of the Borough at a Fee-Farm Rent from the Crown. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Two Bailiffs, Six Aldermen, and Six Capital Burgesses, besides whom there is a Governor annually chosen by Twenty-Four Common-council men, whose Office is chiefly to look after the Trade of the Town, according to a Charter of King *Charles I.* now in Force; and a Court of Common-council, assisted by Five of the Capital Burgesses, determines all Matters belonging to the Privileges of the Free-men. King *James I.* also gave them Power before to chuse a Recorder. Here is a good Free-school House, and a handsome Alms-house near it, besides Two other Alms-houses, the Donations of private Gentlemen. The *Ikening Street* of the Romans is plainly trac'd here, and the Foundations of the old Roman Wall appear quite round the Town; but, Eastward, a Street is built upon it, and the Ditch fill'd up; yet 'tis still call'd The Walls. The Romans had an Amphitheatre in the Neighbourhood, which is now call'd *Maumbury*; and the Terrace on the Top is a noted Place of Rendezvous, it being a pleasant circular Walk, with a Prospect of the Town, and the Country round it. A great many Roman Coins have been dug up here at times, and the late Reverend Mr. *Place*, known for his Philosophical Works, who liv'd here, had a good Quantity of those, call'd here *Dorn Money*, or King *Dor's Money*.

This being the Shire-Town, the Assizes are held in it for the County. Judge *Jefferys*, after the Rout at *Sedgemoor*, near *Bridgwater*, in 1685, held that Bloody Assize here, which is never to be forgotten: For several Hundreds were condemn'd by the Lump, and sent by Cart-loads to *Lyme*, *Taunton*, &c. to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd; and, at the same time, *John Tutchin* (who wrote the *Observer* in Queen *Anne's* Reign) was sentenc'd to be whipp'd once a Year thro' every Market-Town in the County; upon which he petition'd that cruel Judge to be hang'd; the Novelty of which Petition induc'd him to relieve him, and he was afterward pardon'd. Here also the Quarter-Sessions for the County are held, and the Knights of the Shire elected. The Town is noted for excellent Cakes, as well as incomparable Beer, and it us'd to send great Quantities of Malt to *Bristol*. This Town, ever since King *Charles I.* has given the Title of Marquis to the Noble Family of *Pierpoints Dukes of Kingston*; tho' once it gave Title of Countess for her Life only to Mrs. *Catharine Sedley* (Daughter of Sir *Charles Sedley*) so created by King *James II.* whose Mistress she was. This Town has almost lost the Broad Cloth Manufacture, for which it was once so famous, and its Serge Trade is not very considerable; but the Townsmen make great Profit by their Sheep, of which 'tis said that no less than 600,000 are fed within Six Miles of the Town every Way. 'Tis observable that their Downs abound with Thyme, and other aromatick Herbage, so nourishing, that their Ewes generally bring Two Lambs; for which Reason, they are bought up by all the Farmers of the East Part of *England*, who carry them to *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Oxfordshire*, as well as into *Kent* and *Surry*; and even *Banstead Downs*, so fam'd for good Mutton, is supply'd from hence.

2. *Lyme-Regis*, or *King's-Lyme*, is a fine Harbour in the Channel, with a Key inferior to none in *England*; and a Rivulet runs through the Middle of it. Here are some fine Houses, built of Free-stone, and cover'd with blue Slate: But it has only one Church. As the Houses lie on the Declivity of a Hill, one above another, they make a good Shew. King *Edward I.* granted it by Charter the same Privileges with *Melcomb-Regis*, and the same indeed as the City of *London*, with a Court of Hustings, and Freedom from all Tolls, Lastage, &c. which, with other Privileges, were confirmed to it by King *Edward II.* and *III.* by King *James I.* King *Charles I.* King *William* and Queen *Mary*. 'Tis strange therefore, that *Camden* should speak so contemptibly of it as he does, when it appears to have been a Place of Consequence near 400 Years before he wrote. The Corporation now consists of a Mayor, (who is Justice of Peace during his Mayoralty, and the next Year after; and, in the Third Year, both Justice and Coroner) a Recorder, Fifteen Capital Burgesses, (Two of whom are Justices) a Town Clerk, &c. It had formerly a very flourishing Trade to *France*, *Spain*, the *Streights*, *Newfoundland*, and the *West-Indies*; and then the Customs amounted, some Years, to 16,000 *l.* But it stands on such a high, steep Rock, that the Merchants are forced to lade and unlade their Goods at a Place called the *Cobb*, a Quarter of a Mile from it, which costs a great deal to maintain, but forms such a Harbour as is not in all *Britain* besides, it in the World: 'Tis a massy Building, of Two high, thick, Stone Walls, raised in the main Sea, a good Way from the Shore, broad enough for Carriages and Warehouses, and where indeed the Custom-house Officers have one: These Walls are so contrived, that they break the Violence of the Sea; by which means Ships go safe into the Bason, and there find Shelter. Nevertheless, the Part of the Town which lies at the Foot of the Rock, near the Sea, is so low, that, at Spring-tides, the Cellars, &c. are overflow'd Ten or Twelve Feet, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants. There are some Guns planted at proper Places, for Defence both of the Cobb and the Town. The Mayor and Burgesses are at the Expence of maintaining the Cobb; and are therefore impowered to dig Stones, &c. on the Shore, as often as it wants Repair. The Merchants here began lately to trade in the Pilchard-fishery. The Custom-house stands on Pillars, with the Corn-market under it. Sir *George Summers* (so eminent a Merchant and Navigator, that he has left his Name to the *Bermudas* or *Summer Islands*) was a Native of this Place, and in the Reign of King *James I.* represented it in Parliament. 'Tis moreover noted for the Landing of the Duke of *Monmouth*, June 11. 1685; upon whose Defeat, many of his Party were afterwards executed here, and their Limbs hung up in the Town.

'Tis equally worthy of Remark, that *Carmouth*, or (as 'tis commonly called now) *Charmouth*, a little Village, about a Mile off, where the River *Car* runs into the Sea, is the Place to which that Duke's Father, King *Charles II.* came, after his being routed at *Worcester*, with a Design to pass from *Lyme* to *France*; but the Suspicion of the Danger of his being discover'd made him remove to *Salisbury*.

3. *Bridport*, or *Burport*, a little Distance from the Shore of the Channel, had a Mint in the Time of the Saxons, and appears to have been the King's Demesne, at the Norman Conquest;

Judge Jefferys's
Bloody Assize.

A Whipping
Sentence, which
made the Countess
petition him to
be hang'd.

Lyme-Regis,
25 *fr.* *Exeter*,
25 *fr.* *Dorchester*,
12 *fr.* *London*.
Market, on
Friday.
Fairs,
Feb. 21. & 24.
May 21.

Dorchester,
223 *M.* *fr.* *London*.
6 *fr.* the Sea.
Market Wednesday.
Friday,
and Saturday.
Fairs 5, viz.
Feb. 2.
May 2.
Trinity Monday.
June 24.
July 25.
See 3 *Left for*
St. p.

Bridport,
6 *M.* from *Lyme*,
145 *fr.* *London*.

Market, on
Saturday.
Fairs 3. on Lady-
day, Holy Thurs-
day, & Michael-
mas-day.

Conquest; but was created a Borough by King Henry III. by whose Charter *Bridport* was leased to the Inhabitants, in Fee-farm, for a small Quit-rent into the Exchequer, collected by their Bailiffs, and payable at *Michaelmas*; which is done to this Day by the Corporation, who, under the King, are Lords of all the Borough, except some small Manors in the Possession or Claim of the Duke of *Bedford*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Strangeways Horner*, and two or three neighbouring Gentlemen. Here is a Harbour, formerly a pretty good one, it having been once a Place of great Trade; but 'twas so neglected, by reason of a great Mortality which carried off the best Part of the Inhabitants, that it became so barred up by the Tides with Sand that, tho' an Act of Parliament passed in 1722, for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers, 'tis fear'd, no Art nor Industry will ever effect it, the Inhabitants having fail'd in frequent Attempts for that Purpose. It was heretofore so famous for the Manufacture of Hemp, and for making Ropes, and Cables for Ships, that, by a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it was provided, that the Cordage for the *English* Navy should, for a limited Time, be made here, or within Five Miles of this Place, and no-where else; which Act was confirmed by almost every Parliament for above Sixty Years after: Yet this Trade is sunk to little or nothing to what it was formerly, tho' the Soil between this Town and *Beaminster* produces as good Crops of Hemp as any in *England*, inasmuch that from hence arose the Proverb, that, when a Man was hang'd, *he was stabb'd by a Bridport Dagger*. The Town, which is the Capital of its Hundred, stands low, and in a Soil which, tho' dirty, is good. It was incorporated by *Henry VII.* and afterwards by Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* by whose Charter Two Bailiffs were to be chosen yearly by the capital Burgesses, who were to be Fifteen, (whereof the Bailiffs to be Two) and the Corporation was empowered to choose a Recorder and Town Clerk, who, and the said Bailiffs, with the Two preceding Bailiffs, were to be Justices of the Peace. The Corporation had a Power by this Charter to build a Prison, to have a Common Seal, hold Lands, Tenements, &c. and choose a Town Clerk, and Two Serjeants to carry the Maces before the Bailiffs, who were to have all Fines, with other Privileges. The Town-Hall is a mean Building, but the Quarter Sessions for the County are held in it once a Year: And here is only one Church, besides an old one in Ruins. The Town has but little Trade, and would have less, were it not for being a Thoroughfare in the great Western Road.

Weymouth
and Melcombe-
Regis.
Markets for both
are, Tuesday
and Friday; and
their Distance
from London 132
Miles.

Weymouth.

4. *Weymouth*, an antient Borough, takes its Name from the River *Wey*, which rises at *Upway*, Four Miles off, and here at its Mouth divides this Town from *Melcombe-Regis*. This is taken to be the oldest Corporation; and, when distinct from *Melcombe*, had frequent Quarrels with it about Privileges; to which some impute their Loss of them all, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* till they were both restor'd to them by Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* *Leland* says, the Passage from one to the other was by a Ferry-boat, managed not with Oars, but a Rope carried over the Haven; and that *Melcombe* had a Mayor and a Market in his Time; neither of which *Weymouth* had, tho' the biggest Place. *Weymouth* is a clean, agreeable Town, considering its low Situation so near the Sea. Both these Towns make one Corporation and Borough, with the exorbitant Privilege of choosing as many Representatives as the great Metropolis of the Kingdom; and every Voter has Privilege, as in *London*, to poll for Four Persons, who when they are chosen are returned in Two Indentures; the Two first, according to the Number of Votes, or their Quality, under the Title of Burgesses of *Weymouth*; and the Two others, under that of *Melcombe*. The Returning Officer is the Mayor, who may be nominated out of any Part of the Borough of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe*, as may the rest of the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Two Bailiffs, Twenty-four capital Burgesses, and a Number of Aldermen uncertain, because once a Mayor, always an Alderman. Some of the Inhabitants go to *Radipole* Church, near *Melcombe*; others to *Wyke-Regis*, the Mother Church, a noted Land and Sea Mark, where they bury their Dead. Here is a Custom-house, and a good Key. The Merchants drove a considerable Trade formerly from this Port to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *West-Indies*; but it has since varied its Channel; and the high Duties on *French* Goods have spoil'd it in this, and all Ports on the South Coast of *England*; where however a very bad one prevails, which is a clandestine one, and carried on at the Expence of the King, and the fair Merchant. The *Newfoundland* Trade notwithstanding thrives here, and Twenty Ships are fitted out for it in some Seasons. The Wine Trade here is also considerable: And they have a large Correspondence up in the Country, for the Consumption of their Returns. This Place gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Thynne*, at *Longleat* in *Wiltshire*.

Melcombe-
Regis.
Fairs, on June
16, 17, 18.

5. *Melcombe-Regis*. That it was antiently the King's Demesne, appears both from its Name, and from the Records; which shew, that all along after King *Edward I.* it paid a Quit-rent to the Crown, till it was bought off by the Inhabitants, before they united to *Weymouth*. It sent Mem-

bers to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward I.* before *Weymouth* had that Privilege; and it flourished greatly in the Reign of *Edward III.* when by Act of Parliament it was appointed a Staple Town; but the *French* burnt it in the following Reign, whereby it was quite impoverished and desolated; for which Reason the Inhabitants prayed a Discharge from their Customs; which was granted, and confirmed by *Henry IV.* and *V.* But in the Eleventh of *Henry VI.* at the Request of the Commons, to prevent future Assaults, to which this Place lay exposed, the Privileges of the Port were removed to *Pool*; and it was enacted, *That it should be no more a Port*: But this has been since revok'd, and the Port restor'd to its Privileges, by Act of Parliament, 13th of *Elizabeth*: Which Act was confirmed by King *James I.* on condition that *Melcombe* and *Weymouth* should make but one Corporation, and enjoy their Privileges in common; to which was owing the flourishing State of both; for the People grew rich by Traffick, and the Town increas'd in fair Buildings. *Melcombe* has Four tolerable Streets, whose Houses are mostly built of Stone, though not very high, as few of the Buildings in this County are, that lie near the Sea. In the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* a very fair Bridge of Timber, with Seventeen Arches, was built from hence to *Weymouth*, over the Branch of the Sea; to which the chief Contributors, as well as to its Church, were certain Citizens of *London*: But this, falling to Decay, was rebuilt some Years ago, by their then Representatives Sir *Tho. Hardy*, *William Harvey*, *Reginald Marriot*, and *John Ward*, Esquires. Here is a good Market-place and Town-hall, to which the Members of the Corporation of *Weymouth* come to attend publick Business, as the Inhabitants in general do to its Church, in the Middle of the Town, for Divine Service. This Side is best furnished with Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, and other Conveniences for Trading, and is the most thriving and populous Place; yet the Port generally goes by the Name of *Weymouth*. 'Tis said to be the best-frequented Harbour in the County; and is defended by *Sandfoot* and *Portland* Castles, built by *Henry VIII.*

6. *Wareham* is in the most heathy Part of the County, tho' surrounded on all Sides but the West with the *Piddle* and *Frome* Rivers, and the Sea, or at least that Bay on the Shore of which stands *Pool*. It had heretofore a Mint, with Walls, and a Castle; and, before the choaking up of its River, was a noted Harbour. The Royalty of this Town was above Forty Years ago purchased of the *Plunkets* Family by the late General *Erle*, who settled it for binding out poor Children for ever, in Trust, upon the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, a Recorder, and Town Clerk, Six capital Burgesses, and Twelve Common-council-men, and their Assistants. The Mayor, by an old prescriptive Right, is Coroner of the Isle of *Purbeck*, and that of *Branskey* by *Pool*, as well as of his own Town; and has been the supreme Magistrate here, ever since *Henry VI.* By Queen *Anne's* Charter, the Mayor, Recorder, and the preceding Mayor, are constituted Justices of Peace, (the Two first of the *Quorum*) and empowered to hold their own Sessions. This, which was a *Roman* Town, is reckoned the oldest in the County; and is also supposed to have been the largest, as having once no less than Seventeen Churches belonging to it; tho' they are now reduc'd to Three, which are all supply'd by one Minister, who preaches at *St. Mary's*, the great Church, the Summer Half-year; and at the Two others, viz. *St. Martin's* and *Trinity Church*, alternately in the Winter Season. The Tower of *St. Mary's* is the chief Ornament of this Town. The Toll of its Market, which is well frequented, belongs to the Corporation. *Camden* closes his Account of *Wareham* thus: 'It has suffered so much by Wars, from the Time of *Henry II.* and by Fire, together with the Sea's robbing it of its Haven, that 'tis almost quite run to Ruin; and the Soil, that was in the very Heart of the Town, produces great Quantities of 'Garlick.' To this we shall only add, that the chief Trade is in Tobacco-pipe Clay, of which the best in *Great Britain* is dug out of *Hunger-hill* in the Neighbourhood. The Inhabitants say, that *Wareham* rose out of the Ruins of *Stowborough*, on the other Side of the River *Frome*; which, tho' a small Village belonging to *Trinity* Parish, retains an Officer, whom they call a Bailiff, and had till of late Years a Mayor.

7. *Corfe-Castle*, in the Middle of that called the Isle of *Purbeck*, has its Name from a Castle supposed to have been built by King *Edgar*, who kept his Court here, and endow'd the Town with several Privileges: And as it was a Royal Demesne, and highly valued by the Crown, great Privileges were granted to it by the Kings his Successors, and continued to those that held it of them. It has a large and lofty Parish Church, which is a Royal Peculiar, not liable to any Episcopal Visitation or Jurisdiction; and has a Chappel of Ease about a Mile off, called *Kingston* Chappel. It was a Borough by Prescription, but first incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by King *Charles II.* with the Stile of Mayor and Barons, with the same Privileges as the Cinque Ports, and many others, as an Exemption from Toll,

Wareham.
106 M. fr. Lon-
don.
Market, on Sa-
turday.
Fairs, on
April 6.
June 24.
August 31.

Corfe-Castle.
6 M. fr. Ware-
ham, 116 M. fr.
London.
Market, on
Thursday.
Fairs, two;
May-day,
St. Luke's-day.

Airrests,

Arrests, Suit or Service without the Borough; and it has this peculiar Privilege, that the principal Members, especially those who have been Mayors, are called Barons. The Mayor (as is also his Predecessor) is a Justice of Peace, can hold Sessions, chuse Coroners during Life, Counsellors, Ale-Tasters, &c. which Privileges were granted them by King Charles, as a Reward for the noble Defence the Castle made for him. The Lord of the Manor is by Inheritance Lord Lieutenant of the Isle of Purbeck, has Power to appoint all Officers, to determine all Actions by his Bailiffs and Deputies, has all Shipwrecks in the Isle, and a Freedom from the Court of Admiralty. This Manor continued in the Crown from the Conquest, till Edward VI. gave it with other Manors to his Uncle the Duke of Somerset, on whose Attainder it reverted to the Crown; but Queen Elizabeth dispos'd of it to Christopher Hatton, Esq; in whose Family it continued till Charles I. when it was sold to Lord Chief Justice Banks, who repair'd the Castle, and made it a Garison for that King; but 'twas betray'd to the Parliament's Forces, who plunder'd and demolish'd it. The Ruins of the Walls, which were very large, (the Circumference of the Site of the Castle being near half a Mile) retain great Marks of the Strength and Grandeur of this stately Fort; and their Situation on a high Eminence makes them visible at a good Distance. It appears, that both this Town and Bishops Castle in Salop were indebted to the Interest of the above-mentioned Mr. Hatton, for the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament; and that this was a Precedent for other Gentlemen in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to procure the same Privilege for other small Boroughs in Cornwall, Wiltshire, Hampshire, &c. where it has been exercis'd ever since.

Purbeck.

Purbeck is call'd an Island, but without any Reason; for there is no River that disunites it from the Continent: But being encompass'd by the Sea on every Side except the West, where the Frome River joins the Langford Lake, 'tis thereby made a Peninsula. 'Tis about Ten Miles long, and Six over, and better inhabited than the Sea-coast generally is in this West Part of the County. The Soil, in that Part of it which borders on the aforesaid River and Lake, is fertile; but the other Parts are full of Heaths and Woods; which are a great Harbour for Fallow-Deer and Stags, and afford Marble, and Plenty of that Stone which was much us'd in rebuilding the City of London after the Fire, and which is still exported in great Quantities to that City, and other Parts, from Weymouth and Poole. Its chief Manufacture is Stockings. It was antiently a Barony; and in the Reign of King James I. gave the Title of Viscount to John Villiers, the elder Brother of George Duke of Buckingham that King's Favourite; but his Son dying without Issue, the Title became extinct with him.

Poole.
5 fr. Warcham,
110 fr. London.
Markets, on
Monday and
Thursday.
Fairs, twice;
St. Phil. & Jude,
All Souls-day,
and 7 Days after
each.

8. Poole is suppos'd to derive its Name from the Bay below it, called Luxford Lake, which flows Four times in Twenty-four Hours, but in a Calm looks like a standing Water or Pool. 'Tis so situated, that the Waters surround it every way but Northward. It was a Borough in the Reign of Edward II. It had a Mayor in Henry VIth's Reign, with the Grant of its Fairs, and its Thursdays Market: And an Act pass'd, that Poole should be hereafter the Port instead of Melcombe, which should for the future be reckon'd only a Creek; and that the Mayors of Poole should take Cognizance of the Staple, and enjoy the same Franchises as the Mayor of Southampton. Long before this, we meet with Poole in the old Records; and in Brady, of Boroughs, 'tis said to be a Hamlet of Canford; and indeed 'tis still annex'd to its Manor: But the Royalty was granted by King Charles II. to Sir John Webb, a Roman-Catholic. 'Tis become one of the most considerable Ports in the West of England; but was of much greater Consideration before the late Wars with France, which, as I have elsewhere observ'd, destroy'd in a great measure the Trade of the South Coast, which depended very much on that to France: However, a good Number of Ships is fitted out hence every Year to the Newfoundland Fishing. The Mayor, who is Admiral within the Liberty, is chosen out of the Burgesses; and when he has pass'd the Chair he commences Alderman, and is then also senior Bailiff and Justice of the Peace, for the Year ensuing. Out of the Aldermen are annually chosen Three Justices, the Mayor and Recorder being of the Quorum. The Election of its Freemen or Burgesses must be made by the Mayor, Four Aldermen, and Twenty-four Burgesses. Queen Elizabeth's Charter, which indeed is an Act of Re-incorporation, takes notice, 'That Poole had been incorporated by antient Kings, and grants that the Town of Poole shall be hereafter a Free Town of itself, consisting of One Mayor, Two Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty; and that they and their Successors shall be a Body Politick, and have Power to sue and be sued, and capable to purchase Lands; and that the Mayor shall be Escheator of the Town and Suburbs, and Clerk of the Market. By the same Letters Patent the sever'd it from the County of Dorset, and made it a County of itself, to have a Sheriff, keep a Court, hold all Pleas, and to have divers Immunities.' It continues to exercise several of the Privileges then granted to it, as the trying Malefactors within its own Jurisdiction; which the

Corporation does, by procuring a Commission from the Crown; and by this means they sav'd the Expences of treating the Judges. Here is also a Water Bailiff, and a Town Clerk.

This Town is suppos'd to contain above 400 Houses, and 3000 Souls. The Church here, which is above 200 Years old, is a large Structure, but the Tower is low, and the Wings bigger than the Body, yet not equal to each other. This Town lately employ'd no less than 200 Ships in the Trade to France and the West-Indies; and several of its Merchants have been its Members; so that 'tis both populous and rich. Great Quantities of Corn, Beans, and Pease, us'd to be exported from hence to foreign Parts, especially Newfoundland; and Purbeck Stone is also shipt off here, there being a large Warehouse, call'd the Town Cellar, for putting in Merchants Goods. Here is Plenty of good Fish, with which it supplies Wiltshire and Somerset; particularly excellent large Oysters, which, 'tis observ'd, have more and bigger Pearls than any others in England; and the People send great Numbers of them pickled, not only to London, but to the West-Indies, and to Spain, Italy, &c. One Mr. Rogers, a wealthy Citizen of London in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a Native of this Town, left Money to build Almshouses in this Place, and for other Charities.

At the narrow Entrance of the large Bay, at the Bottom of which this Town stands, is Branksey Island; which, lying in the very Mouth of the Passage, divides it into two: And here is an old Castle, which was of no small Advantage to the Trade of this Port during the late War with France.

Branksey-
Island.

9. Shaftsbury, or Shafton, upon a Hill in the grand Post-Road to Exeter, with a Prospect of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, is suppos'd to have been built by King Alfred in 880. had Ten Churches (besides a famous Monastery) in the Saxons Time, but has now only Four. It had Three Mints before the Conquest, and in the Reign of Henry VIII. was the See of a Suffragan Bishop. 'Twas incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II. and is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Twelve Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. Water is so scarce here, there being but Two Springs in the whole Town, and those in the Occupation of private Persons, that the People were oblig'd to fetch it in Pails, or on the Backs of Horses, from the Parish of Melcombe, at the Foot of the Hill in the Manor of Gillingham, at a certain Price, and on paying an annual Acknowledgment to the Lord of the Manor (on the Monday before Holy Thursday), by the Mayor and Burgesses carrying a rich Garland (call'd a Prize-Befom) to a Green below the Hill, where they presented it with a raw Calf's Head, and a Pair of Gloves, to his Steward; who distributed Twelve Penny Loaves, and Three Dozen of Beer, among the People; after which, the Garland, adorn'd with Peacocks Feathers, and Plate, to the Value of 1500 l. or more, borrow'd from the neighbouring Gentry, was carry'd back to the Town in great Triumph. It was afterwards furnish'd with Water more commodiously, and at less Expence, by William Benson, Esq; (one of its Representatives in Parliament) by means of Engines, which convey'd it into a large Cistern in the Middle of the Town. But even this is laid aside, and they have dug several Pits, in which they reserve the Rain-water. The poorer Sort get their Living to this Day, by fetching it in Pails, or by Horses. About Four Miles from hence is an Ascent to Salisbury Plain, by a Hill call'd White-sheet, well known to Travellers. It gave Title of Earl, in King Charles II.'s Reign, to that great Patriot and Statesman Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, whom, at the same time, he made Lord High Chancellor; whose Posterity still enjoy it.

Shaftsbury.
9 M. fr. Bland-
ford, 14 fr. Salis-
bury, 105 fr. Lon-
don.
Fairs, 3. on
Palm-Saturday,
Midsummer Day,
St. Martin's.

The other Towns of most Note, which are not Parliamentary, are,

1. Blandford, an antient, and now large flourishing Borough, with a Bridge over the Stour, between Salisbury and Dorsetshire, in the Coach-Road to Exeter. 'Tis govern'd by Two Bailiffs, yearly chosen out of the Aldermen or Capital Burgesses; and the Quarter-Sessions for the County are kept here once a Year. It was burnt down by Accident in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and soon after rebuilt; and on June 4. 1731. the whole Town, consisting of near 600 Houses, was again burnt down (except about 26 Houses) together with the Church, and other publick Buildings; as was, also, a Village beyond the Bridge. The Consternation of the People was so great, and the Fire so quick, that few of them sav'd any of their Goods; and, to add to the Misfortune, the Small-Pox being rife here, at the same time, many of the Sick were carry'd into the Fields, where they dy'd: In short, the whole Place was in such Confusion, that 'twas difficult to find a Road thro' it. 'Tis, however, since rebuilt more beautifully; and, by Act of Parliament, several Streets and Passages are widen'd. Formerly its chief Manufacture was Band-strings, and afterwards Straw Hats and Bone Lace; but the principal Traders here now are Maltsters and Clothiers. 'Tis frequented by a great Number of Gentlemen, whose Seats are on the pleasant adjoining Downs of Burford, which extend to Dorchester; and it gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.

Blandford.
107 M. fr. Lon-
don.
Fairs, 2.
Feb. 24.
June 29.

Town burnt
down.

Winburn Minster.
16 M. fr. Dor-
chester,
98 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fairs 2,
Good Friday,
Sept. 3.

2. *Winburn*, between the Rivers *Stour* and *Allen*, abounding with Fish, was one of the *Roman* Stations, and had the Name of *Minster* from its Monastery, wherein the *West Saxon* King *Ethelred*, Brother to King *Alfred*, was bury'd, which was afterwards chang'd into a Collegiate Church, and new built. The Choir here is the only one in the County; and to it belong Singing-men and Boys, with an Organist. The Church is a noble Edifice, about 180 Foot in Length, built Cathedral-wise, with a fine Tower in the Middle, whereon stood a Spire, (taller, they say, than that of *Salisbury*) which in 1610. fell down; and another Tower at the West End. The Two Towers are each about 90 Foot high. This Parish is the largest of any in the County. A Market for Cattle begins here on *Good Friday*, which lasts Seven Weeks. A very fine Free-School was founded here by *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to King *Henry VII.* the Stipend of which Queen *Elizabeth* augmented, and annex'd it to the Foundation. The Inhabitants of this Place are numerous, but poor, and chiefly maintain'd by knitting Stockings.

Sherburn.
14 M. fr. Shaft-
sbury, 118 fr.
London.
Markets 2,
Tues. and Satur.
Fairs 3,
July 7.
Aug. 10.
Sept. 21.

3. *Sherburn*, is an antient, large, much-frequented Town, it being both the Coach and Post-Road from *London* to *Exeter*. The Houses here are above 1300, the Streets spacious, and the Inhabitants, who are computed to be at least 10000, had formerly a good Trade in the Medley Cloth; but now Buttons, Bone Lace, and Haberdashery Wares, are their chief Manufactures; with which they supply all the western Parts of the Kingdom. Here is a Free-School, founded by *Edward VI.* and a fine Alms-House, by *Richard Beauchamp* Bishop of *Salisbury*; and in the Neighbourhood are many Gentlemens Seats. Its Markets are plentifully supply'd with all Necessaries; and 'tis divided by the River *Parret* into two Parts, call'd *Sherburn* and the *Castle Town*, in which latter are a Church and a Market. It was once the Retiring-place of *William the Conqueror*. It never sent Representatives to Parliament, yet it deputed Two once to a Council at *Westminster*, by a particular Summons, temp. *Edward III.* and an Episcopal Chair was fix'd here Anno 705. by *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, in which there sate successively no less than 25 Bishops; but, in the 11th Century, it was remov'd to *Sarum*; whereupon this County was made Part of that Diocese, till *Henry VIII.* erected a new See at *Bristol*, to whose Diocese it has belong'd ever since. Soon after the Translation of the See to *Sarum*, the Cathedral was converted into an Abbey, the Church whereof is a most magnificent Structure, both within and without; being the best in that County, and so much valu'd by the Townsmen at the Reformation, that, 'tis said, they bought it, and pull'd down Three Churches, and Four Chapels, about the Town, to preserve it. In a Quarrel that happen'd formerly between the Townsmen and Monks, a great Part of it was burnt, which the former were forc'd to repair. At the Entrance from the Porch lie interr'd *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, who were Two of our *Saxon* Kings about 200 Years before the Conquest; and in one of its Isles is a sumptuous Monument of *John Digby* Earl of *Bristol*, (who dy'd in 1698.) which is reported to have cost 1500*l.* In the Tower are Six Bells, so big, that they require near Twenty Men to ring them. *Roger*, the third Bishop of *Salisbury*, built a Castle here, in that Part of it call'd *Castle Town*; but King *Stephen*, offended at the Bishop's Pride, seiz'd it, and his Successors kept it till 1350. when 'twas recover'd from the Crown by *Robert Wyl*, a Bishop of more Courage than Learning. It gave Title of Baron to *John Digby* Earl of *Bristol*, so created by King *James I.* This was the first Castle that was formally besieg'd in the Wars betwixt the King and Parliament, and one of the last that held out for the King. It was at this Town that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was join'd by the late victorious Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, the late Duke of *Grafton*, and many other Noblemen; particularly the late Duke of *Ormond*, on whose Weakness a desperate Faction had not then so far impos'd, as to corrupt his Principles; he having been early and zealous in the glorious Revolution that abdicated the Father, tho' now under

Attainder, and in Exile, for treasonable Attempts to inthroned the pretended Son.

4. *Portland*, over-against *Weymouth*, was antiently an Island, and still retains that Name, tho' 'tis now only a Peninsula, being join'd to the Continent. 'Tis scarce Seven Miles in Compass, and but thinly inhabited; for tho' it affords Plenty of Corn and Pasture, yet Wood and Coal are so scarce, that they are forc'd to dry the Dung of their Black Cattle for Fuel. From the East End of it, where are a Church and several Houses, the Sea has thrown up a prodigious Ridge of Beach call'd *Chefil Bank*, not above half a Stone's Throw from the Shore, to which they go over by a Boat and Rope. It runs westward, parallel with the Shore, near Seven Miles, quite to *Abbotsbury*, leaving an Inlet of Water in some Places near a Mile and Half over; in the broadest Part of which Lake is a Swannery, belonging to the Family of *Strangeways*, now *Horner's*, where are no less than 7 or 8000 Swans. The *Portland* Men of old (like the antient Inhabitants of the *Baleares* in the *Mediterranean*) were reckon'd the best Slingers in *England*. The Land here is so high, that from it, in clear Weather, one sees above half over the Channel. By reason of the high and dangerous Rocks, 'tis only accessible on the North Side, where 'tis defended by a strong Castle, built by King *Henry VIII.* call'd *Portland* Castle; and another, erected since, on the opposite Shore, call'd *Sandsfoot* Castle. These have the absolute Command of all Ships that come into this Road, which, because the Sea has a very strong Current here, is call'd *Portland Race*. This is reckon'd the most dangerous Part of the *British* Channel; for due South there's always a Disturbance in it, by reason of the setting-in of the Currents from the *English* and *French* Coasts; and several Vessels, not aware of 'em, have been remov'd to the West of *Portland*, and driven ashore on the Beach: But, to guide the Mariner, Two Light-Houses are erected on the two Points of it. The inland Parts have Quarries of the whitest Free-stone, known to be the most durable and handsome for all manner of Buildings; and vast Quantities of it were convey'd to *London*, after the Fire, for the rebuilding of *St. Paul's* Church, and other publick Structures. This Peninsula, of which some Nobleman is generally Governor, first gave Title of Earl to Sir *Richard Weston*, (so created by King *Charles I.*) and his Successors, till it became extinct, on their Failure of Issue; and now it gives Title of Duke to the Grandson of *William Bentincke*, a Native of *Holland*, one of the most celebrated Statesmen of his Time, whom King *William* created Earl of *Portland*; and whose Son *Henry* King *George I.* created a Duke, who afterwards went Governor to *Jamaica*, where he died.

The chief Seats of this County are, 1. *Eastberry*, Six Miles from *Shaftsbury*, in the Parish of *Gunfield*, or *Gunville*, between *Blandford* and *Cramborn Chase*, the Seat of Mr. *Doddington*, Member for *Bridgewater*, Nephew to *George Doddington*, Esquire, who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*; and left this Gentleman (then *George Bubb*, Esq; his late Majesty's Envoy in *Spain*) a very great Estate, with an Injunction to finish this Seat, and to take his Name and Arms by Act of Parliament; as he has done. The House, which is one of the largest and most magnificent in *England*, (the Architect Sir *John Vanbrugh*) looks, with its Offices, at a Distance, like a little Parish; and its Gardens and Park are Eight Miles in Circumference. 2. The Earl of *Shaftsbury's* at *Winburn St. Giles*. 3. Mr. *Portman Seymour's* at *Breinton*, near *Blandford*. 4. Mr. *Brown's* at *Frampton*, near *Dorchester*. 5. The Earl of *Salisbury's* at *Cramburn-House*. 6. Earl *Powlet's* at *Buckland*, Seven Miles from *Dorchester*. 7. Lord *Walpole's* at *Puddleton*, on the River *Piddle* near *Bere*. 8. Lord *Digby's* at *Sherburn-Castle*. 9. Mr. *Strangeway's* at *Melbury*. 10. Mr. *Wild's* at *Lukworth-Castle*, near *Dorchester*, much admir'd by King *Charles II.* 11. The Duke of *Bolton's* at *Hook-Castle*, Nine Miles from thence. 12. *Kingston-Hall*, not far from *Winburn* Minster, the Seat of Mr. *Bankes*; which has been valu'd at 10,000*l.* only the Mansion-House.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

Its Name, and
Boundaries.

IT has its Name from *Somerton*, formerly its chief Town, and not from its being a Summer County, as the antient *British*, or the modern *Welsh* Appellation of it denotes: For, as pleasant as it is in the Summer, 'tis not more so than its Neighbours. It has *Devonshire* on the West; *Dorsetshire* on the South; the *Bristol* Channel, or *Severn* Sea, on the North; a small Part of *Gloucestershire* on the North-East; and *Wiltshire* on the East. 'Tis one of the richest and largest Counties in *England*, being about Sixty Miles in Length, from *Oure* in the West, to *Froome* in the East; about Fifty where broadest, from *Crewkerne*, in the South, to *Porsbut* in the North; and about 150 Miles in Circumference.

Extent and Con-
fines.

According to *Templeman's Survey*, it consists of 1335 square Miles; in which Compass are Three Cities (which are more than any other Shire can boast of); and tho' *Gloucestershire* claims a Part of *Bristol*, and *Bristol*, as a County of itself, denies either of them a Share in it; yet *Somersetshire* has the best Pretension to it, as will be seen in its Place. It has 42 Hundreds, 132 Vicarages, 385 Parishes near 1700 Villages, 30 Market-Towns, and sends 18 Members to Parliament; viz. 2 for the County, 2 for *Bristol*, 2 for *Bath*, 2 for *Wells*, 2 for *Taunton*, 2 for *Bridgewater*, 2 for *Ilchester*, 2 for *Milbourn* Port, and 2 for *Minhead*. Its Area has been computed by some at 1 Million and 75000 Acres;

Its Dependants
to Parliament.

Acres; but 'tis nearer 2 Millions than 1; as is the Number of the Houſes above 50,000, and of Souls about 280,000.

Its Air and Soil.

The Air is the mildeſt, and the Soil, for the moſt part, the richeſt in the Kingdom. Dr. Fuller is amaz'd to hear it ſaid, that ſingle Acres here have produc'd each 52 Buſhels of Grain: But we muſt increaſe the Reader's Wonder, by aſſuring him, that an Acre of Ground, belonging to the late Sir William Wyndham, produc'd 60 Buſhels of Barley; and 'tis very common for the Tillers to have 40 and 50 Buſhels of Wheat an Acre. The Richneſs of the Soil ſhews, that it muſt be dirty travelling in the Winter; and the Proverb here,

*What's bad for the Rider,
Is good for th' Abider,*

Its Roads.

explains the Nature both of the Soil and the Roads. The Part which is moſt marſhy, and, in the Winter Season, the moſt dirty, lies between *Bridgewater* and *Axbridge*; but in Summer there is not that Length of Ground in *England* ſmoother and pleaſanter. The Weſtern and Eaſtern Parts of the Shire are hilly and ſtony; and tho' there are ſome plaſhy Roads, the Bottom is firm.

Its Produſt.

As its Soil is various, ſo is its Produſt. It abounds with Grain of all Kinds, of which it ſupplies Home and Foreign Markets with vaſt Quantities. Its Hills afford Mines of Coal, Lead, and Copper. Woad thrives here, as well as in any Shire in the Kingdom; and Teazles (a ſort of Thistles uſ'd by the Cloth dreſſers) grow ſcarce any-where elſe. Okre is dug up on and about *Mendip Hills*; and of *Lapis Calaminiaris* (without which, and Copper, there's no making of Braſs) more is dug up here than in all the Kingdom beſides. As this County is rich in Paſture, no wonder it yields ſuch great Quantities of Cheeſe, of which the beſt and biggeſt in *England* are made at *Cheddar*, reckon'd as good as *Parmesan*. Its Oxen are as large as thoſe of *Lincaſhire* and *Lincolnſhire*; and the Grain of the Fleſh is ſaid to be finer. Its Vales feed and fatten a prodigious Number of Sheep, and of the largeſt Size. Its Maſtiff Dogs are the boldeſt of all others of the kind at baiting the Bull, a Sport in which the ruder Sort of People, and, among them, ſome of the low-bred Gentry, take perhaps too much Delight.

Manufactures and Trade.

All Sorts of Cloth is manufactur'd here; as broad and narrow Kerſeys, Druggets, Serges, Duroys, and Shalloons, together with Stockings and Buttons; and in the South-Eaſt Parts of the Shire are made great Quantities of Linnen. The Value of the Woollen Manufacture alone here, in the firſt Hands, has been rated at a Million a Year; and if a Calculation was made of its other Manufactures, and its Produce by Mines, Tillage, Feeding, Grazing, Dairies, &c. it would undoubtedly exceed any County of the Kingdom in Riches both natural and acquired, *Yorkſhire* not excepted; due Allowance being made for the Difference in Extent. And as to foreign Trade, ſurely no Shire but *Middleſex* will compare with one that has the City of *Briſtol* to boaſt of; not to mention the Coaſting Trade in the little Ports of *Bridgewater* and *Minhead*.

Its Rivers and Hills.

The County is almoſt every-where well water'd; but, beſides its Rivulets and Brooks, the moſt noted Rivers are, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Parret*, *Froome*, *Ax*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Of theſe, the *Avon* abounds, in ſome Springs, with blackiſh Eels, ſcarce as big as a Goole-Quill, call'd Elvers, which are ſkim'd up in vaſt Numbers, with ſmall Nets; and when their Skins are off, which by Management they ſlip, of themſelves, the Meat looks very white; and 'tis made into Cakes, and fry'd. The greateſt Hills in it are, *Mendip*, *Pouldon*, and *Quantock*; the firſt abounding with Lead and Coal, the ſecond with Corn Fields, and the third with a Berry here call'd *Whurts*, (i. e. Whirtleberries) of which the middling and ordinary People make Pies, or eat them with Milk, &c. They are as big as Currans, black when ripe, and have a ſharp Taſte. Theſe Hills, eſpecially *Mendip*, go by ſeveral Names, taken from the neighbouring Pariſhes.

Character of the Inhabitants.

They are, in the main, a plain, honeſt, free-hearted People; but they will pardon a Countryman who glories in being born and bred among them, and thinks he knows their Temper, for charging them in the general with a little too much Poſitivenes, Bluntnes, or Reſervedneſs, in Converſation; too great Contempt of Letters, and too much Indifference for the reſt of the World; which perhaps is owing to the good Opinion they juſtly entertain of their own Portion of it. Yet, without Diſpute, this Shire has produc'd as great Men, in Arts and Arms, in Spirituals and Temporals, as any other. In *Arms*, we have had our *Courcys*, our *Gournays*, and our *Blakes*: In *Arts*, our *Harringtons*, and our *Lockes*: In the *Church*, our *Hoopers*, and our *Hales's*: In the *State*, our *Poulets*, *Portmans*, *Pophams*, and many others of great Note in that Claſs.

It is too remarkable to paſs unobſerv'd, that tho' this County is inferior to very few, if any, in a Number of pious and learned Clergymen, of loyal and worthy Gentlemen, of honeſt and wealthy Freeholders and Trademen of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; who are zealouſly devoted to the Service of his Majeſty, and the preſent Conſtitution in Church and State, with a due Cha-

riety for ſuch as cannot conform to that Eſtabliſhment; yet 'tis computed, that there are near 40,000 Proteſtant Diſſenters in this Shire. This Number perhaps wou'd have been much leſs, had not the Rage and Fury of ſome ſcandalous and ignorant Bigots, too much encourag'd, not many Years ago, by a diſaffected Faction, driven Numbers from Conformity, whom Charity and Moderation wou'd have invited into the national Church, which cannot be ſupported, nor, indeed, the Chriſtian Religion itſelf, by any other Principles.

As the County abounds with good Barley, 'tis noted for the beſt *October Beer* in *England*, which they keep to a great Age; yet their moſt excellent Liquor is their Cyder, of which they have divers Sorts, as in *Devonſhire*. The beſt is that made of the *Cocaghee Apples*, firſt brought out of *Ireland*, and, as yet, hardly known in any other County of *England*, which has the piquant Reliſh of *French White-wine*, but is more ſtrong and ſpirituouſ. Beſides the beſt of Beef, they have Plenty of Porkers bred at Home, and brought from *South Wales*, whoſe Fleſh is very good. Their *Cale* and *Bacon* (as call'd there) is, among their Farmers, the common, and a very ſubſtantial Diſh. Their Peaſe and Beans, which are inferior to none, are, with little Culture, as forward as the forwardeſt about *London*. Here is Plenty of Garden-ſtuff, Wall-fruit, as well as the other common Fruits, and, in ſhort, of every thing neceſſary to furniſh out a complete Table. Beſides the Fiſh in the other Rivers, the Salmon of the *Parret* are by ſome preferr'd to thoſe even of the *Thames* or *Severn*. From the South Shore they have Lobſters, Crabs, Mackrel, &c. from the *Severn*, Soles, Flounders, Plaife, Shrimps, Prawns, Herrings, and Cod: But the greateſt Rarity is *Laver*, made of a Weed, which grows wild on the Beeches and Rocks of the Coaſt of the *Severn* Sea. When 'tis well waſh'd, pickled with Vinegar, and bak'd, it makes one of the moſt whoſome and toothſome Diſhes. *Caviear*, which it ſomewhat reſembles, is not to be compar'd to it; but the Sight of it is diſgustiſg to thoſe who never taſted it, becauſe it looks ſo much like Cow-dung. 'Tis reckon'd a very innocent, nourishing Food, and is commonly ſold for Four-pence a Pound. Here is Plenty of wild Fowl; but as the Parks here are not many, Veniſon is therefore pretty ſcarce. The Eaſt Part of the County is ſupply'd with Coals from *Mendip Hills*, but the other Parts have theirs from *Wales*, which are ſold, one time with another, at about Twenty Shillings a Chal-dron. The Places about the Moors, and *Pouldon Hill*, burn Turfs, which are brought Six or Seven Miles off, at Ten or Twelve Shillings a Load. They are cut out in the Form of Bricks, and ſold about Seven Score for a Shilling.

Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. II. takes notice of a freezing Rain in *Somerſetſhire*, in 1672. the like of which has not been mention'd in any *Engliſh Chronicle*; and the more remarkable, becauſe, tho' the Branches of the Trees were ſo loaded with it, that they broke off with the Weight, and made the Roads unpaſſable; yet there was no Ice to be ſeen in the Rivers and Ponds. It was ſo hot, 'tis ſaid, immediately after this Froſt, that it occaſion'd an exceſſive Sweating, Day and Night; and the Buſhes and Flowers appear'd as forward as in *April* and *May*. This Rain was on or about the 11th of *December*, and fell chiefly betwixt *Briſtol* and *Shepton-Mallet*.

This County, which is in the Dioceſe of *Bath* and *Wells*, formerly gave Title of Earl, as it does now of Duke, to the Family of *Seymour*, deſcended from *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward VI*.

Of the Cities in this Shire, that which indifputably claims the firſt Place, is

BRISTOL, the ſecond City in the Dominions of the King of *Great Britain*, for Trade, Wealth, and Number of Inhabitants, notwithſtanding *York* boaſts of greater Antiquity, and Extent of Ground, and *Norwich* of more Churches. The *Britons*, according to *Camden*, call'd it *Caer Oder Nant Baden*, i. e. the City *Odera* in *Baden* (or *Bath*) Valley; and the *Saxons* *Bryghetow*, i. e. *Brightſtow*, or a famous Place. Tho' this City is partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Gloceſterſhire*, yet, before it was made a County of itſelf, which was in the Reign of *Edward III*, 'twas always reckon'd in *Somerſetſhire* in the Parliament Rolls; and we have Reaſon to believe, that it was originally in that County; and that the *Caer Oder*, above-mention'd, of the *Britons*, was built in the Valley on the Weſt, that is, the *Somerſetſhire* Side of the River *Avon*, there being no Part of the Vale of *Bath* on the *Gloceſterſhire* Side, which is every-where high and hilly. That Side of *Briſtol*, indeed, is the largeſt, and the moſt populous, ſince the building of the Bridge over the *Avon*, when Ships, ſtopping at the River *Froome*, which runs into the *Avon* juſt below the City, Houſes were built on that Side; and the *Back*, which probably was the firſt Key, neglected for the new one, which drew the Trade and People thither. Mr. *Camden* thinks it roſe in the Decline of the *Saxon* Government, ſince it is not taken notice of before the Year 1063. when *Harold* fail'd from *Brightſtow*, to invade *Wales*: Yet 'tis hardly to be doubted, but this Place was conſiderable in the *Saxons* Time.

Their Liquor, and other Pro-duſts.

Their Laver.

Their Coal.

A freezing Rain.

BRISTOL.
Lat. 51:28.
Long. 2:40.
12 M. fr. Bath,
30 fr. Gloceſt.
115 M. fr. Lon.
Fairs on St. Paul's
and St. James's
Days.
Markets on Wed.
and Sat.
Thursday ſer
Cottice.

Its Name.

Time, by the Name of *Brightstow*; because we read of one *Harding*, a younger Son of the King of *Denmark*, who was Governor of *Bristol* in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*. Its Castle appears to have been built by *Robert Earl of Gloucester* (natural Son to King *Henry I.*) in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who besieged it before 'twas quite finish'd, but was forc'd to draw off; and, not many Years after, sent Prisoner to it. We read, also, that the Empress *Maud*, when she came to *England* to contend with that King for the Crown, was receiv'd and entertain'd here by the said Earl; and that he was not only possess'd of the Manor of *Gloucester*, but of the Castle of *Bristol*. It was alternately in the Hands of the King and Parliament, during the late Civil Wars; but was demolish'd by *Cromwell*, and is now built into Streets, the chief of which, call'd the *Castle*, is pav'd and fenc'd with Posts, like those at *London*; and parallel with it runs *Castle Green*, in which are many very handsome Dwellings.

Its Government,
and Charters.

The first Time that we find the chief Magistrate of this City vested with the Title of Mayor, was *Anno 1217.* in the Reign of *Henry III.* from which Time it was also govern'd by Two Provofts, elected yearly as well as the Mayor. But in the Reign of *Edward I.* it appears, by the Rolls of the City, that the Provofts were call'd Stewards, one of whom was *Thomas Colston*, about 440 Years ago, as others of the Name were afterwards its Sheriffs; of which Name, and, probably, of the same Family, was the late very great Benefactor to *Bristol*, who, in the Reigns of King *William*, and Queen *Anne*, expended greater Sums for the Relief of the Poor of this City, than was ever laid out in Charities by one Man, and that in his Life-time too, since the Foundation of the *Charterhouse* in *London* by Mr. *Sutton*. In the Year 1317. it appears, that the Title of Stewards was chang'd to Bailiffs.

In the Year 1362, the Staple of Wool, which King *Edward III.* had upon a Disgust remov'd from the Towns in *Flanders*, was establish'd in this and other great Cities. In 1373. the Magistrates chosen annually next to the Mayor were, One Sheriff, and Two Bailiffs; and so the List ran till the Year 1500. during which one of the Bailiffs us'd to be chosen Sheriff, and the Sheriff Mayor.

After this, the Burgesses and Commonalty, pursuant to a Charter of *Charles II.* reciting and confirming several Charters granted to this City by the Kings his Predecessors, nam'd Three Persons once a Year, out of whom the King chose One for Sheriff; who was sworn before the Mayor, as the Aldermen (who were then but Six) were before the Mayor and Recorder. The Mayor and Aldermen were to act as Justices of Peace by Land and Water, (of whom the Mayor and Recorder were to be always of the *Quorum*) and they were moreover to be Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer* and Gaol-delivery. The Mayor and Common-council were to elect a Chamberlain, who was to hold his Office during Pleasure. The Mayor, and Two Aldermen of his Nomination, were empowered, with Consent of the Commonalty, to choose Forty good Men of the City, its Suburbs or Precincts, to be Common-council Men; and Two Treasurers, to be accountable to the Mayor, or Two other Burgesses by him deputed. The Mayor and One Alderman were to hear and determine Pleas, and to receive all Fines, for the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty; who were to choose one of the Burgesses Water Bailiff, to hold the said Office during Pleasure, and to receive the Fees thereof, on his paying Four Marks yearly at *Michaelmas* into the Exchequer.

The Castle of *Bristol*, and its Precincts, (being then Parcel of the Crown Lands) situate in the County of *Gloucester*, was, by a Charter of *Charles I.* separated from the said County, declared Part of the City of *Bristol*, subject to the same Magistrates as the said City, and entitled to the same Rights and Franchises: And the Mayor, and Officers of the City Magistracy, were to answer alike for the Castle as the City. And the said Castle, with its Appurtenances, was granted to the City in consideration of 950*l.* paid by the City into the King's Exchequer, to hold of the Crown by Fealty only for ever, on the Payment of 40*l.* Fee-farm Rent at the Exchequer, viz. 20*l.* at *Michaelmas*, and 20*l.* at *Lady-day*.

King *Charles II.* by a Writ of Privy Seal, in the 36th of his Reign, after this City had surrender'd its old Charter upon a *Quo Warranto* brought against it, directed, 'That there should be Two Sheriffs of the said City and County, and Forty-three Common-council Men, (including the Mayor) who were to make By-laws; but they were not to be valid above a Year, without the Approbation of the Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, or the Chief Justice of either Bench at *Westminster*, or any Two of them, signified under their Hands and Seals. The Mayor and Common-council were to elect a new Mayor on the 15th of *September* yearly, at the *Guildhall*, or other convenient Place, by the Mayor's Direction, out of the Common-council; and also to elect Two Burgesses, whether of the Common-council or not, to be Sheriffs for the Year ensuing; together with all the other Officers of the City, at that time usually elected by the said Common-council.

'The Mayor and Sheriffs were to be sworn upon *Michaelmas-day* following; the new Mayor before the old one, and the Sheriffs before the new one. The Recorder, who was to be chosen by the Mayor and Common-council, was to be a Barrister, of at least Five Years Standing, before his Election, and to be sworn before the Mayor and one of the Aldermen; but not to enter upon his Office, till he had been approv'd of under the Royal Hand. The Aldermen were hereafter to be Twelve, (including the Mayor) and the Recorder to be the senior Alderman: And upon the Death or Removal of an Alderman, the Mayor and Aldermen were to choose one in his room, out of the Common-council: And all the Aldermen (except the Recorder) were to be resident in the City, its Suburbs, or Precincts. And if any Person elected Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, or Common-council Man, shall refuse to execute his Office, or be voluntarily absent at the Time when they ought to be sworn, the Mayor and the major Part of the Common-council were empowered to fine such Person in a Sum not exceeding 500*l.* and to imprison him till Payment thereof, and to name and elect a Person to supply such Office or Trust. But if such Reculant or wilful Absentee shall swear, before the Mayor and Two of the Aldermen, that he is not worth 2000*l.* he shall be discharged, and exempted from such Fine and Imprisonment. The Sessions of the Peace were to be held Four times in a Year, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, or, in Absence of the latter, by the next senior Alderman.

'The Town Clerk, and the Steward of the Sheriffs Court, who were to be chosen by the Mayor and Common-council, were both to be Barristers of at least Three Years Standing, and to be approv'd of as well as the Recorder, under the Royal Hand, and then to be sworn before the Mayor; but the Town Clerk was not to be an Alderman or Sheriff of the said City or County. The Mayor and Common-council were also empowered to choose Two Coroners within the said City, to be approved of under the Royal Hand, and then to be sworn before the Mayor. By the same Writ, *Pye-Powder Courts* were granted, at their Fairs and Markets.'

'By a Charter of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, every Recorder, Alderman, Common-council Man, Town Clerk, Steward of the Sheriffs Court, and the Coroners, were to continue their Offices during their good Behaviour; and, pursuant to a Petition of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the City, a Pardon was granted to the Mayor, and all that had executed the aforesaid Offices at any time without the Royal Approbation, as before enjoined; and a Release was granted to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of all such Powers reserved in the said Charter, for approving of such Officers, before they enter upon their Offices.'

The Corporation therefore now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Twelve Aldermen, Two Sheriffs, and Forty-two Common-council Men. The Mayor's Advantage by Fees from Ships was computed at 500 or 600*l.* a Year near Thirty Years ago; and was then reckon'd more than sufficient to discharge the extraordinary Expences of his Office. The Recorder, who is generally a Serjeant at Law, holds Assizes in capital, as well as all other criminal Causes.

'Tis a general Observation, to the Praise of its Magistrates, that they are strict in exacting the Observation of the Sabbath; that no City is better govern'd, and has fewer Vagrants and Beggars; and, to the particular Honour of the Citizens, it must be added, that no City keeps its Churches neater, or takes more Care of the Monuments of those that lie in them.

Besides the Cathedral and Eighteen Churches, there are Seven or Eight Meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters; among whom the People called Quakers are a very considerable Body, both for Numbers and Wealth. The College or Cathedral of this City was formerly the Collegiate Church of *St. Augustine's* Monastery; which, when dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and erected into the See of a Bishop, he applied its Revenues to the Maintenance of its Bishop, a Dean, Six Prebendaries, and other Officers. Some of the Earls of *Berkley* have chosen to be interr'd in this Church, because one of their Ancestors, viz. Lord *Fitzharding*, was its Founder, *Anno 1148.*

The chief Parish Church of this City is *St. Mary Radcliff's*, without the Walls, in the County of *Somerset*, built in the Reign of *Henry VI.* by *William Cannings*, an Alderman of this City, suppos'd to be the Brother of Sir *Thomas Cannings*, who was Lord Mayor of *London*: 'Tis a magnificent Structure, in the *Gothick* Taste, the Workmanship whereof is so exquisite, the Roof so artificially vaulted with Stone, and the Tower so high, that we may say with Mr. *Camden*, 'tis the finest Parish Church in the Kingdom. As it stands on the Brow of a Hill, there's a stately Ascent to it by Stone Steps: In it are Two Monuments to the Honour of the Founder; one in the Habit of a Magistrate, denoting that he was Five times Mayor of this City; and the other is his Effigies in Priest's Robes, cut in white Marble; for in his latter Days he took Orders. This Gentleman settled Lands to pay Forty-four Pounds yearly to the Sheriffs,

The Cathedral.

Radcliff Church.

in lieu of Toll demanded by them at the Gates of the City, and directed, that the Mayor of *Bristol* should have the placing of one of the poor Men, and the Mayoreſs one of the poor Women, in an Alms-house which he built at *Westbury* in *Gloucestershire*; but he was not Dean of the College there, as has been asserted by some Writers. In this Church also is the Monument of Sir *William Penn*, Father to *William Penn* the famous Quaker. Its Altar-piece is finely painted, in part by the excellent Pencil of Mr. *Thornhill*.

Church in Den-

2. *Temple-Church*, in *Temple-Street*, of which Mr. *Camden* relates, that its Tower shook, as oft as the Bells rung; and that it made a visible Chink, from the Bottom to the Top, narrower or broader, according to the Motion of the Bells. This is the more likely to be true, for that a Peal has not been rung at this Church for some Years: And that its Tower leans too much one Way, is evident; yet 'tis regularly frequented for Divine Worship.

St. Stephen's.

3. *St. Stephen's*, in the Heart of the City, is another Church, which Mr. *Camden* commends for the curious Workmanship of its beautiful and stately Tower.

All-Saints.

4. *All-Saints Church*, joining to the *Tholfey*, has a Steeple, in Imitation of *Bow Church* in *London*; and, in Compliment to Mr. *Colston*, the great Benefactor to this City, the Dolphin, which is his Arms, is plac'd on it, as the Dragon is on *Bow Steeple*.

The Bridge.

Here is a Stone Bridge, built over the *Avon*, with Four broad Arches, and Houses on both Sides of it, more lofty and spacious than those of *London-Bridge*; but, as it is not so wide, Passengers are often incommoded, and sometimes endanger'd, by the Holliers, Carriers, and Coachmen; there being no Room for Posts, and the Pavement being render'd very slippery, by the constant Draught of their Sleds over it; for Carts are not admitted in this City, for fear of shaking and damaging the Arches of the Vaults and Gutters, that are made under-ground, for carrying the Filth of the City into the Rivers.

Queen's-Square.

The Place which in *Camden's* Time was call'd the *Marsh*, and had Rope-walks on all Sides, is now *Queen's-Square*, it having been of late Years built all round almost with very good Houses, of Merchants and Gentry, fac'd partly with Brick and partly with Stone, and 'tis reckon'd larger than any in *London*, except *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*: On the North Side of it is the Custom-house, and in the Middle, Walks with Rows of Trees, which lead to a curious Equestrian Statue, in the Centre, of King *William III.* (of glorious Memory) carv'd by that excellent Statuary Mr. *Rysbrack*. In *St. James's* Parish is a little, but very handsome Square, so called, the Houses being neatly built of Brick, and fitted up like those at *London*.

St. James's.

The City Walls.

The Walls of this City were raz'd in the Reign of *William Rufus*; yet Part of them still remain, called the Port Wall, between *Harraz Tower* by *Temple-Back*, and the Glass-house on *Ratcliff-Back*, near the *Avon*. This Wall has Two Gates, *Ratcliff Gate* and the *Temple Gate*, admitting into Two long Streets of the same Names; betwixt which, *St. Thomas-street* runs parallel with them towards the Bridge. As *St. James's Fair* is kept in and about *St. James's Church-yard*, so *St. Paul's Fair* is held in *Temple-street*. Many of the *Londoners* have Shops at both Fairs; and the Concourse here is then so great, that some of the neighbouring Inns have filled 100 Beds apiece with their Guests. The other Gates are, *St. Nicholas*, at the North End of the Bridge, over which is the Tower of *St. Nicholas Church*: *Back-street Gate*, and *Marsh Gate*, leading to *Queen's-square*; *St. Leonard's* and *St. Giles's* Gates, leading from *Corn-street* and *Small-street* to the Key; *St. John's Gate*, and its Church over it, at the lower End of *Broad-street*; *Needles Gate*, leading to *Broad-mead*; the *Pithay Gate*, to *St. James's Church-yard*; *Froome Gate*, to *St. Austin's Back* or Key, and the College; *Newgate*, at the lower End of *Wine-street*, the Prison both for Malefactors and Debtors; and *Casle Gate*, where the C ſie flood, leading to a very broad Street, call'd the *Old Market*, which terminates at *Lawford's Gate*, the Entrance from the *London* and *Gloucester* Roads.

This City, which, with the Suburbs, lies compact, being almost as broad as long, and no way above a Mile, is, according to a Survey made in 1736, Four Miles and a half in Circumference on the *Gloucestershire* Side, and Two Miles and a half on the *Somerſetſhire* Side, which in the Whole is Seven Miles in Circumference, and is suppos'd to contain about 13,000 Houses, and 95,000 Souls. The Houses are close, and pretty much crowded, especially towards the Bridge and the Heart of the City, where many of them are Five or Six Stories high. The Ascent to *St. Michael's Hill* is so steep, that near 100 Stone Steps are laid, at proper Places.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.

As to its Hospitals, we shall mention the chief, which are, 1. *Queen Elizabeth's*, which, before the Dissolution of the Abbeys, was a Collegiate Church, called *Gaunt's*, from its Founder Sir *Henry Gaunt*, who entered himself a Recluse in it. 'Twas afterwards converted into an Hospital by *T. Carre*, a wealthy Citizen, who is suppos'd to have liv'd in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, and therefore

gave it her Name. In the Year 1706. it was rebuilt, by the Contribution of the Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. *Colston*, and other private Donors, and is large enough for 100 Boys. They are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, &c. and, when they are qualified to go out, by Age or Education, they have Liberty to choose a Master, either for Land or Sea Service, and 8*l.* 8*s.* given to put them Apprentice. Six of these Boys, that are upon Mr. *Colston's* Establishment, have 10*l.* a Year for putting them out. The Master is allow'd 450*l.* a Year, for the Maintenance of these Boys; and, besides what is given them when they go away, there are Lands, both in *Gloucestershire* and *Somerſetſhire*, which are settled on this Foundation. The Mayor and Aldermen, who are the Visitors of it, chuse a Treasurer. The Boys are dress'd very much like our *Blue-coat-Hospital* Boys, only their Breast-plate is a Piece of Scarlet Cloth, with the Two first Letters of the Names of the Donor.

2. The Hospital founded by *Edward Colston*, Esq; on *St. Austin's Back*, where 100 Boys are maintain'd for Seven Years, and taught and apprentic'd, as those are at *Queen Elizabeth's*. For the Maintenance of the Boys, the Master is allow'd 1000*l.* a Year. The Founder purchas'd Lands in several Parts of *Somerſetſhire*, and settled the Revenues on this Foundation; which are receiv'd by the Merchants Company, who are Inspectors into this Charity, to see that the Boys are not abus'd. Eighty of these Boys are free-born Children of *Bristol*; the other Twenty, Foreigners, from *Wells*, and other Places in the County. These are habited like the former, only they have black Caps; the Lining of their blue Coats, orange, as the others is white; and a Plate of Brass on their Breasts, with a Dolphin (the Founder's Crest) stamp'd on it. (3.) Another, which he founded on *St. Michael's Hill* in 1691. the Front and Sides whereof are fac'd with

Colston's Hospital.

Mrs. of his Hospital.

Free-stone, with Twenty-four Apartments, for Twelve Men, and Twelve Women, an Allowance of 3*s.* a Week each, and Twenty-four Sacks of Coals a Year; but the elder Brother has 6*s.* a Week. The Governor has an Apartment and Garden, with a handsome Allowance; and here is a neat Chapel, in which a Clergyman has 10*l.* a Year for reading Prayers twice a Day, except when they are read at *St. Michael's Church*, at which every Pensioner is to attend. This Charity alone cost the Founder 25,000*l.*

(4.) Another adjoining to the Merchants Hall in *King-street*, founded partly by *Edward Colston*, Esq; and partly by the Merchants, for Eighteen Men on Account of the Merchants, and Twelve Men and Women on Account of Mr. *Colston*. The Pensioners have each 2*s.* a Week, besides which the Merchants allow them Coal. (5.) A large School-house and Dwelling-house in *Temple-street*, built and maintain'd by the said Mr. *Colston*, who purchas'd the Ground for it in 1696. Here are Forty Boys taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and cloath'd in short grey Habits, with Caps and Bands; but the Parents find other Necessaries. The Master's Salary is paid out of the Vestry of that Parish by Subscription of Persons, who have the intire Management of the School. 'Tis probable that this and Mr. *Colston's* other School already mention'd, are included in the printed Account of the Four Charity Schools in this City for 190 Boys, and 20 Girls, all cloath'd.

(6.) *Forster's Hospital*, on *St. Michael's Hill*, for Six Men and Eight Women, whose Allowance is 2*s.* a Week each.

Forster's Hospital.

(7.) *St. Nicholas Alms-house* in *King-street*, founded by Mr. *Daniel Adams*, where are Sixteen Rooms for Thirteen Women, and Three Men, at the weekly Allowance of 1*s.* 10*d.* each. (8.) One in *Peter-street*, built by Alderman *Aldworth*, for Eight Widows, but no Allowance.

Adams's Hospital.

Aldworth's Hospital.

(9.) Merchant Taylors Hospital, in *Merchant-street*, where Two Men, and Nine Women, have each 2*s.* 6*d.* a Week, besides a Dinner and 1*s.* apiece once a Quarter.

Merchant Taylors Hospital.

(10.) *St. John's Hospital* in the old Market, where Twelve Women are allow'd 2*s.* a Week each, besides a Sack of Coals, and 1*s.* apiece at *Christmas*.

St. John's Hospital.

(11.) Another over-against it (both said to be the Gift of one Mr. *Barnstaple*) for Twelve Men, and Twelve Women, who are allow'd 2*s.* 4*d.* per Week each, and Washing.

(12.) Alderman *Stephens's* Hospital in the same Street for Twelve Women, whose only Allowance is 1*s.* 6*d.* a Week each. (13.) Another on *Ratcliff Hill* for Fourteen Men and Women, founded, as 'tis said, by Sir *William Penn*.

Sir Wm. Penn's Hospital.

Some of the Poor here have an Allowance, others none. (14.) An Hospital, or Workhouse, built by the People call'd Quakers near the *Narrow Weir*.

The Quakers, Dr. White's Hospital.

(15.) Dr. *White's* Hospital in *Temple-street*, for Nine Men and Three Women, at an Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a Week each, and Gowns once in Three Years. (16.) A *Bridewell* betwixt *Wine-street* and *St. James's*; and adjoining to it a Workhouse, call'd *Whitehall*.

Bridewell, Whitehall Workhouse.

(17.) An old Alms-house without *Temple-gate*, wherein are Fourteen People; but they have no Allowance. (18.) An Infirmary open'd on *St. Peter's Day*, in 1738. at the *Mint*, for the Sick, Lame, and distressed Poor of this City, call'd *St. Peter's Hospital*; to which there have been very bountiful Subscriptions,

An Infirmary.

and particularly by *John Elbridge Esq*; the late Comptroller of the Customs at this Port; who, as we are inform'd, among many other charitable Donations, bequeath'd 5000*l.* to this Infirmary, besides endowing a Charity-School on *St. Michael's Hill*, which he built several Years before his Death, for educating and cloathing a Number of poor Girls.

The Guild-hall. The *Guild-hall* for the Sessions and Assizes, and the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts, is in *Broad-street*; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty Room, call'd *St. George's Chapel*, in which the Mayor and Sheriff are annually chosen, on the 15th of *September*. In the Front of the *Guild-hall* is the Effigies of King *Charles II.* At the upper End of *Corn-street* is a very large Council-house, lately rebuilt, where the Mayor and Aldermen meet every Day, except *Sundays*, to administer Justice; and below it is the *Tholsley*, where are short Stone Pillars, with broad Bos Plates on them, like Sun-dials, and Coats of Arms, with Inscriptions on them. They were erected by the Merchants for the Benefit of Writing, or counting Money: Here they us'd to meet, as the *London Merchants* do on their Exchange; but they were so expos'd to Weather, and the Annoyance of Sleds and Coaches to and from the Key, &c. that in 1733. the Citizens obtain'd an Act of Parliament, and have now, in the same Street, built a regular Exchange, with Four Entrances into it, and Rooms for Shops over it, like the *Royal Exchange* at *London*, and about Two-thirds as large. The old Buildings, pull'd down for that Purpose, cost the Chamber of the City above 20,000*l.* The first Stone of it was laid by the Mayor, the 10th of *March* 1740-1. with several Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin under it, and this Inscription upon it:

Regnante Georgio II. Pio, Felici, Augusto, Libertatis, & Rei Mercatoriae Domi Forisque Vindice, primariam Lapidem hujusce Aedificii, Suffragio Civium, & Aere publico extructi, posuit Henricus Combe Praetor, A. C. MDCCXL. i. e.

"In the Reign of *George II.* the Pious, Prosperous, August Vindicator of Liberty and Commerce both at Home and Abroad, *Henry Combe* Mayor A. D. 1740. plac'd the First Stone of this Edifice erected by the Vote of the Citizens, and at the Public Expence."

This Structure, which is all of Free-stone, with Two spacious Apartments at the Entrance, one for a Tavern, the other for a Coffee-house, is the completest of its kind in *Europe*, and was open'd with great Pomp, on the 21st of *September* 1743. Behind it, also, a large Piece of Ground is laid out for the Markets, which very much embarrass *High-street* and *Broad-street*, where they are now kept.

The Key, The Key here, which is upon the River *Froome*, is near half a Mile in Length from its Bridge to its Conflux with the *Avon*, and the most commodious in *England* for shipping and landing of Merchants Goods, having several Cranes on it for this Purpose; one of which, the Workmanship of *Mr. Padmore*, is not to be equall'd in *Europe*, for the extraordinary Dispatch with which it clears Ships; which is of no small Benefit to the Merchants, especially to many of them, whose Warehouses lie upon the Key. There is a large handsome Sun-dial on this Key, and a Draw-bridge over the River *Froome*, which preserves the Communication between the Parts of the City on both Sides of that River, and is drawn up *Gratis*, by Officers paid by the City, for the Admittance of Ships with the Tide, which is pretty strong here, generally flows Six, sometimes Eleven or Twelve Fathom, and, on *St. David's* Day, gets into the Streets below the Bridge.

The High Cross. The stately High Cross, at the upper End of *High-street*, was lately remov'd to the Middle of *College Green*: 'Tis a fine *Gothick* Structure, with the Effigies of several Kings of *England* all around it. In *Wine-street* is a large Corn-Market, built of Free-stone; and a Guard-house adjoining to it, with Barracks for Soldiers.

Corn-Market. As to the Trade of this City, 'tis well known to all Traders to be the most considerable of any Port in the *British* Dominions, *London* only excepted, especially to the *West Indies*, to which its Merchants were the first Adventurers, and always greater Traders in proportion, than that Metropolis. It was even computed, about Twenty-six Years ago, when it employ'd no less than 2000 Sail of Ships, that the Trade, in proportion to the Bigness of the two Cities, was above Three times as great as that of *London*. Indeed the *Bristol Merchants* had a very good Trade to the *West Indies*, at the Time of the Civil War, which they have increas'd much more, not only thither, but to all Parts of the World since the Revolution. Before that, they knew little of the *Guinea* Trade, and hardly any thing of the *Dutch*, the *Hamburg*, the *Norway*, and the *Eastland* Commerce; all which have since been very flourishing in this Port. In time of Peace, Fifty *West India* Ships have arriv'd here in a Fleet, or very near one another, many of them Ships of considerable Burden. In the late

War with *France*, they built a sort of Galleys, called Runners, which being well arm'd and mann'd, and furnish'd with Letters of Mart, overtook and master'd several Prizes of that Nation. Many of these Ships were then also Carriers for *London Merchants*, who order'd their Merchandize to be landed here, and sent up to *Glocester* by Water, thence by Land to *Lechlade*, and thence down the *Thames* to *London*; the Carriage being so reasonable, that it was more than paid for by the Difference of the Insurance, and Risk between this Port and *London*: These Conveniences, and a shorter Cut through the Channel to the *Land's End*, gave the Merchants of *Bristol* a great Advantage in Trade over those of *London*; and to this Advantage may in some measure be attributed the great Number of wealthy Men risen up within a few Years in this City; the Shopkeepers of which, who are, in general, Wholesale Men, have so great an Inland Trade, that they maintain Carriers, just as the *London Traders* do, not only to *Bath*, and to *Wells* and *Exeter*, but to *Ferne*, and all the principal Counties and Towns, from *Southampton*, even to the Banks of the *Trent*. Moreover, by means of those Two great Rivers, the *Severn* and *Wye*, they have the whole Trade of *South Wales*, as it were, to themselves; and the greatest Part of that of *North Wales*.

The largest Ships lie at *Humroad*, Four Miles down the River, Two Miles below which is *Kingroad*, another Station. Here those Ships are discharg'd by Lighters, which carry the Merchandize to the Key. For the Building, Equipping, and Repairing of Ships, there are Shipwrights, and all other proper Artificers, Yards and Docks, and large Rope-walks in the Skirts of the Town.

The Wine-Coopers were formerly very eminent for Sherry, which they us'd to import from *Spain*, and was call'd *Bristol Milk*, because it was as pleasant, and as commonly drank; but there is none now imported.

One of this City's principal Branches of Trade, and which has been prodigiously increas'd since the Revolution, is that to *Ireland*, from whence it imports Tallow, Linnen, and Woollen, and Bay-Yarn. The Straights Trade, for all sorts of Fruit, Oyl, &c. is very considerable at this Port; and so, indeed, is that to all other Countries, except *Turkey*, and the *East Indies*.

At this City there are also some considerable Manufactures of Woollen Stuffs, particularly *Cantaloon*, which is carried on chiefly by *French Refugees*; Glas Ware is as plenty and cheap at *Bristol*, as in any Place in the World, here being no less than Fifteen Glas-Houses, (which are serv'd by the *Kingswood* and *Mendip-Hills* Coal Mines) some for Glasses, others for Bottles, of which there's a great Demand at the Hot Well and Bath, for exporting their Mineral Waters, Wine, Beer, Cyder, &c.

Here are the following Incorporations of Tradesmen: 1. The Merchant-Adventurers Company, who have a handsome Hall, and Lands to a good Value. 2. The Merchant-Tailors, whose Hall, lately rebuilt in *Broad-street*, is of Free-stone, near Seventy Feet long, and proportionable in Breadth. 3. The Mercers. 4. The Soap-boilers, who are also Chandlers. 5. The Tobacconists. 6. The Butchers. 7. The Barbers, including the Surgeons. 8. The Tylers. 9. The Holliers, who are the Sled Men. 10. Shoemakers. 11. Coopers. 12. Bakers. 13. Smiths, &c. all which have Halls of their own, or hire large Rooms for their Meetings. For the Accommodation of the Citizens with Water, here are several publick Conduits, viz. one in *Broad-street*, one in *Corn-street*, one by the Fish-Market, at the End of the Key, another on the Back, one in *Peter-street*, one in *Temple-street*, another in *Thomas-street*, where is also a Fair every *Thursday* for Cattle, a large Wooll-Hall and a Tholsley.

Besides near Fourscore Gentlemens Coaches that are kept here, there are several Stage Coaches that set out almost every Day in the Summer for *London*, or *Bath*; and there are other genteel Hackney Coaches, that are hired every Morning for the Hot-Well, and may be had for any other Service or Jaunt at reasonable Rates; but they don't ply in the Streets. 'Tis surprizing to see the Difference betwixt Two Cities but Twelve Miles asunder, to observe the Indolence and Gaiety of the one, which lives intirely upon Strangers, and the Diligence and Hurry at the other, where Business sits in every Face, and the very Parsons talk of turning the Penny.

The Hot Well in the Parish of *Clifton*, about a Mile from the City, down the River, is very much frequented, especially in *July* and *August*; its Waters being reckon'd better than the *Bath* for some Distempers, particularly the Diabetes; and they are of excellent Use in all Scorbutic and Inflammatory Cases, being impregnated by the Lime-stone Quarries, thro' which they run with a soft alcalious Quality. They are not only drank on the Spot at the Pump-Room, but every Morning cry'd in the Streets, like Milk; and are observ'd to retain their Virtue longer than any other Medicinal Waters. Near the Well is a House built with a fine Assembly-Room, where 'tis the Custom for the Gentlemen, in their Turns, to treat all the Ladies and Gen-

Gentlemen that come thither for the Waters, with a Breakfast of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. Tho' there are commodious Lodgings near the Well, yet many People of Quality chuse to lodge on the College Green, which looks all over the City and Harbour, and is as delightful a Place for the Purpose as any in *England*, to the Beauty of which the Cathedral adds not a little.

Bristol Stones.

The Rocks above the Well are the chief Place for picking up the *Bristol* Stones, not so well known in *Camden's* Time as in ours: That great Antiquary observes, *That they are admirable for their Six Corners*: But, if we may trust to our Naturalists, *says the Author of the Additions*, They assure us, that they are not worthy of Admiration, since very often Crystals and Beryls, and even sometimes common Sparrs in many Parts of *England*, as well as elsewhere, are of that Figure. Whole Bushels of them are not so easily to be got now as in *Camden's* Days, nor are they so transparent and hard as *Indian* Diamonds, which he represents them to be.

Brandon Hill.

About this City and the College Green, is a Hill call'd *Brandon Hill*, made use of by the Laundresses for drying their Linnen, which is carry'd to it upon Sleds, and the Ground is said to have been given to the City for that Purpose by Queen *Elizabeth*. At the Bottom of this Hill, at *Jacob's* Well, is a Theatre, where in the Summer, during the Recels of the Comedians from the Metropolis, Plays are acted almost every Night; and, for the gay Part of the Citizens of both Sexes, there have been lately open'd in the Suburbs Two Assembly-Rooms, one a very handsome Building in the Way to the Hot Well, which is for the Summer; the other which is held every *Tuesday* in the Winter, at the old Theatre at *Stoke's Croft*.

Theatres and Assemblies.

The Title of Nobility which this City gives.

To conclude our Account of this great City: It can receive no Honour from the Name of any Subject; but it has given Honour to Two Noble Families, first to that of the *Digbys*, the last of which dying without Issue, the Title became extinct; but was reviv'd in favour of the Right Honourable *John Lord Hervey of Ickworth*, created Earl of *Bristol* by his late Majesty King *George*; and it gives this farther Honour to such as marry a Citizen's Daughter, that the Husband does thereby become Free of the City.

And the Privilege to such as marry their Daughters.

BATH.
12 M. fr. Bristol.
168 M. fr. Lond.
Markets,
Wednesday,
Saturday,
Fairs,
Feb. 2.
June 29.
St. Peter's Day.

Its Springs, and Baths.

2. BATH. This City, which was famous in the Time of the *Romans* for its Medicinal Waters, was call'd by *Ptolemy* *Ἰδρυα ὁρμα*, or the Hot Waters; by *Antoninus*, the *Waters of the Sun*; by the *Britons* *Caer Baden*, the *City of Baths*, and *Caer Ennant*, i. e. the *City of Ointment*; and by the *Saxons*, who took it from the *Britons*, *Akmanchester*, or the *City of Valetudinarians*. Its Baths are nam'd the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Crofs Bath, the Hot Bath, the Cold Bath, and Lepers Bath: They have Benches to sit on, Rings to hold by, and proper Guides for attending both Sexes. In the King's Bath is the Figure of King *Bladud*, whom Mr. *Camden* calls the Soothsayer, with an Inscription under it, which says, that he found out the Use of these Baths 300 Years before Christ. That this Place was, of old, a Resort for Cripples and diseased Persons, appears from the Crutches hung up at the several Baths, as the Thank-offerings of those who came hither lame, and went away cur'd; but now 'tis as much or more frequented by the Sound, for their Pleasure, as by the Sick, for their Health; inſomuch that in some Seasons here have been no less than 8000 Strangers. At the King's Bath is a neat Pump-Room, where the Company meet to drink the Water, which is convey'd to it almost boiling hot from the Bottom of the Springs by a Marble Pump. 'Tis admirably grateful to the Stomach, has a fine sulphureous steely Taste, like that of the *German Spaw* or *Pymont*, and strengthens the Bowels, by restoring the lost Tone, and renewing the vital Heat. In short, many are the Diseases which find a Remedy from it, when judiciously apply'd, and us'd with a light Regimen, due Exercise, and good Hours; for if high Meats and strong Liquors are indulg'd, they will create inflammatory Disorders. The Springs were, doubtless, separated from the common Springs by the *Romans*, and fence'd in with a durable Wall; and there goes a probable Tradition of subterranean Canals made by that People to carry off the other Waters, lest they should mix with these; for the Town and Neighbourhood abound with Cold Springs, which in some Places rise very near the Hot ones. They cast a Scum in the hot Weather, which the Guides clear off; and 'tis remarkable, that at the Cleansing of the Springs, when they set down a new Pump, they constantly find great Quantities of Hazel-Nuts, which Dr. *Stukely* doubts not are the Relicks of the Universal Deluge; and Leaves, like those of Olives, come sometimes out of the Pump of the Hot Bath. Behind the King's Bath, is the Queen's Bath, whose Water coming from the other is not so hot. Here are also Pumps and Pumping-Rooms for pouring the hot Streams on any Part of the Body; which in many Cases is very salutary. In the South-West Part of the Town, are also those call'd the Hot Bath, and the Crofs Bath, whose Waters rise near the Level of the Streets; and the Overflowing of the Crofs Bath forms another for Lepers, and

People maintain'd by Charity. We can't leave the Crofs Bath without taking notice of a handsome Monument erected in the Middle of it by the Earl of *Melfort*, (who was then Secretary of State for *Scotland*) the Day after King *James II.* met his Queen here: The Descent of the Holy Ghost attended by Angels, the Eucharist, the Pillar, and all the Ornaments, are of fine Marble; and the Monument is still intire, only some of the Inscriptions have been eras'd.

This Bath, which is most frequented by People of Quality, was cover'd by *James Ley*, Earl of *Marlborough*; and has a Gallery on one side, where the Ladies and Gentlemen stand and converse with their Friends in the Bath, and on the other, a Balcony for the Musick, which plays all the time they are Bathing. The Guides of this Bath have observ'd, That when there's a great Wind up in the West, they feel a cold Air arising from beneath, as they stand by the Springs: But if the Wind be at East, and the Morning close, with a small Rain, the Crofs Bath is so hot as scarce to be endur'd; whereas the King's Bath and Hot Bath are then colder than usual. In other Winds, be the Weather what it will, this Bath is temperate. 'Tis observ'd to fill in Fifteen or Sixteen Hours all the Year round, and Four Hours Bathing here is more tolerable than One and a half in the Hot Bath, or King's Bath, where the Hot Spring is sometimes scarce sufferable. In this Crofs Bath, and no other, the Guides have observed a certain black Fly, in the hot Weather, winged like a Lady-cow, but somewhat bigger, which they say shoots quick in the Water, and sometimes bites. It lives under the Water, and is supposed to come up with the Springs. The Water of this Bath corrodes Silver exceedingly. The Bath Waters in general will also eat out Iron; but Brass seems to receive no Prejudice at all from them. The People here have a way to give Silver Money the Colour of Gold, by rubbing it with a Composition made, as they say, of the Mud of the Bath, and some of the Bath Water and Urine; but the Colour is pale and faint, and will soon wear off. 'Tis observ'd, that when Men go into the Bath after a Debauch, it is apt to make them faint; and that, as the natural Consequence of sweating much is Drought, the best thing they can take to quench it, is a Glass or two of the Water. Dr. *Glanville*, who was Rector of the Abbey Church here in the Reign of *Charles II.* observes, when Women have washed their Hair with the Mixture of beaten Eggs and Oatmeal, it will beget a most noisome Stench, and cast a Sea-green on the Water, which otherwise is very pure and limpid; that this will taint the very Walls; and that there is no cleansing of it but by drawing of the Bath.

Within these few Years also, a Cold Bath has been erected by Contribution, at a Spring beyond the Bridge.

The Two Seasons here are Spring and Fall: The Spring begins with *April*, and ends with *June*; the Fall, with *September*, and lasts till *December*; and some who drink the Waters purely for their Health, remain here all the Winter. In the Spring Season it is most frequented for the Sake of Health, and in the Fall for Pleasure, when at least Two-thirds of the gay Gentry drink the Waters purely for a Pretence to come and see the Company at the Pump-Room, and to give a Colour to the Vanity of coming to an Infirmary for Pleasure. The sick People are not the best Guests for the Townsmen, who do not thrive by their Water and Mutton, but by the Luxury and Extravagance of these gaudy Patients: 'Tis the Rattle of the Coach, the Buffle of the Chair, the fine Figure and the extravagant Expence that recommend Persons to the Company and Inhabitants of *Bath*, where Profusion is triumphant, and Frugality ridiculous. Provisions may be had cheap enough at the Market; but Firing, which is so necessary after Bathing, is so dear, that 2 s. a Day will hardly suffice in a Chamber. The common Charge of Bathing is 2 s. a time, viz. 1 s. for the Chair, 6 d. for Linnen, and 6 d. for the Guide, unless you agree by the Great, and stay some time. There is an Officer here, put in by the Mayor, whose Business is to keep Order among the Bathers and their Guides, and to prevent the Mischiefs that might happen from promiscuous Bathing, though each Sex generally keeps at a proper Distance from the other. By the Contributions of such as use the Bath, whom he commonly attends at their Arrival and their Departure, at which time they give him a Crown, or 10 s. he gets about 100 l. a Year.

There is Plenty of genteel Chairs here, which are licensed by the Mayor, and carry People for 6 d. to any Place not exceeding half a Mile; and if it does, the Fare is 1 s. The gay Ladies find a constant Round of Diversion at this Place: In the Morning they are carried in close Chairs, dressed in their Bathing Cloaths, to the Crofs Bath, and played into it by Musick: There the Women Attendants present them with a little Wooden Dish, in which the Ladies put their Handkerchiefs, and perhaps a Nosegay or Snuff-box; and after stewing for near an Hour, return in their Chairs to their Lodgings. The rest of the Diversion is alternately at Two great stately Rooms, where the People assemble in the Afternoon, to play at Cards,

The Pleasures of Bath.

Cards, or the Rolly-poly Table; and in the Evening there are sometimes Plays acted, and Balls generally twice a Week, for which the Gentry here subscribe, as they do at Mr. Leak's fine Shop for the Use of Books, and at the Coffee-house in *Orange-Square* for Pen, Ink, and Paper.

'Tis pretty much the Fashion of the Place, for the Company, after drinking the Waters, to saunter about till Prayer-time, when they go in an Undress to the great Church, or *St. Mary's Chapel* in *Queen-square*; and then they go Home to dress for the Walks before Dinner.

As this City lies in a Valley, surrounded with an amphitheatrical Circle of Hills, the Heat of its Waters, and their milky detergent Quality, are ascrib'd to a Mixture and Fermentation of Two different Waters, distilling from *Clarton Down* and *Landsdown*, Two of those Hills; of which the former has Springs that are sulphureous, or bituminous, mix'd with Nitre; and the latter, such as are tinctur'd with Iron Ore: Besides, the adjacent Country abounds with Mines of Coal, which all Naturalists agree is sulphureous and bituminous. This City has a Bridge over the *Avon*, which washes it on the South and West Sides; and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament was, by means of Six Locks, or Water-dams, lately made navigable to *Bristol*. Its Walls, which, though slight, are almost intire, are thought to have been the Work of the *Romans*, and the upper Part seems to have been repair'd with the Ruins of *Roman Buildings*. The small Compass of Ground which those Walls inclose, is in Form of a Pentagon, with Four Gates, besides a Postern, viz. 1. North Gate, the Entrance from *London*: 2. West Gate, a handsome Stone Building, where some of the Royal Family have lodg'd: 3. South Gate, from whence a Street runs to the Bridge: And the Fourth Gate leads only to the River, where is a Ferry. Great Additions have been made to the Buildings of this City within these few Years, particularly by the Duke of *Chandos*. Without the Walls is the above-mention'd stately Square newly erected, with its fine Chapel; and in the Centre of the Quadrangle is an Obelisk Seventy Feet high, which the Inscription imports, *was erected by Richard Nash Esq; (who is, as it were, the Master of the Ceremonies at Bath) in Memory of Honour bestow'd, and in Gratitude for Benefits conferr'd, on this City, by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales in 1738. when their Royal Highnesses were pleas'd to lodge in this Square. The Stone of which the Houses here are built for the most part, is dug out of the Quarries upon Clarton Down, (where the Horse-races are kept) and brought from thence down a long steep Hill, by a most curious Machine, the Contrivance of Mr. Allen, the Post-master, and late Mayor of this City; by which means the Stone comes to the Builders so cheap, that the Front of the Houses on the North Side of the Square cost no more than 500*l.* though it is above 200 Feet in Extent, and enrich'd with Columns and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*. The Grove too, near the Abbey Church, is now call'd *Orange-square*, in Compliment to the Prince of *Orange*; and a Monumental Stone, with an Inscription on it, shewing, *That his Health was restor'd by drinking the Waters*, was erected also in 1735. by the famous Mr. Nash, to whose good Conduct and Regulations with regard to the Decorum of the Diversions, or the Oeconomy of their Expences, every one at *Bath* submits with Delight: And 'tis a Place indeed of such universal Sobriety, that Drunkenness here is reckon'd the greatest of Scandals. Over the Market there is a Town-Hall, a great Stone Building, erected on Twenty-one Stone Pillars; at the upper End of which were lately set up the Pictures of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, being their Present to the Corporation, to which their Royal Highnesses had before given a fine Silver Cup and Waiter gilt: And round the said Hall hang the Pictures of all the Members of the Corporation, drawn at the Expence of General *Wade*, one of their Representatives in Parliament, who suffer'd his own Picture to be put up over the Entrance, as if he would make good that Pass, and keep them all to Duty: Here are also the Effigies of the *British King Coal*, who is said to have given the City its first Charter; and of *Edgar*, a *Saxon King*, who was crown'd here, *Anno* 973.*

A general Hospital or Infirmary is just finish'd here, for the Reception of the sick and lame Poor from all Parts of the Kingdom. The first Stone of it was laid the 6th of July 1738. 'Tis a noble Building, being 100 Feet in Front, and 90 deep. 'Tis capable of receiving 150 Patients. Not only the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and great Numbers of Nobility and Gentry, have been great Promoters of this Work, but Mr. Allen above-mentioned has been an extraordinary Benefactor to it, by giving all the Wall-stone, Free-stone ready wrought, Paving-stone, and all the Lime us'd in it.

On the 10th of *March* 1739-40. the first Stone of another new Square was laid in the Gardens adjoining to the publick Walks on the South Side of the City, by the *Avon*. The principal Side of this Square has the Appearance of but one House, though it is divided into several; and is

520 Feet in Front, and 260 in Depth: Each Front, when finish'd, is to have 63 Windows, and each End 31; Two of the other Sides are to serve as Wings to the principal Side; each Wing is to contain Twenty-four Houses, upon a perfect Square of 210 Feet, and the Front of these Wings is to have each Twenty-five Windows, so that when the whole Building is survey'd in Front, it will shew 113 Windows, extend 1040 Feet, and from the neighbouring Hills look like one grand Palace: The Three Piles of Building will be adorn'd with above 300 Columns and Pilasters in the *Corinthian Order*: Upon the Corner of every Pile there will be a Tower, and in every Front will be a Centre-House and a Pediment.

In this Square is also to be erected, by Subscription, a noble House for Balls and publick Assemblies: The Ball-Room, which will resemble an *Egyptian Hall*, is to be 90 Feet long, and 52 broad; and the Assembly-Room is to be of the same Length. There will be a Garden for the Ladies to walk in, and a Bowling-green for the Gentlemen. A grand Parade of 200 Yards in Length is already finish'd; and there is to be a Terrace of 500 Yards in Circumference, a Portico of the same Dimensions, and divers other Walks in common for all People; and so dispos'd, that Gentlemen and Ladies may walk there, be the Season, Hour, or Weather, what it will: Also a Bridge, with an Arch of 102 Feet opening, will be built over the *Avon*, facing this Square, to lead to the Downs.

Mr. Allen above-mention'd (the same Gentleman who first invented, and farms the Cross Posts) has a fine Wharf, and other Conveniences, on the Banks of this River, to shape and embark the huge Stones which he digs in the Quarries on the neighbouring Hill; from whence he brings them down by Grooves, placed in the Ground, without Horses, or any Help to guide it, but one Man, who, by a particular Spring, can stop it in the steepest Part of the Hills, and in its swiftest Motion: These Stones are sent by the *Avon* to *Bristol*, and from thence to *London*, &c. and the new Works of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* are therewith built. Of this Stone he has also built himself a very magnificent House, with a fine Chapel, noble Stables and Offices, and delightful Gardens, in which there is a remarkable Allusion to the Works he has produced from the Quarries; for there is a Figure of *Moses* striking the Rock, and the Water gushing out of it, which forms a Cascade for supplying his Basin: He has also, with a greater Profusion of Fancy than of Expence, made fine Walks through the Woods, so that upon the Whole it may justly be reckoned one of the most beautiful Seats in *England*.

Johannes de Villula, the sixteenth Bishop of *Wells*, having bought the Town of *Bath* of King *Henry I.* for 500 Marks, transferred his See hither, after having renounced the Title of *Wells*; but the City was restored by *Savaricus*, one of his Successors, to King *Richard I.* During this, there were hot Disputes betwixt the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, concerning the Election of a Bishop, which were compromised about 1133. by Bishop *Robert*, who divided the Revenues of his Church among so many Prebendaries; and settled a Dean and Subdean; and it was agreed, that from that time the Bishop should be nominated from both Places, but that Precedency in the Style should be given to *Bath*; and there was an Act passed the 25th of *Henry VIII.* that the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* should make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. *St. Peter's Cathedral* (which was the Abbey Church) is supposed to be on the Spot where stood the *Roman Temple of Minerva*, Patroness of *Baths*. 'Tis a lofty venerable Pile: The principal Front, which is at the West End, is beautify'd with the Figures of Angels ascending and descending, in Memory of a Dream by which Dr. *Oliver King*, Bishop of this See, was induced to build this Church, *An.* 1137. but it was not finished till 1612. On the South Side of it are some Remains of the Abbey, and the Gate-house belonging to it, which are converted into Lodgings, and were honoured with the Residence of King *James*, Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, and the Prince of *Denmark*. There is a handsome Tower in the Middle of the Cathedral, and good Ring of Eight Bells, which generally welcome the Quality on their Arrival at *Bath*, as do indeed those of the other Churches, of which here are Three, viz. *St. James's*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Michael's*. Two Schools were opened here in 1711. one for Fifty Boys, and the other for Fifty Girls; who are all clothed and taught, as at other Charity Schools; and for the Girls there is a Wash-house built, and a Woman hired to teach them Washing, and other Parts of Housewifery, to qualify them for Services: These Schools are maintained by the annual Subscriptions of the Corporation, and the Benefactions of Strangers that come hither in the Season; who also, in a great measure, support the poor diseased Persons that come to the Lepers Bath: When the Boys or Girls leave their School, they have 6*l.* in Money, or 5*l.* and a Frock. 'Tis observed that such Multitudes of Beggars come hither, partly for Cure, and partly for Relief, that the *whining Beggars*

Its Walls and Gate.

Queen's Square.

Orange Square.

The Town-Hall.

The Infirmary.

Another new Square.

Mr. Allen's Works.

And fine Seats.

Union of the See of Bath and Wells.

The Abbey Church.

Charitable Foundations.

gars of **BATHE** in the Winter, and the *sturdy Beggars* of **BATH** in the Summer, is become a proverbial Jest, well known to such as frequent this Place. Hard by the Cross Bath, so called because it had once a Cross in the Middle of it, is *St. John's Hospital*, founded by *Fitz-Joceline*, a Bishop of this See, for the poor sick People; and there is a Chapel belonging to it, built all of white Free-stone. Dr. *Guidot* mentions Two other Hospitals here, viz. *Bellot's* and *Bimburies*; the latter built by Seven Sisters. There is an Alms-house, call'd *Ruscot's Charity*, for Twelve Men and Twelve Women, who have a noble Allowance of 5 s. a Week apiece. The new Building was begun by Sir *John Trevor*, late Master of the Rolls, to whom it was referred to make a Settlement of the Land belonging to it. The Black Alms-people are maintained chiefly by the Chamber, and have 3 s. 4 d. apiece a Week. Those admitted at the Lepers Hospital are recommended by the Justices of the Peace, and the Minister of the Parish. They are taken in every *May* and *September*.

The Corporation.

The Chamber has several antient Charters, but acts by Queen *Elizabeth's*. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Eight Aldermen, Two of whom are Justices of the Peace, and Twenty-four Common-council-men. The Houses are close in the Streets about the Abbey and the Baths; but are, for most part, lofty and well-built, particularly at and near the West Gate. Those in the Abbey Green, and about the Cross Bath, are high and spacious, and mostly of Stone; and in the general there is no Town in *England* of its Bigness, that has so many good Houses. Stage-Coaches come to it every Day almost from *London* and *Bristol*; and once or twice a Week, from *Oxford*, *Salisbury*, and *Exeter*.

St. James's Parish in this City gave Birth to Mr. *Hales*, styl'd for his Learning the *Walking Library*, who had his Grammar Education here, and was afterwards Fellow of *Eton College*, and a Canon of *Windfor*: A Man so just in his Dealings, that when he was Burser of the College, he threw 20 or 30 l. at a time of bad Money into the *Thames*, rather than others should suffer; so temperate, that he always fasted from *Thursday's* Dinner to *Saturday*; yet so reduc'd, after being outed of his Fellowship by the Parliament's Visitors, that he was forced to sell the best Part of his Library, which cost him 2500 l. for 700 l. only. This was that great Man, of whom Dr. *Heylin* says, that his Chamber was a Church, and his Chair a Pulpit; he being as communicative of his Knowledge, as the celestial Bodies of their Light and Influence.

The famous *William Prymme*, Esq; of *Lincoln's Inn*, and Keeper of the Records, was born at *Swainswic* in this Neighbourhood, and a Representative in Parliament for this City, from the Restoration to the Death of King *Charles II.* He was so great an Author, that according to the Catalogue of his Works, as it stands in *A. Wood's Athenae Oxonienses*, they amounted to 172 Folios, Quartos, Octavos, and Duodecimos.

This City gave the Title of Earl formerly to the Family of *Granville*, as it does now to the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; so created by his present Majesty in 1742.

3. *Wells* is a little, but clean City, at the Bottom of *Mendip Hills*; which, in a Charter of *Edward* the Confessor, was call'd *Tidinton*. *Leland* says it went formerly by the Name of *Theodorodunum*; but it does not appear that it was so much as known to the *Romans*. It has its present Name from the Wells that spring up in all Parts of it.

The Church here was first built by *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, for a College dedicated to *St. Andrew*, which was endowed with large Possessions by himself, and by his Successor King *Kinewulph*. Anno 905. it was erected into an Episcopal See; and, though only the County of *Somerset* was annex'd to it, yet so rich was this Diocese, that it was reckon'd one of the best Preferments in the *English* Church. *John de Villula*, who renounc'd this See, and remov'd it to *Bath*, as was there mentioned, was a *French* Empiric, as *Malmesbury* says, *Ufu, non Literis, Medicus probatus*. When the Contest between this and the Church of *Bath* about the Bishoprick was compromis'd, it was at last determin'd to the good liking of both Parties, that the Bishops should hereafter be called Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*; and that the Canons of each of them should, when the See was void, appoint Deputies to elect the Bishop, who was to be installed in both Churches. Bishop *Fitz-Joceline* built the fine Chapel in his Palace of *Wells*; but his greatest Work was to repair the Cathedral itself, which he did so effectually, that it was looked upon as a new one, and is the same stately Edifice which is now of above 500 Years standing. After his Decease, the Monks of *Bath*, notwithstanding the above Agreement, did of themselves chuse *Roger Champion* of *Salisbury* for their Bishop, and the Pope consecrated him; but, after a long Suit between the Chapter of *Wells*, and the Monks of *Bath*, the Matter was made up, on condition that *Roger* should keep his Bishoprick, and the Monks presume no more to make a separate Choice.

Wells was first made a free Borough in the Time of *Henry II.* and the Charter was ratify'd by King *John*, and afterwards by Queen *Elizabeth*; and though at first the chief Officer was styl'd only Master, yet before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* this Borough was call'd a City, and its chief Magistrate a Mayor. The Buildings here are as good as any-where, considering the Smallness of it, and its Distance from *London*. The Front of the Cathedral is much admired by Strangers, for its excellent Imagery, and carv'd Stone-work, though the Taste is a little too *Gothick* to please the Critics in Sculpture. Mr. *Camden* owns nothing can be finer. The Cloysters adjoining to it are very fair and spacious. The Chapter-house is a Round, supported by a Pillar in the Middle. The Window to the Front is most curiously painted. The Vicars Dwellings in the Close are very pretty; but their Hall is turn'd into a Musick Room, where are frequent Concerts. There is a Charity School here, which was erected in 1714. for 20 Boys, and 20 Girls: The eldest Vicar teaches the Boys to sing. The Town-hall stands over Bishop *Babwith's* Hospital, which is in the West Part of the Town, near *St. Cuthbert's*, the Parish Church, and maintains 30 poor Men and Women. Bishop *Still's* is for Women. Mr. *Bricks*, a Woollen-draper, built an Alms-house for Four poor Men, and Mr. *Llewellyn* another for Women. Another was built by Mr. *Archibald Harper*, a Stocking-man, who endow'd it with 500 l. to maintain Four poor Wooll-combers. Mr. *Andrews*, a Mercer of this Town, gave an Alms-house for Four poor Women. The Bishop's Palace is one of the handsomest in the Kingdom belonging to a See. On the South Side it looks like a Castle, and is fortify'd with Walls and a Moat; and there is a Well, near it, call'd *St. Andrew's Well*, one of the finest Springs in *England*. The Deanry is also a fine House; and here are fair Houses for the Prebendaries. The Streets are broad; the Houses, which are some of them pretty near the Middle of the Town, are about 600, and the Souls about 4000. Some Bone-lace is made here; but knitting of Hose employs most of the Poor, especially the Women and Children. *St. Cuthbert's* Parish is Seven Miles long, and Four broad, and contains several Hamlets. In the Middle of the Town there was the old Market-place, call'd the Cross; and near it has been lately built another Market-house, a handsome Building, which is the Town-house where the Corporation meets, and where the Judges also hold their Assizes. The Town itself has a little River called *Wetve*, running at the Back of it, and the adjacent Country is pleasant enough; but the Roads to it all up Hill and down Hill, and very stony, except that from *Glastonbury*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Seven Masters, or Aldermen, and Sixteen Gownsmen, or Common-council-men. Besides the Bishop and Dean, there belong to this Church Twenty-seven Prebends, Nineteen Petty Canons, a Præcentor, Treasurer, a Chancellor, and Three Archdeacons, viz. of *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Taunton*, a Number which very few Cathedrals in *England* have besides: These, with the Spiritual Court Men, as Proctors, &c. bring most Custom to this Place, which is not very rich. The great Storm in 1703. will hardly ever be forgot here, on account of Bishop *Kidder* and his Lady, who were both kill'd that Night in their Beds by a Fall of a Stack of Chimneys over the Room where they then lay. *East Wells*, and the Liberty, where are frequent Horseraces, are not in the Mayor's Jurisdiction; but they all go under one Name, and form one City.

4. *Bridgewater*, though one of the latest, is one of the most considerable Towns of the Shire, as it is a Port, a Parliamentary Borough, and a Thoroughfare. It had its Name from one *Walter*, a *Norman*, who had this Place bestow'd on him, among others in the County; and in King *John's* Charter, the first that made it a free Borough, and in all other antient Charters, it is called *Brugge Walter*, or *Walter's Borough*.

The Castle here was built by *William de Briwere*, Lord of *Bridgewater*, in the latter End of King *John's* Reign; and by him was also founded *St. John's*, vulgarly *St. Jones's* Hospital, near the East Gate, for Thirteen poor People, besides Friars, and Strangers, to pray for the Souls of King *Henry II.* King *Richard I.* and King *John*. The Key call'd the *Haven* here, was made first by him, and then he began the Stone Bridge over the *Parret*, which was finish'd by *Thomas Trivet*, a *Cornishman*, the Lord of the Manor. After the finishing of the Castle and Bridge, this Place flourish'd: It was one of the first Towns the Barons made themselves Masters of, when they took Arms against *Henry III.* King *Edward II.* and *Edward III.* confirm'd its Charter. *St. Matthew's* Fair is kept in a Field call'd the *Friers*, from a Priory of Friars Minors, formerly erected here, and dedicated to *St. Matthew*. *Edward IV.* granted a Charter to this Borough, by which its Limits were settled, and the Style of its chief Magistrate chang'd from Bailiff to Mayor. By a Survey that was taken in the Reign of *Henry VII.* who granted it the *Saturday's* Market, it would seem, this Town was then more considerable

H

than

WELLS.
16 fr. Bath.
15 fr. Bristol.
120 fr. London.
Markets on
Wednesday,
Saturday,
Fairs,
May 3.
June 24.
Oct. 11. 14.
Nov. 27. 30.

Bridgewater.
125 fr. London.
Markets,
Thursday and
Saturday.
Fairs,
1st Tues. in Lent.
May 1.
June 24.
Sept. 21.
Dec. 29.

than it is now; and there's a Tradition, that it had Merchants then, who drove a large Trade to *Spain*. In the next Reign, the above-mention'd Priory was dissolv'd, with the other religious Houses, and the Town was erected into an Earldom, in Favour of *Henry Lord d'Aubigny*, (whose Father had been Governor of the Castle here) with whom it expir'd, but reviv'd soon after. Queen *Mary* confirm'd to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeses, of this Town and Borough, their Lands at *East-Stower* in *Dorsetshire*, and their Rents and Reversions within the Borough. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Corporation a new Charter, the Foundation of those by which it has been govern'd since, which chang'd the Style of the Magistrates to Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, were to be Justices of the Peace by that Charter, and the Common-council to consist of Eighteen Burgeses; and it empower'd them not only to make By-laws, but to chuse capital Burgeses, a Recorder, and Constables; to have Serjeants at Mace, to make free Burgeses, to have a Court of Record within the Borough, &c. The Sheriff and his Officers were not to enter the Borough for any of their Offices. The Mayor was to be Clerk of the Market; and it granted them its present Market, with *Midsummer Fair* for Six Days; *St. Matthew's Fair*, and the first *Monday in Lent*, Four Days; and *Pyepowder Courts*, both for Markets and Fairs. They were also to have an Admiralty-Court, to be free from Inquests out of the Town, and to have Power to purchase Lands; for which great Privileges, they were oblig'd to grind their Malt at the Queen's Mill. King *James I.* granted the Castle to *Sir George Whitmore*, and *Thomas Whitmore*, of *London*, who purchas'd the Site and Lordship from the Crown; and he confirm'd the above Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, and again dignify'd this Town with the Title of an Earldom, in Favour of *John Egerton Viscount Brackley*, Son of *Thomas Lord Ellesmere*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*; from whom is descended *Scroop* the present Duke (so created by King *George I.*); whose Brothers, *Charles* and *Thomas*, were both unfortunately burnt in their Beds at *Bridgewater-House*, since converted to *Bridgewater-Square*, in *Barbican*, *London*.

In the Reign of King *Charles I.* *William Harvey*, Esq; bought of *Sir William Whitmore*, *Sir George Whitmore*, and *Sir Arthur Ingram*, the Grant of the Castle and Manor of *Castle-Ditch cum Haygrove*, with all its Privileges and Immunities. That King, by a Charter in 1628. extended the Jurisdiction of the Corporation thro' the whole Parish of *Bridgewater*, so as that the Inhabitants of the Parish were to have the same Privileges as the Inhabitants of the Borough: The Recorder was also thereby authoriz'd to name a Deputy. The Number of the Common-council was to be Twenty-four, and *St. Matthew's Fair* was to be for Three Days. In the Civil Wars, this Place sustain'd several hot Sieges; 'twas at first garison'd for the Parliament, but was, with *Taunton*, &c. reduc'd by the King's Forces, and held a Garison for his Majesty till the War was almost at an End. In 1653. it surrender'd to *Oliver Cromwell*, with Forty Pieces of Cannon, great Store of Ammunition and Provision, and a Treasure to the Value of 100000*l.* many Persons of Condition having retir'd hither on the Approach of the Parliament Army; but the Town suffer'd so much by the Siege, that it has hardly recover'd it to this Day. In 1683. the Recorder of this Corporation surrender'd its Charter to King *Charles II.* and *Mr. Stawel*, who had an Estate in the Neighbourhood, was soon after made a Lord. When the Duke of *Monmouth* came hither in 1685. he lodg'd at the Castle, then the Seat of *William Harvey*, Esq; Father of *Francis Harvey*, Esq; Lord of the Castle and Manor. He was here proclaim'd King; and here he touch'd for the Evil, with as much Effect, 'tis said, as any of his Relations ever did, or any did before or after him; and at *Croftcomb*, in this County, there are now living, or were, very lately, Persons who were touch'd and cur'd by him; so strong was the Power of Imagination in these People, so divine and indefeasible did they think his Right to the Crown, and so hereditary and unalienable that Virtue of healing the Evil, which descended to him, they said, from his Royal Ancestors, and to them from *Edward the Confessor*. His ill-concerted Enterprize, in marching Eastward, and the many false Steps he took in pursuance of his Resolution either to vanquish or die, in the Push he made against the King's Army on the adjacent Moor, are fully related in our Histories: So that we shall only observe, that he met with the Fate such rash Undertakings deserve, tho' the Slaughter of his Friends in the Field was not so great, as the Butchery of them elsewhere by *Kirk* and the infamous *Jeffreys*. What a dreadful Sight was in this Town the Morning after his Defeat! The routed Soldiers, that had Strength to reach hither, either dy'd of their Wounds in the Street, or remain'd till General *Kirk's* Men came, by whom they were stripp'd, and driven naked to the Prison and the Church, the Soldiers pricking them with their Swords, to quicken their Pace. Some were hang'd in cold Blood, without Trial; and three or four Months afterwards, Eleven Men were hang'd and quarter'd on the Corn-hill; where it

was most terrible to hear one Townsman, with the Halter about his Neck, cry out to another, looking on him with Pleasure, 'Twas thou broughtst me hither; and to thee I lay my Death: A Reproach, sure, which no Mind cou'd bear the Stings of, without Distraction. To have done with this melancholy Scene; King *James II.* came to this Town in 1686. and lodg'd in the Castle, where he celebrated Mass, and closetted several Gentlemen, to engage them to repeal the penal Laws and Test; but that Prince had not the Art of Persuasion. After the Revolution, the Trade of this Town increas'd, and the Key was enlarg'd.

Some place the Spring of its River in the Parish of *Milbourn Port*, and others in that of *South Petherton*. 'Tis navigable to the *Thone*, and from thence to *Taunton*, and for Boats even to *South Petherton Bridge*. The Tide runs strong Ten Miles above *Bridgewater*. On a Spring, the Head of the Tide, or, as 'tis here call'd, the Boar, comes in roaring and foaming so furiously, that it wou'd do Mischief, if the Sailors and Boatmen, who hear it coming a good way off, were not on their Guard. The Reason of this Boar is ascrib'd, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. II. p. 266. to the streightening and shoaling of the River. The Town stands just Twelve Miles from the *Start Point*, where it runs into the *Bristol Channel*, and a Spring-tide flows Twenty-two Foot at the Key. This River abounds with Salmon, Roch, Dace, Jacks, Eels, and Elvers; and Ships of 200 Tun may come up to the Key: By this Convenience for Navigation, a pretty good Coast-trade is carry'd on to *Bristol*, and all down the *Severn* to *Wales* for Coals, to *Cornwall* for Slate, &c. and at least Twenty Coal-ships are constantly employ'd. The Receipt of the Customs here amounts to about 3000*l.* a Year, clear of Salaries, Incidents, &c. this being the principal Port, and *Watchet*, *Minhead*, and *Porlock*, Members or Creeks. Its foreign Trade is chiefly to *Portugal* and *Newfoundland*; and sometimes, tho' very rarely, Ships have gone from hence to the *Streights*, *Virginia*, and the *West-Indies*. Wooll is brought hither, in good Quantities, from *Ireland*, for a Trade to which Kingdom this Port lies as convenient as any in the *Severn* Sea. A great Retail Trade is carry'd on here; and its *Thursday's Market*, take it all together, is the most considerable in the County, for Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; and for Cheese, there are few, if any, greater Markets in the Kingdom, many Waggon-Loads being bought here, on a Market-day, for *Devonshire*. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* are great *Flesh-Markets*, and the *Shambles* the finest in *England*, for their Bigness. The best of Provisions are so cheap at this Place, that it may justly be call'd a *Paradise for Epicures*. The Fairs here, tho' the Characters speak of several Days, last but Two Days each. *St. Matthew's Fair* is reckon'd the largest in this Town, or County. Here's no Manufacture now, tho' 'twas noted in old Times for a sort of *Kerseys* call'd *Bridgewater's*.

'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Two Aldermen, who are all Justices of Peace, and by Twenty-four Common-council-men: They have a Town Clerk, Clerk of the Market, Water Bailiff, and Two Serjeants at Mace; and out of the Common-council are annually chose Two Bailiffs, whose Power is the same as that of Sheriffs in other Counties, and a Receiver, who collects the Town Rents, and makes Payments. The Revenues are valu'd at 10000*l.* consisting of the Manor of the Borough, the great and small Tythes, the Manor of *East Stower* in *Dorsetshire*, &c. The Water Bailiff, and Two Serjeants, carry Three large Maces, One Silver gilt, and Two Silver ones, before the Mayor and his Brethren. The Freemen are free in all the Ports of *England* but *London*; and in *Ireland*, but *Dublin*; and the Sheriff of the County can't send any Process into the Borough, it having been made a distinct County by *Henry VIII.* Tho' the Air is thick, yet the Town standing, for the most part, on a Gravel, and on an Ascent, 'tis as healthy as most Places. It consists of about 600 Houses, and betwixt 3 and 4000 Souls, and has some good Inns. There is a handsome spacious Town Hall, and a high Cross, which is plain, but in good Repair, kept at the Charge of *Mr. Balch*, who has over it a Cistern, to which Water is convey'd out of a Brook by an Engine fix'd in that formerly call'd the *Queen's Mill*; and from this Cistern 'tis carry'd into most of the Streets. The Church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, is large, but plain, and its Spire the third of the loftiest in *England*. It was once the Title of a Suffragan Bishop. Here is also a fine Meeting-house, with an advanc'd Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, that happen to be Dissenters; and here is also a private Academy, for such of their Youth as are intended for Preachers. Not far from the Church is a large Free-school, built of Free-stone, which belongs to the Chamber, and under it are Lodgings for the Poor of the Parish; and there is a pretty neat Alms-house here, without *Southgate*, the Gift of Major *Ingram* of *Westminster*, a Native of this Town; but it is inhabited by the Poor, without Endowment. About Twenty Years ago, his Grace the Duke of *Chandos* built a fine Street of Houses here, with convenient Ware-houses.

Duke of Monmouth's Arrival here.

Touches for the Evil.

His Defeat.

King James's Arrival here.

The River Parret.

Its Trade.

Its Markets.

Fairs.

Its Government.

Revenues.

Town hall.

Church.

General Blake.

This Town boasts of giving Birth to the famous *Blake*, that victorious General and Admiral, who, under the Commonwealth, so much exalted the Glory of the *English* Navy, and with whose Life the Publick was lately oblig'd, by *John Oldmixon*, Esq; of *Oldmixon* in the Neighbourhood, who wrote that well-known *History of the Stuarts*, cum multis aliis, and was a Native also of this Town, and Collector of the Customs at this Port.

The Country betwixt this Place and the Sea, and on Northward upon the Coast, lies low, and is wholly employ'd in feeding fat Cattle brought out of the West Part of *Devonshire*, and the neighbouring Borders of *Cornwall*. The Road which they call the *Lower Way*, from hence to *Bristol*, is not always passable, being subject to dangerous Inundations, and was so great a Sufferer by the terrible Storm in 1703. that in one Part of it a Ship was driven ashore, and left upon Land, several hundred Yards from the common High-water Mark; and the Country People have set up Marks on their Houses and Trees, shewing how high the Waters flow'd in that violent Tempest. On the East Side of the River, Four Miles below *Bridgewater*, is *Pawlet*, a Lordship from which the two great and antient Families of *Earl Pawlet*, and the Duke of *Bolton*, took their Surname; but the Lordship belongs to the *Earl of Shaftsbury*, who is Baron *Cooper of Pawlet*.

Pawlet.

Minhead.
3 M. fr. Barn-
staple,
167 fr. London.
Market on Wedn.
Fair on
Whitsun Tuesd.

Its Key.

5. *Minhead* is an antient Borough Town, with a safe Harbour in the *Bristol* Channel, near *Dunster* Castle, much frequented by Passengers to and from *Ireland*. 'Twas given by *William the Conqueror* to Sir *William de Mohun*, and incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth* with great Privileges, on condition the Corporation shou'd keep the Key in Repair; and King *James I.* confirm'd that Charter: But the Trade falling off, the Key was neglected, and they lost their Privileges. Whereupon, the *Lutterels* came possess'd of it, and got a Statute made in the Reign of King *William*, which was confirm'd by another in Queen *Anne's* Reign, for the recovering, securing, and keeping this Harbour in Repair, for the Benefit and Support of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom; by which they were to have the Profits of the Key and Pier for Thirty-six Years: And they were at the Expence of new building the Key. Those Profits have been computed at about 200 l. a Year. What has greatly contributed to the Improvement of this Town, was another Act, pass'd Six Years ago, for farther continuing the Terms and Powers of the Two former Acts, in pursuance whereof a new Head has been built, the Beach clear'd, and a great Progress made in the Piers, and intended Works. The Town is divided into the Upper Town, which is the oldest; the Lower, which is the largest; the Middle Town, and the Key Town; and they contain about 500 Houses, and 2000 Souls. The Government, which was formerly by a Portreve, is now by Two Constables, yearly chosen at a Court-leet held by the *Lutterels*, who are Lords of the Manor. The Town, which is well built, and seems to have risen on the Decay of its Neighbours *Porlock* and *Watchet*, is situate under a Hill, and there is a further Descent still from the Church to the Pier, which is capable of receiving Ships of the greatest Burden. Its chief Trade is with *Ireland*, from whence about Forty Vessels come hither with Wool in a Year; and about 4000 Chaldrons of Coals are yearly imported at this Place, *Watchet*, and *Porlock*, from *South Wales*, which lies directly opposite to it, about Seven Leagues over, the common Breadth of this Channel all the Way from the *Holmes* to the *Land's End*. Here are several rich Merchants, who have some Trade also to *Virginia*, and the *West-Indies*; and they correspond much with the Merchants of *Barnstaple* and *Bristol*, in their foreign Commerce. Three or four thousand Barrels of Herrings are caught, cur'd, and shipp'd off here, every Year, for the *Mediterranean*, &c. The Custom-house joins to the Entrance of the Pier; but the Officers, Merchants, Masters of Ships, and their Dependents, live mostly at the Key Town.

Government.

Trade.

Remarkable
Address.

'Tis worth remembring, that, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, an Address was presented from this Corporation, not less profuse of their Compliments to Monarchy, than that of *Totness*, to her glorious Successor, was of their Money: For it was therein expressly declar'd, "That Kings were accountable to none but God; and that Subjects were bound to obey, notwithstanding any Tyranny or Oppression whatsoever." One of the Representatives of this Corporation, at that very Time, being, by Birth, a *Swede*, but naturaliz'd, a Gentleman just arriv'd from *Stockholm*, (the Son of a very considerable Merchant and Magistrate of *London*, who had vast Dealings to *Sweden*) took Occasion to address a Letter in Print to the said Representative, shewing how his native Country, that was once as free as ours, came to be enslav'd by the senseless and pernicious Doctrine of *Passive Obedience* and *Non Resistance*. This Letter, after having had such a Run thro' *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, that near 60000 Copies were sold in our Mother-tongue, was translated into *French* and *High Dutch*, and had as quick a Passage in those Languages thro' the Seven Provinces, and *Germany*.

A remarkable
Letter on it.

6. *Taunton*, or *Thonton*, from its Situation on the River *Thone*, is a populous Town, one of the biggest Boroughs in the Kingdom, delightfully seated, and, in short, says *Camden*, one of the Eyes of this County. Here *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, built a Castle, which his Wife level'd with the Ground, after she had driven out *Eadbrith*, King of the *East Saxons*, who had got Possession of it, and made it a kind of Curb to a conquer'd Country.

Taunton.
148 fr. London.
Markets on Wed.
Sat.
Fairs June 17.
July 7 for a
Week.

This Town and Deanry belong'd, before the Conquest, to the Bishops of *Winchester*, one of whom built another Castle here, which was of great Extent; and the Castle-Hall, with the outward Gate and Porter's Lodge, are still standing. 'Tis a large Building, and the Assizes for the County are generally held in it. At the Entrance into the Court, over-against the Castle-hall, is the Exchequer, where the Bishop's Clerk keeps his Office, and a Court is held every *Saturday* for the Tenants. This Place was twice possess'd by Rebels in the Reign of *Henry VII.* first by one *Flammock*, a *Cornish* Lawyer, and *Michael Joseph*, a Blacksmith, who here seiz'd and murder'd the Provost of *Penryn*, a Commissioner of the Subsidy, which provok'd the *Cornishmen* to rebel; and, not long after, the Impostor *Warbeck* took Possession of it, but was soon forced to quit it, by the *Devonshire* Forces. In the Time of the Civil Wars, a Garrison was first placed here by the Parliament, which was driven out by the Marquis of *Hartford's* Men, as was the King's Garrison not long after, by Colonel *Blake*, afterwards General and Admiral; who being appointed Commander of the Castle, when it was again besieg'd by the King's Forces under Lord *Goring*, defended it till 'twas reliev'd. In 1662. King *Charles II.* caus'd the Walls to be intirely demolish'd. The Corporation, refusing to renounce the solemn League, &c. forfeited the Charter which had been granted them by King *Charles I.* and the Borough remain'd Seventeen Years without any Charter, being govern'd by Constables and Portreves, till they had a Mayor and Magistrates, by virtue of a new Charter procur'd for them by Bishop *Mew* from King *Charles II.* The Corporation consists now of a Mayor, Recorder, Justice, Two Aldermen, Twenty-four capital Burgesses, a Town Clerk, Two Constables, Two Portreves, and Two Serjeants at Mace.

Its Corporation.

The Constables and Portreves are chosen by a Jury of Twenty-three Persons, nam'd by the preceding Constables. The Portreves have the Benefit of the Standings in the Market, which they lease out at 40 or 50 Pounds a Year. The Mayor is a Justice the Year after the Expiration of his Term. The Mayor and Aldermen are chosen yearly out of the Burgesses. Besides these Magistrates, there are Six Gentlemen, who are Justices of the Peace at large, and have Power to act within the Borough. The Town Hall is over the Market-house. The Mayor has small Privileges, in comparison with those of other Corporations. His Officers cannot arrest; and there's no Prison here, but a Bridewell for Vagrants and loose Persons, Debtors and Criminals being sent to the County Gaol: Nor have the Corporation any Lands, or Houses, or Stock of Money, but every one stands to his own Expence. On this Account, tho' the Town is the most flourishing, the Corporation is one of the meanest in the County. The Inhabitants in this Borough are computed at above 20,000, of whom some Thousands are employ'd in the Manufacture of Serges, Duroys, Sagathees, Shalloons, &c. The River *Tone*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in the Reign of *William III.* is made navigable for Barges from hence to *Bridgewater*; for the Support of which Navigation, the Boats pay Toll; and there are Conservators chosen, who have the Management of that Affair, subject to the Inspection of the Justices of the Peace of the County. There's a Bridge over the *Tone*, of Six Arches, maintain'd by the County. The Streets are many of them spacious, and kept clean; but the Smell of the Oil us'd about the Wooll is noisome to Strangers. Here are several Meeting-houses for Dissenters of all Denominations, and an Academy to train up Dissenters for the Ministry: Nevertheless here are Two Parish Churches. *Sr. Mary Magdalen's* Church is a spacious Edifice, with a high Tower, and stately Pinacles adorn'd with carv'd Work. In this Church is the Effigies of *Robert Gray*, Esq; a Native of this Place, who went a poor Boy to *London*, but liv'd to grow rich there, and founded an Hospital here. Under his Effigy are these remarkable Lines:

Taunton bore him, London bred him;
Piety train'd him; Virtue led him;
Earth enrich'd him, Heav'n possess'd him;
Taunton bless'd him, London bless'd him.
This thankful Town, That mindful City,
Share his Piety and Pity.
What he gave, and how he gave it,
Ask the Poor, and you shall have it.
Gentle Reader, may Heav'n strike
Thy tender Heart to do the like.
And now thy Eyes have read his Story,
Give him the Praise, and God the Glory.

The

Gray's Hospital.

The Hospital is a large Brick Building. On the Wall is a *Gray*, in Brass; and a Badge of the same, a *Rebus*, for the Founder, is worn on the Coats and Waistcoats of the Alms-people, who are Six Men and Ten Women, at the Allowance of Two Shillings a Week each; and there's a Chapel, where Prayers are read once a Day. The Men have a Gown, and the Women a Waistcoat and Petticoat, once in Three Years. For the Maintenance of these Poor, Mr. *Gray* gave 2000*l.* in Money, and a House adjoining to it, let at Eighteen Pounds a Year. The Management of this Trust is by about Twenty Feoffees, who every Year choose Two of their Number to be Treasurers, and these pay the Alms-people every *Saturday* Morning. About 120 Years ago, other Alms-houses were erected here by —

Huish's Alms-houses.

Huish, Esq; a Native also of this Place, who made his Fortune at *London*. The Foundation is for Thirteen single Men, decayed Tradesmen, who have Two Shillings and Six-pence a Week, and a Gown every Three Years. A Chapel likewise belongs to it, where Prayers are duly read. There are other Alms-houses, erected about Seventy or Eighty Years ago, by Mrs. *Dorothy Henley*. They are without Endowment, and inhabited by Twenty Men and Women. Here is also a well-endow'd Grammar-School.

After the Duke of *Monmouth's* Defeat, many of the Inhabitants of this Town were involv'd in his Ruin. As this was the chief Scene of that Duke's Regal Pageantry, so was it of *Jeffreys's* and *Kirk's* bloody Executions. The latter caus'd Nineteen wounded Men to be hang'd here, not only without permitting their Relations to speak to them, but with Pipes playing, Drums beating, and all other military Pomp and Exultation. He hang'd one Person three times, on the *White-Hart* Sign-post, to try if he would own his Fault; but he affirm'd, if it was to do again, he would engage in the same Cause. Vast Numbers were condemn'd here by *Jeffreys*, who persuaded the poor Wretches to throw themselves on the King's Mercy, and then caus'd them to be executed, sending their Quarters to the Trees on the Roads. About Twenty Gentlemen were hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, in this Town: And Nine Months after, when King *James* put out his Proclamation of Pardon, Forty young Gentlewomen were particularly excepted out of it, who had presented the Duke, when he came hither, with Colours ready made, at the Charge of the Town. But *Taunton* did not forget King *James*, on the next proper Occasion; for, when the Prince of *Orange* arriv'd, the whole Town ran in to him, with so universal a Joy, that it was thought, if he had wanted it, he might have rais'd a little Army in this Town and its Neighbourhood.

Judge Jeffreys's Execution.

Taunton-Dean.

The Country, for above Thirty Miles about, is called the *Vale of Taunton*, and vulgarly *Taunton-Dean*, a Soil so fruitful, to use their own Phrase, *with the Sun and Soil alone*, that it needs no Manuring; and the Peasantry in it, says *Fuller*, are as rude as they are rich, and so highly conceited of their Country, that they think it a Disparagement to be born in any other Place. *Taunton-Dean* is divided into Five Hundreds, which, with their Parishes and Hamlets, are subdivided into Ten Collections, each whereof has a *Reve*, to collect the Bishop's Rents; which are all annexed to the See of *Winton*, and amount to about 1000*l.* a Year, the Fines being about 600*l.* a Year. The Receiver is the chief Officer, and used to sit next to the Bishop, when he was present. Every Hundred has a Beadle, to summon the Jury, &c. The Tenures here are Copyhold Lands, Over Lands, and *Reve* Lands. Copyhold Lands are subject to Suit and Service, Heriots and Fines on Surrender or Death. Over Lands are subject to Fines, but not to Heriots, Suit, and Service. The *Reve* Lands oblige the Tenants to exercise the Office of *Reve*, to collect the Bishop's Quit-rents, and the like, on pain of Forfeiture. All Lands are registred. Lands commonly sell here for Twenty Years Purchase, tho' subject to Fines and Quit-rents, Heriots, Suit, and Service, &c. they being valued as well for the Goodness of Title, on account of the Register, as for their Goodness of Soil. However, there are many Men, who think the Ties upon them so much lessen their Value, as to render other Tenures more preferable, tho' they have not the Security of a Register.

An odd Election of Members.

The Election of Members here to serve in Parliament is very particular. Every Pot-Walloner, *i. e.* all who dress their own Viçtuals, are entitled to vote; and, in order to qualify themselves, the Inmates or Lodgers, a little before the Election comes on, take care to make a Fire in their Streets, and boil their Viçtuals publicly, that their Votes may not be called in question.

Artillery.

Where the *Parret* mixes with the *Thone*, a River-Island is form'd, by the Name of *Athelney*, which was formerly called *Ætheling*, or an Island of Nobles, remarkable in Antiquity for the Saxon King *Alfred's* hiding here, with a few of his Nobles, when the *Dane* over-ran all before him to the Forest of *Selwood*; and indeed the neighbouring Lakes and Marshes rendered it inaccessible, the firm Ground there not being above Two Acres broad; and on this he afterwards built a Monastery: Having nothing to subsist on here, but what they caught by Fishing and Fowling, the King was

glad when he spy'd the lonely Cottage of a poor Swineherd, by whom his Majesty, then unknown, was entertain'd and cherish'd with such poor Fare as he and his Wife could get him; for which the King set the poor Swineherd afterwards to Learning, and made him Bishop of *Winchester*. Bishop *Godwin*, in his Lives of the Bishops, informs us, that the Swineherd and his Wife began to grow weary of *Alfred's* Service, he not being handy enough, infomuch that, being once set to watch some Cakes that were baking at the Fire, he let them burn; for which Negligence his Dame sharply reprov'd him, which gave Occasion to the following *Latin* Distich:

*Urere quos cernis panes girare moraris,
Cum nimium gaudes hos manducare calentes.*

Tho' you to turn
The Cakes that burn
Do make so little Haste;
I'll warrant ye,
When bak'd they be,
You'll eat them but too fast.

Not many Years ago was found near this Place a kind of Picture or Medal of *St. Cuthbert*, with a *Saxon* Inscription, importing, that it was made by Order of King *Alfred*; and as the Form of it shew'd, that it was hung by a String, 'tis conjectur'd, that he wore it as an Amulet, or else in Veneration of that Saint, who, 'tis reported, appear'd to him in his Troubles, and assur'd him of his future Victories over the *Danes*. The first that he gain'd was at *Edindon* in *Wiltshire*, where he took their King, and made him a Christian. And he founded the Monastery above-mention'd, which was a *Benedictine* Abbey, in remembrance of his Retirement, the Foundations of which were discover'd in 1674. by some Labourers, who, among other Remains, met with the Bases of Church Pillars, and one Grave, near Eight Foot long, with human Bones in it, proportionable to that Size.

7. *Ilchester* or *Ivelchester*, because it once had a Castle, and stands on the River *Ivel*, over which it has a Bridge. 'Tis the *Ischalis* of *Antoninus*. 'Tis a Borough so antient, that some say the *Roman* Foss-way pass'd thro' this Place; and that the Castle was built there by the *Romans*, to curb the *Britons*, after *Boadicea's* Insurrection. That *Roman* Coins have been dug up here, is certain; and that it was a Place of great Importance, and very populous, about the Time of the Conquest. 'Tis likewise evident, from the Ruins, and from Two Towers on the Bridges, that it was formerly a large Place, and encompassed with a double Wall. It also had Four Parish Churches, tho' now but one. The Town is govern'd by Two Bailiffs, who, with the Twelve Burgeesses, are Lords of the Manor. In the Reign of *Edward III.* the Assizes for the County were fix'd here; which have been since held alternately at *Wells*, *Taunton*, and *Bridgewater*. The Knights of the Shire are always chosen here; and 'tis the Place for the County Courts, and the Gaol for Debtors and Malefactors. On this Gaol is the chief Dependence of the Place, which therefore cannot be very polite, wealthy, or happy; however it has the Honour of giving the Title of Lord to *Stephen Fox*, the Twin-Brother of *Henry Fox*, Esq; now a Lord of the Treasury, whose Father, Sir *Stephen Fox*, was also a Lord of the Treasury in the Reign of King *William III.* 'Tis noted for being the Birth-place of *Roger* the famous Frier *Bacon*, (in the Reign of *Henry III.*) who was so learned, in that rude, unlearned Age, that he was deemed a Conjurer; for he made such Discoveries in Philosophy at *Oxford*, that the ignorant People magnified his Experiments into Magick: They reported of him, that he made a Brazen Head speak; and, for that and other things, he was charged with Magick and Heresy; and the *Franciscan* Priests, his own Brotherhood, complain'd of him to Pope *Nicholas IV.* who could no more distinguish between Learning and Conjuring than the Priests; whereupon the Frier was taken up, and kept close Prisoner many Years.

Ilchester.
125 *fr.* London.
Market, on
Wednesday.
Fairs, on
July 22.
August 29.

Frier Bacon.

Mrs. *Branch*, a Widow of some Fortune, at a Farm-house betwixt *Bath* and *Froome*, was, to the great Joy of this County, hang'd here in 1740, together with her Daughter, for their most barbarous Murder of their Servant Girl, by whipping her for several Hours together.

Murder committed by a Mistress and her Daughter.

Kingsmeer, in this Neighbourhood, is noted for Horse-races.

8. *Milbourn-Port* is a Borough so antient, as to be mentioned in the great *Domesday* Book; where it appears to have had a Market, and Fifty-six Burgeesses; yet has escap'd the Notice of that learned Antiquary Mr. *Camden*, and his no less learned Annotator. 'Tis surrounded almost by *Dorsetshire*. It gave Name to an antient Family, of which was Sir *William de Milbourn*, who liv'd here in the Reign of *Edward III.* and from him descended the *Milbourns* in *Monmouthshire*. The Church here, of which *Winchester* College is Patron, was given in that Reign to the Priory of *Cirencester*, in *Gloucestershire*. The Town is govern'd by Nine Capital Bailiffs, who yearly chuse Two Sub-Bailiffs, but not of their own Number; and these Two have the Government of the Borough, under the others, and make the Returns

Milbourn-Port.
2 *M. f.* Sherborn.
12 *f.* Shaftsbury.
115 *fr.* London.
Fairs, on
June 5.
October 20.

Returns of the Parliament Men. There are alſo Seven Commonalty Stewards, who are Truſtees of the Profits of Lands given to the Poor of the Town; and of theſe, Two are choſen every Year for the particular Diſtribution of thoſe Profits, who have the Cuſtody of the common Seal of the Borough; and here are alſo Two Conſtables, of great Power. The Houſes, which are not much above 200, lie ſcattering; and the Inhabitants are about 1100.

Having gone thro' the Cities and Parliamentary Boroughs of this County, we proceed to the other moſt remarkable Towns; of which Fame in Antiquity challenges the firſt Place for

Glaſtonbury.
4 M. fr. Wells,
121 fr. London.
Market, on
Tueſday.
Fairs, on
Sept. 8. 29.

Glaſtonbury. 'Tis in a Spot almoſt encompass'd with Rivers, from whence 'tis call'd an Iſland; and, by reaſon that it naturally bears ſtore of Apples, it has the Name of *Avalon* from *Avalla* the *Britiſh* Name for Apples. As for the Town, ſome derive its Name from *Glaſtrum*, i. e. Dyers Woad, which Dr. Fuller ſays, grows hereabouts in Plenty, of its own accord.

Its Abbey.

The Abbey here, the richeſt and moſt magnificent in the World, as is evident from its Ruins, was of ſuch Antiquity, that it has been call'd the *firſt Ground of God and the Saints in Britain*, the Mother of all Saints, and the *Riſe and Fountain of Religion in England*. 'Tis ſaid to have been the Reſidence of *Joſeph of Arimathea*, and after him of St. Patrick, &c. the one ſent from *Aſia*, the other from *Ireland*, to convert the *Britons*; but tho' there are great Names to juſtify any one's Faith in this Report, yet ſome curious and learned Inveſtigators of Antiquity have made it very dubious, whether either of them was ever in *Britain*. For my part, conſidering the vaſt Diſtance from the End of the *Mediterranean* to that of the *Severn*, the little Knowledge or Value the *Aſiatics* had of and for our *Iſland*, the Opinion they commonly entertain'd of the Barbarity of our Natives, and the ſmall Likelihood of converting the *Druids*, who were the moſt bigotted of the *Pagans*, I cannot give heartily into that Report, knowing alſo how little Care there was in theſe Parts, at that time, of transmitting Things to Poſterity, and how apt the Monks were to invent Fables to the Honour of this Foundation: But, leaving the Reader to judge for himſelf, I ſhall proceed to what may be depended on with much greater Certainty. The Church here ſeems to have been built by the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Ina*, and dedicated to Chriſt, and St. Peter and St. Paul. The *Saxon* Kings, as perhaps ſome of the *Britiſh* Monarchs had done before them, loaded it with Revenues; and the Abbot liv'd in little leſs State than the Royal Donors, with an Income of 40000 *l.* a Year, and a delightful Proſpect he had from the neighbouring Hill of a vaſt Tract of rich Land in his own Poſſeſſion, excluſive of Seven Parks well ſtock'd with Deer belonging to the Monastery. The Abbey was rated in the King's Book at 700 *l.* a Year more than the Biſhoprick of *Canterbury*, and 2000 *l.* a Year more than the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. Theſe Abbots, of whom there were Sixty-one that govern'd it ſucceſſively for near 600 Years, had the Title of Lord, uſed to fit among the Barons in Parliament, and had ſuch Power by virtue of a Grant from King *Canute* the *Dane*, that, without their Leave, no Perſon whatever, not even Biſhop, or Prince, durſt ſet a Foot in the Iſle of *Avalon*; and this continued till the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, &c. by King *Henry VIII.* when *Richard Whiting*, its Abbot, had 100 Monks in it, and kept 300 Domeſticks, (ſome of them Gentlemen's Sons) who were lodg'd in the adjacent Houſes; and 'tis ſaid, that he was ſo hſpitable to Travellers, that he did not grudge to entertain 500 Horſe-men at a time. This *Whiting*, who was the laſt Abbot of the Place, being accus'd of High Treason and Robbery for reſuſing to take the Oath of Supremacy, and to ſurrender his Abbey to *Henry VIII.* when requir'd; for ſeizing the Church Plate to raiſe Money to ſupport the Rebellion in *Yorkſhire*; and for his having a Manuſcript found in his Cloſet againſt that King's Divorce; was condemn'd at *Wells*, and carry'd from thence, with Two of his Monks, in a Hurdle to the *Torr*, where he was hang'd in his Pontificalibus on St. Michael's Tower, his Head ſet on the Abbey-Gate, and his Quarters diſpos'd of at *Wells*, *Bath*, *Bridgewater*, and *Iſcheſter*; thereby fulfilling a Prophecy, as the Townſmen call it, tho' it rather occaſion'd a Saying, ſince ſpread abroad, *That a Whiting ſhould ſwim over Glaſtonbury Torr.*

The Grandeur and Fate of the laſt.

The Torr.

The *Torr* above-mention'd, ſo call'd from the Tower which ſtands on it, is a Hill that riſes like a Pyramid to a great Height, and is a Land-mark to Seamen; it being higher Ground than any within Ten Miles of the Place; but the Aſcent to it is ſo difficult, that one wou'd think it did not coſt ſo much to erect the Church there, as to raiſe the Stone to it. Tho' this Church, which belong'd to the Abbot, is in Ruins, yet there is ſtill to be ſeen the Figure of the Archangel with a Balance in his Hand, having a Bible in one Scale, and a Devil in the other, to which another Devil hangs, but they are both too light for the Bible.

Every Body almoſt has read or heard of the Hawthorn here for Bloſſoming on *Chriſtmas* Day only of all the Days

of the Year, and of its firſt taking Root from a Staff which *Joſeph of Arimathea* ſtuck into the Ground. That there was ſuch a Tree in the Abbey Church-yard, is certain, and that it was cut down; but that it buds always or only upon *Chriſtmas* Day, is falſe, and given out to eſtabliſh an Opinion of the Sanctity of the Place; for it ſometimes bloſſoms three or four Days after, and perhaps hardly ever ſo ſoon as *Chriſtmas* Day, unleſs the Winter be very mild. There were divers Branches of this Tree ſav'd, that were planted in the Neighbourhood, which ſprout with the ſame Effect as the old one, and have been ſold to the Curious in Gardening for a Crown apiece. Mr. Ray, the great Botanist, was of Opinion that this Hawthorn differ'd but accidentally from the *Frutex* ſo call'd.

Tombs of the Kings Arthur and Edgar.

That King *Arthur* was bury'd in the Abbey Church, ſeems not to be doubted by Mr. Camden, who ſays, that *Giraldus Cambrenſis* ſaw his Coffin dug up at this Place, in purſuance of a Search made for it by Order of King *Henry II. Edgar*, and many other *Saxon* Kings, were alſo interr'd here. The Magnitude, as well as Magnificence, of this Church appears from the Ruins that ſtill remain of the Choir, the Middle Tower and its Chapels: Every Cottage here has part a Pillar, a Door, or a Window, &c. of the Fabrick; and there's nothing left intire of the Abbots Lodging but the Kitchen, which, upon ſome Offence taken at the Abbot by one of our Kings, he threaten'd to burn about his Ears, as a Part of the Convent which he knew the Epicurean Herd there cou'd leaſt ſpare; but, in Deſiance of this Menace, the proud Abbot built this Kitchen of Stone, without any one Material that was combuſtible. The Walls that remain of this Abbey, are overgrown with Ivy, and the Aſpect of the whole is melancholy, tho' venerable.

The ruinous State of the Place.

This Town, while under the Protection of its Abbots, was a Parliamentary Borough; but it loſt that, and its Privilege of a Corporation. The latter, however, was reſtor'd to it by Queen *Anne*, who granted them a new Charter for a Mayor and Burgellies, *Anno* 1705, by the Interſt of Sir *Peter King*, (afterwards Lord Chancellor) whoſe Father was born here, and Sir *Peter* was its Recorder. A few Stockings are the only Manufacture of the Town; and the Reſort of People to ſee the Ruins of its Abbey, its chief Support. The *George* Inn, an old Building here, was call'd the Abbot's Inn formerly, when 'twas a Receptacle for the Strollers that came in Pilgrimage to the Abbey. The Fairs here are moſtly frequented for Horſes and fat Cattle.

This Manor was given by King *Richard III.* to *Brackenbury*, Lieutenant of the Tower, for his Concurrence in the Murder of the two young Princes his Priſoners. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* a Church of Foreign Proteſtants was planted here, who being for moſt part Worſted-Weavers, the Duke of *Somerſet*, to whom the Abbey was granted, ſettled them here by an Indenture, with a Promiſe to lend them Money to buy Wooll, &c. for their Manufacture, and allow'd them Lodgings; but the Popiſh Queen *Mary* was no ſooner on the Throne, than they were order'd to depart. The Site of the Abbey and Land has been ſince transferr'd to the Family of the Duke of *Devon*.

The Manor, a Receptacle for Murderers.

The Iſle of *Avalon*, which it ſtands in, gives Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

2. *Wellington*, on the River *Tene*, with a large Church in the Road from *Taunton* to *Exeter*. Its Seven Weekly Fairs are famous for Cattle from the Weſt Country, and the Maſh; and its Manufacture is Serges, Druggets, &c. 'Tis chiefly noted for the Reſidence of Lord Chief Juſtice *Popham*, who by his laſt Will made Proviſion for a Hoſpital to be built here for Six poor Men, and as many Women; and for other Charities; and for its Vicar Mr. *Salkeld*, who, being converted by King *James I.* from *Pepery*, and preſerr'd to this Living, call'd himſelf the Royal Convert in Compliment to the King, who, in Return, to ſhew what a Conqueſt he had made, ſtyl'd him the *Learned Salkeld*.

Wellington.
121 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thurſday.
Fairs on June 24.
Nov. 10. and
every Thurſday
from that before
Eaſter, to
Holy-Thurſday.

3. *Dulverton* ſtands in the *London* Road to *Truro* in *Cornwall*, on a hilly Moor, with a Stone Bridge near *Dunſbrook*, a Branch of the River *Ex*. 'Tis a pretty Town, with a good Market, and in the Neighbourhood are Mines of Lead.

Dulverton.
54 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 2.

4. *Langport* or *Lampert*, a well-frequented Town on the *Parret*, between *Bridgewater* and *Crewkern*. Eels in exceeding Plenty are taken out of Holes of the Banks in froſty Weather, of which Notice is taken in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It formerly gave Title of Baron to *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding*, and ſent Representatives to Three Parliaments. 'Tis govern'd by a Portreve and a Recorder, who keep a Court of Record, and have the Power of Arreſts. The Lighters here are conſtantly employ'd to *Bridgewater*, fetching Coals, &c. 'Tis a Stage for the *Taunton* Waggon, which drops the Goods here from *London*, to be carry'd further by Water.

Langport.
130 M. fr. Lond.
12 fr. Bridge-water.
Market on Satur-
day on 2d. Mon-
day in Lent.
June 29.
Sept. 24.
Nov. 11.

5. *Dunſter* is an ancient Town and Caſtle on the Shore of the *Severn* Sea, encompass'd on all Sides, except the Sea, with Hills. 'Tis famous for its Lords the *Mohuns* and *Lutterels*. It was built by the former, and came by Pur- chaſe to the latter. The Caſtle conſiſts of two Wings

Dunſter.
2 M. fr. Min-
head.
164 fr. London.
Market on Friday
Fairs on Whit-
Monday.
and

and three Towers, and has a fine Prospect of a Vale two Miles long, bounded by the *Severn*, but it is of difficult Access. In the Beginning of the Civil Wars, this Castle was garison'd for King *Charles I.* but 'twas taken by General *Blake*. 'Twas the Prison of the famous *William Prynne* for refusing to pay Taxes in *Oliver's* Time, he being then as great an Enemy to *Cromwell*, as he had been to King *Charles I.* The Fortifications are now in Ruins. The Town, which lies under it, has about 400 Houses. Its only Manufacture is a few Kerseys. The Church is large, and has a handsome Tower built in the Reign of *Henry VII.* 'Twas call'd a Borough in old Writings, and once sent Members to Parliament.

Watchet. 6. *Watchet* is an ancient Sea-port, on the same Coast, which had Representatives in one Parliament, if not more. 'Tis a little Harbour, of which the late Sir *William Windham* built the Pier, and had the Key Duties, in pursuance of Acts of Parliament in the Reigns of Queen *Anne*, and King *George I.* There are only seven or eight small Vessels belonging to it, which trade in Coal, or coasting to *Bristol*. It was sadly haras'd and ravag'd by the *Danes*, and the Sea has wash'd away a good Part of it to the West. The Inhabitants fetch vast Quantities of Pebble from the Coast, and burn it into Lime for dressing their Land, and chiefly for building; no Cement being more durable for Masonry that is to lie under Water, where it grows as hard as Marble. The Cliffs are stor'd with *Alabaster*, which falls down by the Wash of the Sea, and is convey'd to *Bristol*, &c. in great Quantities. And the Inhabitants burn abundance of Sea-weed to supply the Glass-makers at that City.

Yeovil. 7. *Yeovil* or *Ivel* is a good large Town, on a River of the same Name, a Branch of the *Parret*, betwixt *Crewkern* and *Sherborn*. Its chief Manufacture is Gloves, tho' some Cloth is made here: Here are many thriving Tradesmen, and it has so considerable a Market for Corn, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, and Sail-Cloth, &c. that 'tis thought as much Money is turn'd here as in any Market in the County. The Town, which is a Thoroughfare on the West Post-Road to the *Lands End*, contains above 2000 Inhabitants, and is govern'd by a Portreve and 12 Burgesses, who have Lands out upon Leases, and hold a Court of Record here every three Weeks. The Portreve is chose yearly out of the 12 Burgesses. The Streets are narrow, and for most part mean, as is also the Town-Hall; but the Church is large, and has a Ring of six great Bells. There's a Charity-School for 30 Boys.

Camalet, and Chesterton.

At *Camalet*, and *Chesterton*, near *Somerton*, in the Neighbourhood, are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp; and abundance of Coins and other Antiquities, both *Roman* and *British*, have been dug up there.

Somerton. 8. *Somerton* stands on a Branch of the River *Parret*, in the Midway betwixt *Wells* and *Crewkern*. 'Tis this Town, which, as we before observ'd, gave Name to the County. *Affer*, a very ancient *English* Historian, where-ever he mentions this Shire, calls it the County of *Somerton*; and this Place, which in ancient Writings is styl'd a Borough, was the chief and most celebrated Town of it, till eclipsed by *Bath*, *Wells*, &c. The *West-Saxon* Kings had a Castle here, which *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, took by Storm. The Constablenesship of it was reckon'd a very considerable Trust; for State Prisoners of the highest Rank were committed to it, as was particularly *John King of France*, who was remov'd hither from the Castle of *Hertford*; but Time has quite demolish'd it. The Town is govern'd by a Bailiff, chosen by the Inhabitants, and has a Hall for the Petty Sessions. Here is an Alms-house for Eight poor People, and a Free-school. 'Tis a Post Town, and very healthy, tho' the Moors are so near it; for it lies on a hard Soil; but in wet Winters People come from the *Parret* in Boats to their very Doors. It gives Title of Baron to the Lord *Stawel*, whose Family were Lords of the Manor, till the Executors of the last Lord sold it to Colonel *Strangerways* for 9,500 *l.* The chief Support of it is its Markets and Fairs for Cattle, which are fed on a Moor about a Mile off, where are 20,000 Acres of very good Ground for grazing them gratis, so such as have a Right of Common; tho' that has been disputed by the most Noble Family of *Ancafter*, who had a Grant of those Moors from King *Charles I.* To this Beest-Market the Butchers resort from *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Frome*, *Salisbury*, *Dorchester*, and even *Winchester*.

Axbridge. 9. *Axbridge*, a Borough under *Mendip* Hills, near the *Cheddar* Cliffs, has its Name from the River *Axe*, by which 'tis water'd about Seven Miles from its Mouth. The Inhabitants say it had a Grant of Privileges before the Conquest. Certain it is, that it sent Representatives to Five Parliaments, and that it had Charters from King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, which King *James I.* confirm'd, empowering it to take the Style of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to have a common Seal, to plead and be impleaded, &c. one of the Burgesses to be named Mayor, another of them Alderman, and Eight other Burgesses Counsellors; which 10 were to chuse a Recorder. They were to have a Court of Record also, in which they were not to take Cognisance of

Murder, Felony, Loss of Life or Limb: Besides these 10 Councillors, 16 other Burgesses are chosen; but these have no Part in the Election of the Mayor: Out of these 16 are elected the Bailiffs, and Two Constables. They have a Serjeant, who carries the Mace before the Mayor, and another is borne by a Person whom the Bailiff appoints. The Town Clerk directs the Corporation in Matters of Law. The Corporation are Lords Paramount of the Manor; but there are Under-Lords: These are called and sit in the Court-Leet, as Judges. Teazles are more cultivated hereabouts, than in any other Part of *England*. The Church is a large Building, whose Tower has Two antique Statues, one on the East and the other on the West Side, and a Ring of Five Bells. Here's an Alms-house endow'd; and 'tis a neat, clean little Town.

10. *Cheddar*, which is the next Parish, is fam'd for the finest Cheese in the World, except the *Parmesan*, and is 23 Miles in Compass, abounding with Pasture. 'Tis common here, for Three or Four Dairies to join their Milk, to make one great Cheese of 100 or 150 *lb.* Weight, Value Six-pence a Pound on the Spot. There are moreover such great Plantations of Apples in this Parish, that 3,000 Hogf-heads of Cyder have been made here in one Season, and 30 Horse-loads of Apples per Week have been sent, for 26 Weeks together, to *Shepton-Mallet*, &c. for Sale; and 200 Bags of Wooll are produc'd in it every Year. A Court is kept here every Three Weeks, to hear small Causes. It has a large, handsome Church, with a neat Tower, well-painted Windows, and a Ring of Five Bells. Above this Town, there is a Chasm of a Mile long, between tremendous Rocks 2 or 300 Foot high, with Hollows equally awful and surprizing, which is in the Road to *Bristol*. Out of these Hills a Stream springs, so rapid, that it soon forms a little River, which drives 12 Mills within a Quarter of a Mile of the Head, and, after many Windings, runs into the River *Axe*.

This Manor consists of several Lordships, which were anciently in the Possession of a Family of the same Name; but since the chief Lord has been Lord *Weymouth*.

11. *Winton* is a pretty good Town, among the *Mendip* Hills; which had the Honour of giving Birth to that great Philosopher Mr. *John Locke*. And *Churchil*, to the North-west of the same Hills, took its Name from the Lords of its Manor, who were the Ancestors of that invincible Hero *John Duke of Marlborough*. *Lapis Calaminaris* is dug and prepared near this Town. The Manner of it is particularly describ'd in *Louther's Philosoph. Transf.* Vol. II. to which we need only add, that the *Dutch*, who us'd to fetch the Calamine Stones from *Poland*, have them now from this Country. This Parish contains 6000 Acres of inclos'd Ground, and 5000 Acres of Common; and the Earl of *Essex* was lately Lord of the Manor. It has a handsome Church, with a high Tower adorn'd with Four Pinacles. A Brook runs thro' the Town, and drives a Mill built for the Use of the Manor-house. The People here trade much in Teazles, which come up from the Ground at first, in Shape and Colour, like a Tobacco Leaf. Its Market is pretty well supply'd with Corn.

12. *Ilminster*, a Parish Five Miles in Length, with a very good Church, where is a pretty considerable woollen Manufacture.

13. *Chard* is a Post Town, which in *Henry III.*'s Time was made a free Borough, and sent Burgesses to Parliament Nine times; but lost that Privilege by its own Negligence. When the Duke of *Monmouth* was in Arms against King *James*, he sent a Trumpet to the Lord *Churchil*, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, who had secur'd this Town with the Militia of *Dorsetshire*, and a few regular Forces, to summon him to surrender; but the Duke's Messengers did no more Service than his Skirmishes. The Town lies on a Descent, with several Streams running thro' it, which keep it clean; and consists of Four Streets, which terminate near the Market-place. Here is a good Market for Corn and Butchers Meat. A Woollen Manufacture is carried on at this Town, but not very considerable; and here are Two Alms-houses. The Assizes were formerly held here, but the Place was thought so small, and so remote from the Heart of the Country, that they have been remov'd lately, and are held generally at *Wells*, *Taunton*, or *Bridgewater*. *Nimore* Mills, in the Neighbourhood, are Fulling-Mills.

14. *Keynsham*, or *Canesham*, is a Thoroughfare, in the lower Road betwixt *Bath* and *Bristol*. 'Tis proverbially called *smoaky Keynsham*, and reckon'd a foggy Place. It has a fine large Church, a Stone Bridge of 15 Arches over the *Avon* into *Gloucestershire*; and its chief Trade is Malting. It has another Bridge, over the River *Chew*. In the Neighbourhood is a Quarry, where Stones are frequently found of a serpentine Form, but generally without the Representation of a Head: They are of all Sizes, from about a Foot to an Inch or two Diameter. Here was in the Reign of *Henry II.* a Priory of Black Canons, and a Royal Deer-Park; and there is now a Free-school for 20 Boys.

At *Bristleton*, betwixt this Town and *Bristol*, are Mines of Coal like that at *Newcastle*, cover'd with a hard Crust, call'd

Cheddar. Fairs, on St. George's-day, St. Luke's-day.

Its Cliffs.

Winton. 125 *fr.* London. Market, on Tuesday. Fair, on Sept. 29.

Lapis Calaminaris.

Ilminster. 7 *fr.* Taunton. 125 *fr.* London. Market, on Saturday.

Chard. 140 *fr.* London. Market, on Tuesday. Fairs, 3. St. James's-day, All-Saints, Lady-day.

Keynsham. 5 *fr.* Bristol. 115 *fr.* London. Market, on Thursday.

Snake stones.

Bristleton.

Bruton.
95 fr. London.
Market, on
Saturday.
Fairs, Three,
Good-Friday,
April 25,
Septem. 8.

call'd Wark, in Shape like a Fern Leaf, which will split like black Slate, and is much more brittle.

15. *Bruton* is the Capital of a Hundred of its own Name, in the *London Road* to *Bridgewater*, and stands on the River *Bru* or *Brew*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It has a fair Church, a good Free-school founded by King *Edward VI.* and a stately Alms-house, the Ruins of a Priory, which was founded before the Conquest, and drives a great Trade in Serges and Stockings. In the Church, which is a large and beautiful Building, are some noble Tombs of the Family of the *Mobuns*, who were, by a Grant of *William the Conqueror*, Lords of the Manor, which was, not many Years ago, purchased by Sir *John Meers*, of *Lincolnshire*. Over the Market-place is a spacious Hall, where the Quarter Sessions are sometimes held for the Eastern Division of the County. The Site and Demesne of its Monastery was given by *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Maurice Berkley*, Knight, (Ancestor to the Earls of *Berkley*) whose Family have been seated here several Ages, from the Time of *Edward II.*

Castle Carey.
2 M. fr. Bruton,
6 fr. Sherborn,
125 fr. London.
Market, on
Tuesday.
Fairs, on
Tuesday before
Palm-Sunday,
May 1.

Spergrove.

16. *Castle Carey* is very ancient, and had a Castle in King *Stephen's* Reign, which its Lord, *William Lovel*, held out against him for the Empress *Maud*: It afterwards came into the Family of the Lord *Zouch*, one of whose Descendants, fighting against King *Henry VII.* at the Battle of *Bosworth*, had his Estate confiscated by that King, who gave the Castle to *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brook*. 'Tis a small Town, of no other Note than for its famous mineral Water, describ'd by Mr. *Guidot*, in his Account of those of the *Bath*, which are much like those of *Epsom*, and frequented for the same Cures. In this Neighbourhood is *Spergrove*, noted for a Family of the Name of *Bis*, of whom was *Philip Bis*, Archdeacon of *Taunton* in the Reign of King *James I.* a learned Man, and a Lover of Learning, who at his Death gave as many Folios as were valued at 1000 *l.* to *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, and had this Epitaph made on him, alluding to his Name:

*Bis fuit hic natus, puer et Bis, Bis juvenisque,
Bis vir, Bisque senex, Bis doctor, Bisque sacerdos.*

Shepton-Mallet.
2 M. fr. Wells,
112 fr. London.
Market, on
Friday.
Fair, on
the Eve Day and
Morrow of
St. Barnabas.

17. *Shepton-Mallet* is a Town of above 1200 Houses, and 9000 Souls, with some considerable Clothiers. The Manor was for many Years in Possession of the Family of *Mallet*, from whence it took its Name, one of whose Female Descendants obtain'd a Charter from *Edward II.* for its Market and Fair. It afterwards came into the Possession of the Lords *De la War*. The Prince of *Wales* is Lord of Part of it, as are also the Coheirs of --- *Parker*, Esq; deceased. Being no Corporation, 'tis govern'd by a Constable. It stands on such Hills, that the Streets are narrow, steep, very irregular, and uneven. 'Tis well water'd with Rivulets, very convenient for their Cloth-workers.

Croftcomb.
3 M. and half
from Wells and
Shepton.
Market, on
Tuesday.

18. *Croftcomb*, a pretty little Market-town in the Road to *Wells*, is refresh'd with a River, that runs through it from *Shepton-Mallet*, and drives several Mills. King *Edward I.* granted it a Market, and a Fair on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of *March*; and his Charter was confirm'd by *Edward III.* and *Henry IV.* The Market being disus'd, another was procur'd for it by its late Lord and Patron, (the present Noble Lord *Clinton's* Father) *Hugh Fortescue*, Esq; a loyal, worthy Gentleman, distinguish'd by his Adherence to the true Interest of his Country in the worst of Times; tho' even this Market too is in a manner lost, only there is sometimes an Appearance of one at the Croft. It has a pretty Church, with a Spire, and Five very musical Bells, whose Ringers have been remarkably good. Some Cloth is made here, but its chief Manufacture is Stockings.

N. Pethererton.
Market, on
Tuesday.
Fair, on
May 1.

19. *North Pethererton* is the Capital of a large Hundred of its own Name; and its Parish, which is Seven Miles long, carries on a Manufacture of Serge. It has a very handsome Church, with a fine lofty Tower, a good Ring of Bells, and an Organ. 'Tis betwixt *Bridgewater* and *Taunton*.

Mendip Hills.

We should be inexcusable, for leaving this Part of the Country, without taking a Survey of the Hills and Mines of *Mendip*, of which we have such a poetic Picture, given by an ingenious Physician of this Country, in his beautiful Miscellany, address'd to the Lord Viscount *WEYMOUTH*, that a few Lines from it will not sure be thought an improper Inlet into such a Theatre of Wonders.

Dr. Bowden,
of Frome.

Hail! ye bleak Mountains, lin'd with hidden Store;
Fallacious Wilds, disguising Mines of Ore.
Rich Veins of *Calamine* your Desert fills;
And *Lead* the solid Basis of your Hills.
Savage the Scene, and barbarous the Plain;
And Desolation rueful spreads its Reign.
The *Fern* in humble Forests waves around,
And sable *Furzes* darken all the Ground.
Haggard some solitary Trees appear,
And o'er the Waste their starveling Branches rear;
The wither'd Tops confess eternal Blight,
And hungry Ravens on the Branches light.
Around our Head familiar Lapwings play
With hovering Wings, and bask in open Day;

While at a distance rapid Falcons, buoy'd
With poised Pinions, skim the liquid Void.
And, lost in *Aether*, Sea-gulls soar sublime, &c.

Nothing can be more natural than his Description of the *Cheddar Rocks*, lately mention'd:

And now with awful Front tall Cliffs arise,
And gaping Chasms, and ruin'd Heaps, surprise.
Two Chains of Rocks, erect on either Hand,
O'er many a Furlong stretch'd, contiguous stand.
With solemn Brow gigantic Tops ascend,
And o'er the Vale with threat'ning Aspect bend;
The nodding Arches big with Ruin show,
And, prominent, still frown with pond'rous Woe.
Their Adamantine Fronts ascend so high,
Half-way, they bid Defiance to the Sky;
While solid Ribs, like Parapets, from far,
Present an Image of embattled War.
Amidst the craggy Piles, some Spots of Green,
And pendent Shrubs, with leaf-less Tops, are seen.
Uncommon Herbs, peculiar to the Place,
Peep thro' the Fissures, and the Prospect grace.
The studious *Simpler* here delights to stray,
Nature his Guide, and his Companion RAY;
And when some long-sought Plant its Features shows,
The Sage with philosophic Rapture glows;
Pleas'd with the green Anatomy, now roves
Thro' untrod Paths, and vegetable Groves;
The curious Texture of each Herb to find,
Whether of *bulbous* or *umbellous* Kind.

Here Garden Flow'rs on Precipices grow,
And with wild Sweets, and untaught Beauty, blow:
Pale Pinks, and purple Stocks, the Air perfume,
And fragrant Woodbuds in the Desert bloom.
Fantastic Mixture! like the uncouth Grace
Of blushing Paint laid o'er an ancient Face.

Yon, lonely Beasts browse on the savage Weed,
And o'er the vast Abyss securely feed:
In *Aetna's* Shade thus sleeps th' advent'rous Swain,
Till Clouds of Sulphur intercept the Plain.
Along the craggy Vale, pale Trav'lers ride,
Aw'd by stupendous Rocks on either Side;
Before the View unbottom'd Vista's lie,
And Theatres of Horror fill the Eye;
Each winding Sound reactive Hills repeat,
And echoing Flocks from distant Pastures bleat.
Thus, thro' the parting Sea Great *MOSES* fled,
While the uplifted Waves forsook their Bed;
And pil'd on high, in terrible Array,
Silent withdrew, and made and fenc'd the Way.

Now quitting *Cheddar Rocks*, again we rise
On *Mendip Hills*, and breathe serener Skies.

They are call'd in old Records *Moinedrop*, from the many Knolls or Hill-tops there, and the Steepness of their Ascents. *Leland* calls them *Minerary Hills*. They stretch out a great Way, both in Length and Breadth, and are the most famous in *Britain*, both for Lead and Coals. They were anciently a Forest, till, as Bishop *Gedwin* writes, they were disforested, at a great Expence, by *Ralph de Shrewsbury*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. As for their Lead Mines, any Englishman may work in them, who has not forfeited his Right by stealing any of its Ore. The Grooviers, (for so its Miners are call'd, as the Pits they sink are call'd Grooves) living at some Distance, leave their Ore and Tools open all Night upon the Hills, or at least in a slight Hut: If any of 'em be found guilty of Theft, he is shut up in a Hut, which is surrounded with dry Furze, Fern, &c. and set on Fire; when the Criminal, who has his Hands and Feet at Liberty, may therewith pull down the Hut, and make his Escape thro' the Fire, and be gone; but he must never have more to do there: And this they call *Burning the Hill*.

Lead Mine.

Burning the Hill.

Those employ'd in melting the Lead, if they work in the Smoak, are subject to a Disease that will kill them, as it does the Cattle too that feed thereabouts; for which Reason the Owners set Persons to keep them off. And Dr. *Beaumont* writes, that they who live near where the Lead Ore is wash'd, cannot keep either Dog or Cat, or any sort of Fowl, but they all die in a short time; and that Children sometimes, in those Houses, have dy'd suddenly. When the Miners have got the Lead Ore, they beat it small, wash it in a running Stream, and sift it in Iron Raddlers; then they set a Hearth, or Furnace, in the Ground, made of Clay or Fire-stone, and on it put some young Oaken Gads, which they light with Charcoal, and blow with Bellows that are work'd by their Feet: When the Fire-place is hot, they throw the Lead Ore upon the Wood, from whence it melts down into the Furnace; and then, with an Iron Ladle, they take it out, and throw it upon Sand, where they cast it into what Form they please. The Veins of some of the Mines have been known to run up into the Roots of Trees, which, nevertheless, look as well at the Top,

Top, as other Trees. The Air here is moist, cold, foggy, thick, and heavy; the Soil is red and stony, and the Stones are either of the Nature of Fire-stones, or Lime-stones, with not the least of Clay, Marl, or Chalk. The Trees near the Mines have their Tops burnt, and their Leaves and Bark discolour'd and scorch'd, and grow to no Bigness. The Stones that are wash'd by the Brooks and Springs, are of a reddish Colour, and ponderous. Snow, Frost, and Dews, stay upon *Mendip* longer than upon any of the neighbouring Grounds, except near the Mines, where Snow and Frost melt quickly; and Thunder-storms, nocturnal Lights, and fiery Meteors, are more frequent here than elsewhere. Sometimes, when a Mine has been very near the Surface, the Grass has been yellow, and discolour'd. Damps are seldom met with in these Mines. If, in sinking, they come to a moorish Earth, they expect a *Jam*, i. e. a black thick Stone, that hinders their Work, and to be clos'd up with Rocks. Their Grooves are supported by Timber, a Piece of which, no bigger than a Man's Arm, will prop up Ten Tun of Earth, and last a long while: For a Supply of Air, they have Elm-boxes, exactly clos'd, of about Six Inches in the Clear, by which they carry it down above Twenty Fathom. They make use of Leather Bags, of Eight or Nine Gallons apiece, to draw up by Ropes to free the Water; and if they find a Swallet, i. e. a Quantity of Water breaking in upon them, they drive an Adit, or new Passage, upon a Level, till it is dry: When they can't cut the Rock, they anneal it with a Fire made of Wood and Coal, so contriv'd, that they leave the Mine before it begins to operate, and take care not to enter the Groove again before it is quite clear'd of the Smoak, by which some have been kill'd. Their Beetles, Axes, Wedges, &c. unless so harden'd as to make a deep Impression upon the Head of an Anvil, are not fit for their Use; and yet they sometimes break them in an Hour; others last Three or Four Days, as it happens. They work in Frocks and Waistcoats, by Light of Candles of Fourteen or Fifteen to the Pound, that will last Three or Four Hours, if they have Air enough; which if they want, to keep in the Candles, the Workmen can't stay there. A Vein being lost, they drive Two or Three Fathoms in the Breast, as the Nature of the Earth directs them. White, yellow, and mix'd Earth, are *Leaders to the Country*, as they term it: Changeable Colours always encourage their Hopes. They go sometimes Twelve Fathom deep before they meet with Stones. A black Stone they reckon a bad Sign, and leads to a Jam, the Nearness of which they also guess at by short brittle Clay. They carry out their Materials in Elm-buckets, which hold about a Gallon, and are drawn by Ropes: Their Ladders are also of Ropes. The Ore runs sometimes in a Vein, at other times it is dispers'd in Banks, and lies many times between Rocks. Some of it is harder, and some softer. There is Spar and Chalk about it, and another Substance they call *Crootes*, a mealy white Stone, marl'd with Ore, and soft. The Spar is white, transparent, and brittle like Glass; the Chalk is white, and heavier than any Stone. The clearest and heaviest Ore is the best, and Thirty-six Hundred of such Ore may yield a Tun of Lead. The Hearth for melting the Ore is about Five Foot high, set upon Timber, to be turn'd as a Windmill, to avoid the Inconvenience of Smoak upon a shifting Wind: It will hold half a Bushel of Ore and Coal. There's a Sink upon the Sides of the Hearth, into which the Lead runs, that holds about One hundred and half. They have a Bar to stir the Fire, a Shovel to throw it up, and a Ladle made red-hot, to cast out the melted Metal, which, when form'd into what the Miners call Sows and Pigs, is convey'd to *Bristol*, and from thence exported elsewhere.

Difference of its Lead from that of Derbyshire.

Dr. Fuller observes, the *Mendip* Lead is not so soft, pliant, nor so easy to melt, as that of *Derbyshire*, nor so proper for sheeting; because, when melted, it runs into Knots; and, being of so hard a Nature, it is generally exported, and employ'd in casting Bullets, and small Shot. 'Tis almost incredible, says the Doctor, what great Sums were advanced to the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells* by the Benefit of Lead, since the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. Bishop *Still* is said to have had the Harvest, Bishop *Montague* the Gleanings, and Bishop *Lake* the Stubble. On the highest Part of these Hills, which is a Flat of some Length, there are several Swamps, very troublesome and dangerous to Man and Horse; and in some Places are Grooves, into which drunken Fellows sometimes fall.

Coal Mines.

As to the Coal Mines, of which there's the greatest Plenty within Five Miles of *Stone-Aston*, we shall make use of the Words of the learned Dr. *Beaumont*, who was born there, liv'd among *Mendip* Hills, understood as much of Natural Philosophy as most Men, often communicated his Experiments to the *Royal Society*, and made such frequent Visits to the dark Worlds in the Caverns of *Mendip*, that no Man upon Earth was better qualify'd to satisfy the Curious, with respect to these Mines, than he was.

About Two Miles to the South-east of *Stone-Aston*, at a Place nearly bordering on *Mendip* Hills, begins a Run-

ning of Coal, of several Veins, which extends itself to the East, Four Miles: There is much Working in this Running, and Fire-damps continually happen there, so that many Men, of late Years, have been kill'd, many others maim'd, and a Multitude burnt. Some have been blown up at the Mouth of the Works. The *Turn-beam* which hangs over the Shaft, has been thrown off its Frame by the Force of the Blast. The middle and most easterly Parts of this Running are so very subject to these fiery Damps, that scarce a Pit fails of them. To prevent Mischief, the Colliers keep their Air very quick, and use no Candles in their Works but those of a single Wick, Sixty or Seventy to the Pound, which, nevertheless, give as great a Light there, as those of Ten or Twelve to the Pound do in other Places: And they always put them behind them, and never present them to the Breast of the Work. Within Five Miles Northward are also Six distinct Coal-works: The chief Observables I met within them, are,

1. 'The branched Cliff, which usually lies over the Coal, and is all wrought with the Representations of sundry Sorts of Herbs.

2. 'A Cliff all interwoven with *arborescent Marchasites*, which lies over the former, and is call'd by the Colliers the *Thorny Cliff*.

3. 'We here observe, that some Coal Veins are much more tinged with Sulphur than others; and a Vein was wrought in one of these Works, some Years since, which receiv'd such a Resplendency from its sulphureous Tincture, that, in all its Points, it seem'd as tho' it was cover'd with Leaf-gold; and hence, by the Colliers, it was call'd the *Peacock's Vein*.

4. 'In one of these Works, about Four Years since, was found 2 or 300 Weight of very good Lead Ore, growing to a Vein of Coal, the Ore tinged somewhat yellow by the Sulphur. We look upon this as a great Rarity, none having ever been found before in a Coal-pit, the sulphureous Spirit being there generally too strong for the Generation of that Metal.'

We will now descend to the Parish of *Wokey*, on the South Side of these Hills, to visit its famous Cave, or *Ochie Hole*, as 'tis call'd by *Camden*; who says, the Neighbours have broach'd as many wild Fancies concerning it, and imagin'd as many chimerical Figures in it, as the *Italians* have of their Sibyls Cave in the *Apennine Alps*: For the petrifying Quality of the Water, dropping continually from the Roof of it, and congealing into a glassy Substance like Icicles, has given Room to strong Imaginations to fancy the Resemblances of old Women, Dogs, a Bell, Organs, &c. 'Tis not doubted but it had its Name from *Ogo*, a *British* Word for a Cave. At the Entrance of it is a steep Descent for Ten or Twelve Fathom, at the Bottom of which there always issues from the Rocks a considerable Current of Waters. The Rocks above the Entrance are about Thirty Fathom in Height; and to the Summit of the Mountain over them, which is very steep, 'tis a Mile. As we pass into this Vault, we go upon a Level, but farther within 'tis rocky, and uneven, sometimes ascending, and sometimes descending. The Roof of it, in the highest Part, is about Eight Fathom from the Floor, and in certain Places 'tis so low, that one must stoop to pass: In some Parts of it 'tis not above a Fathom or two in Breadth, and in others Five or Six; and in Length 'tis about 200 Yards. The People that shew this Cave, for a small Reward, with lighted Candles, point to several pretended Figures of Men and Women, &c. to which they give Names; but they are only Lumps of common Spar, without any regular Forms. The several Divisions of it are term'd, a Kitchen, a Hall, Dancing-room, Cellar, &c. At the farther End of it there rises a Stream of Water, enough to drive a Mill, which passes all along on one Side of the Cave. The Darkeness of the Place which is bounded by it, the Height of the Vault, the hollow Murmur of these Waters thro' the Rocks, make a strong Impression on the Minds of Spectators, who are of a Disposition to Melancholy. When one is about the Eighth Part of a Mile under Ground, the Echo is very surprising, especially to such as are unacquainted with the Nature of Sounds; and the Place, taken all together, seems very awful and tremendous. After the Stream has glided down about Six or Eight Fathom betwixt the Rocks, it presses thro' the Clefts of them, and discharges itself into a Valley, and drives several Mills. 'Tis well stor'd with Eels, and has some Trouts. Before we come to the Middle of the Cave, we meet with a Bed of very fine Sand, which is in great Request by Artists for casting Metals in: To the Roof of it, at certain Places, there hang Multitudes of Bats, which, indeed, are generally found in all Caves whose Entrance is upon a Level, or gently ascending and descending, and not perpendicular; and even in such too, if the Passage be not narrow, and of a considerable Height and depth. Near these Hills are some Veins of *Magnesia*, and yellow Okre; and towards the North, at *Bishop's Chew*, is dug up a red Bolus, call'd, by the common People, *Redding*, which, from

Wokey Hole.

Other Mines, as at Chew, &c.

from thence, is diſtributed all over *England*, for marking of Sheep, &c. and is uſ'd by Apothecaries for *Bolus Armenus*.

This Town, which is alſo call'd *Chew Magna*, lies betwixt *Winton* and *Keynſham*, is one of the largeſt Pariſhes in the County, the Vicarage being worth 300 *l.* a Year, and has ſeveral conſiderable Hamlets, abounding with Coal-pits. The Houſes here, even of the pooreſt People, are remarkably neat, being generally whited over, and accommodated with pretty little Gardens. In this Pariſh is *Bow-ditch*, ſo call'd from its circular Form: 'Twas a large Camp on a Hill, trebly fortify'd, from whence there is a Proſpect of the Iſlands call'd *Flatholm* and *Steeptolm*, in the *Briſtol* Channel.

The great Thoroughfare from the Cities of *Briſtol* and *Wells*, and from *Mendip* Hills to *Wiltſhire*, lies thro' a Town, which, tho' we place it the laſt of this County, is far from being the leaſt; for it contains near as many Houſes as *Bath* and *Wells*, put together, and four times the Number of People that *Wells* does.

Its Name is *Frome-Selwood*, the chief Town of what was antiently one great Foreſt in the Eaſt Part of *Somerſetſhire*, and the Weſt Part of *Wiltſhire*, and therefore then call'd *Selwoodſhire*. Its Church, with the Lands, Chapels, Tythes, and all other Things, whether Woods or Plains, was given by *Henry I.* to the Priory of *Cirenceſter*. It came afterwards to the *Thynnes* of *Longleat*, in its Neighbourhood, the Anceſtors of the preſent Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, in whoſe Family the Patronage remains to this Day. 'Tis a large handſome Church, with a Ring of Six good Bells, and a noble Organ, which coſt 500 *l.* Tho' the Town is larger than ſome Cities, it has no Church except this, nor any nearer to it than a ſmall Church, or rather Chapel, of Stone, which was erected in 1715. at *Rodenbury-Hill*, in the Woodlands, about a Mile and half off, by the late Lord *Weymouth*, with Two Bells in it; but here are Six or Seven Meeting-houſes, for the Presbyterians, Baptiſts, and the People call'd Quakers; Two of which, viz. one of the Presbyterian Meeting-houſes, and one of the Baptiſts, are as handſome, perhaps, as any in *England*; and there are few more ſpacious: They are both built of white Free-ſtone. The Presbyterians, of which the Reverend Mr. *John Bowden* has been the worthy Paſtor for near Half a Century, is ſupported by Two Doric Pillars, of the ſame Free-ſtone, is Sixty Foot long, and Forty-four broad, and has Galleries all round, Two very large beautiful Windows, beſides others, and on the Top a Cupola: And that of the Baptiſts is rather ſuperior to it, in the Elegance and Expence of its Fabric, its Pews, Pillars, and Pavement. A new Alms-houſe was lately built, at the Charge of the Town, (in the room of the old one) near the Bridge, which conſiſts of Two Wings, with a Chapel, and contains about Thirty Rooms. There is a Free-ſchool not far from the Church, but with a ſmall Endowment, of which the Reverend Mr. *Langham* has been the Maſter for above Forty Years paſt.

The Inhabitants are reckon'd to be about 13000, of whom, 'tis ſaid, One half are New-comers, within theſe Thirty-five Years; in which Time there have not been leſs than 2000 Houſes built on new Foundations. They are not, indeed, very ſumptuous, nor the Streets very ſpacious, the latter, eſpecially, being irregular, and, for the greateſt Part, up Hill, and down Hill. 'Twas govern'd formerly by a Bailiff, and now by Two Conſtables, of the Hundred of *Frome*, choſe at the Court-Leet. The Inhabitants of this Town, who had ſhewn their Zeal for the glorious Revolution, endeavour'd, in the Reign of King *William*, to procure a Charter of Incorporation, but in vain, becauſe they were oppos'd in it by a neighbouring Lord.

As to the Woollen Manufacture here, which is mention'd by Mr. *Camden*, it thrrove here, long ſince he wrote, to ſuch a Degree, that Seven Waggons have been ſet out with Cloth weekly from this Town, for *Blackwell-hall*, &c. Indeed, all of it was not made at *Frome*; for the Clothiers of the neighbouring Villages, of *Elm Mells*, *Whitley*, *Noney*, &c. brought their Goods hither, for Carriage to *London*; and each of theſe Waggons uſ'd to hold 140 Pieces, which, being valu'd at 14 *l.* one with another, made the Value of the Whole to amount, in the Year, to above 700,000 *l.* in this Quarter of the County.

Thirty Years ago, more Wire Cards, for carding the Wooll for the Spinners, were made here, than in all *England* beſides; *Leeds*, *Halifax*, and other Towns in *Yorkſhire*, as well as the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom, being ſupply'd with them from hence: And here were no leſs than Twenty Maſter Cardmakers, one of whom, Mr. *John Glover*, yet alive, employ'd 400 Men, Women, and Children, at one time, in making them; for even Children, of Seven or Eight Years of Age, cou'd earn Half a Crown a Week. This ſhews how much the Concern and Dependence of this Town have been in and upon the Woollen Manufacture, which, tho' it has declin'd much here for theſe Ten Years

paſt, yet ſtill employs a great Number of Hands, in all the Branches of it; and, by late Advices from theſe Parts, it is reviving. The Cloth made here are, for the moſt part, Medleys of about Seven or Eight Shillings a Yard. The River here, which abounds with Trout, Eels, &c. riſes in the Woodlands, and runs under its Stone Bridge, towards the *Bath*, on the Eaſt Side of which it falls into the *Avon*. This Town has been a long Time particularly noted for its rare fine Beer, which they keep to a great Age, and is not only the Nectar of the common People, but is often prefer'd, by the Gentry, to the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*.

One of its Hamlets, call'd *Agford*, a ſolitary Village, betwixt this Town and the neighbouring Pariſh of *Whitley*, The Site of a Maſt. deſerves ſpecial Mention, for having been the Reſidence of a celebrated Muſe, the Glory of her Sex in this County, viz. the late ingenious Mrs. *Rowe*. *Ilcheſter*, indeed, boaſts of being the Place of her Birth; but this was her belov'd Retreat in the Prime of her Days, and here ſhe compos'd moſt of thoſe Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe, which have immortaliz'd her Memory, and which all tend to the Advancement of that Virtue whereof ſhe was herſelf ſo bright an Example.

*For Heav'n and Hymen all her Songs were made,
And all her Vows to Heav'n and Hymen paid.*

Her Maiden Name was *Singer*, a Name happily adapted to her ſublime Genius, her moſt lively and beautiful Fancy, her eaſy and tuneful Verſe, which alſo gain'd her the diſtinguiſhing Appellations of *Philomela*, and the *Pindaric Lady*. Tho' ſhe was of Principles very different from thoſe of the Lord *Weymouth's* Family, ſhe was always a very welcome Gueſt at the noble Houſe of *Longleat*, and intirely reſpected by every one that had a Reſpect for Virtue and Merit. She was particularly careſs'd by the Counteſſes of *Hertford* and *Wincheſea*, the Viſcounteſſes *Weymouth* and *Scudamore*, the Lady *Carteret*, the Lady *Brooke*, the Honourable Mr. *Thynne*, &c. and was favour'd with the ſingular Eſteem of the Earl of *Orrery*, Dr. *Kenn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Watts*, Mr. *Prior*, &c. The mention of theſe great Names will, no doubt, be ſome Excuse for us, with the Reader, for our running ſo far into Biography, by paying this Homage to ſo exalted a Character.

The worthy Gentleman whom this Lady made choice of for her Huſband, was intended for the Miniſtry; but, having a Fortune too great to need it, and a Conſtitution too weak to attend it, he ſatisfy'd himſelf with the greateſt Bleſſings in the Gift of Heaven; a Competency, a contented Mind, and a Comfort, the Poſſeſſion of whom was ſufficient of itſelf to make a Man happy, who had ſo good a Taſte of Poetry, and took ſo much Delight in it, as Mr. *Thomas Rowe* did.

The Earl of *Briſtol's* at *Cleveden-Court*, and Earl *Par-* Chief Seat of the Nobility, &c. *let's* at *Henton St. George*, and at *Ken-Court*, all Three not a great Way from *Briſtol*. Every Stone of the Front of the Houſe at *Henton St. George* is ſhap'd like a Cart-nail. 'Twas begun in the Reign of *Henry VII.* in a dear Year, purely for the ſake of employing the Poor, by his Lordſhip's Anceſtor Sir *Amias Pawlet*, that brave Magiſtrate, who committed *Wolfey* to the Stocks, then only an impudent Prieſt, but afterwards a Cardinal; Earl *Berkley's* at *Bruton*; Earl of *Orrery's* at *Merſton Bigst* (which gives him the Title of Baron); Sir *Charles Wyndham's* at *Orchard Wyndham* and *Wittham Friery*; Mr. *Strangeways Horner's* at *Mells*; Mr. *Champney's* at *Orchardley*; Mr. *Seaman's* at *Valleys*; all theſe Seven about *Froom*. Lord *Hawley's* at *Buckland-houſe*, Five Miles from *Taunton*. Lord *Clifford's* of *Chudleigh* at *Cannington*, Fourteen Miles from *Somerton*. Lord *Stawell's* at *Ham*, *Somerton*, and *Cothelſton*. Sir *Halfwell Tynte's* at *Halfwell* near *Bridgewater*; Sir *Thomas Wroth's* at *North Petherton*; and Mr. *Portman's* at *Huntworth* in the Neighbourhood, and at *Orchard Portman* near *Taunton*. Sir *John Smith's* at *Long Aſhton*, the Bottom of *Dundery-hill*, where is a Church as viſible as that of *Harrow on the Hill*; Sir *Robert Cam's* at *Briſleton*; Mr. *Trenchard's* at *Lye-Down*; and Mr. *Speke's* at *Whitelackington*; all Four near *Briſtol*. Mr. *Palmer's* at *Fairfield*; Mr. *Medlicot's* at *Venn*, near *Shipton Mallet*. Mr. *Ware's* at *Muchney* near *Ilcheſter*, and at *Heſtercomb* near *Taunton*. Sir *John Trevelyan's* and Mr. *Muſgrove's* at *Nettlecomb* and *Menkton*, near *Taunton*. Mr. *Bridge's* at *Keynſham*; and Mr. *Harrington's* at *Kelſton* in that Neighbourhood. Mr. *Card's* at *Stokegomer*. Mr. *Lutterell's* at *Dunſter-Caſtle*, and *Quantock-Head*. Mr. *Windham Harbin's* at *Newton* near *Yeovil*. Captain *Buncomb's* at *Goathurſt* near *Bridgewater*. Mr. *Joſeph Houlton's* at *Farley-Caſtle* (near *Philips Norton*) where, about the Beginning of this Century, a Roman Pavement was dug up of Chequer-work.

W I L T S H I R E.

Its Boundaries.

THIS County is bounded on the West with *Somersetshire*, on the East with *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*, on the North with *Glostershire*, and on the South with *Dorsetshire* and Part of *Hampshire*. 'Tis 39 Miles in Length, 30 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; in which last Dimension it exceeds all the other Inland Counties. It contains 29 Hundreds, 23 Market Towns, 304 Parishes, about 28,000 Houses, 876,000 Souls, and sends 34 Members to Parliament, viz. Two for the Shire, and Two each for

Extent.

Contents.

New Sarum, or Salisbury,
Wilton,
Downton,
Hindon,
Heytesbury,
Westbury,
Calne,
Devizes,

Chippenham,
Malmesbury,
Cricklade,
Great Bedwin,
Ludgershall,
Old Sarum,
Wootton Bassett,
Marlborough.

Its Air, Soil,
and Produce.

The Air is very sweet and healthy, and mild enough in the Valleys, even in the Winter, though 'tis sharp on the Hills.

The Northern Part, call'd *North Wiltshire*, is full of pleasant Risings, and water'd with clear Streams. It was once overspread with Woods, which are now, in a manner, quite destroy'd. The Soil of this Part of the Country, being Clay, is, consequently, troublesome sometimes to Travellers; but here is a great Variety of delightful Prospects, to make 'em Amends. Dr. Fuller says, he heard a wise Man say of *Wiltshire*, 'That an Ox, left to himself, would, of all 'England, chuse to live in the North of this County, a 'Sheep in the South Part of it, and a Man in the Middle 'between both; as partaking of the Pleasure of the Plain, 'and the Plenty of the deep Country.' The Soil of the Vales is very fruitful, and affords great Quantity of as good Cheese as any in *England*; and tho' that of the Hills is in some Places chalky, and barren enough, yet its Cheapness makes it beneficial to the neighbouring Farmers. I have been told on the Spot, that, on the Downs betwixt *Sandy Lane* and *Marlborough*, and between the *Devizes* and *Salisbury*, Hundreds of Acres have been rented at a Groat an Acre per Annum. But the numerous Flocks of Sheep fed there turn much more to the Profit of the Proprietors. One cannot, without a sort of Rapture, represent the extreme Pleasure of seeing them spread the lonely Plains, in a Summer's Evening: The honest Shepherds carefully attending their Charge, and the pretty Shepherdesses accompanying them, give a lively and lovely Image of the Innocence and Happiness of the first Sylvan Age of the World. I have so often been delighted with this agreeable Scene, that I cou'd not avoid this Digression on the Subject, which is the next Pleasure to that of wandering on those spacious Plains in the fairest Seasons of the Year. The abundance of Wooll, which these Sheep produce, invited the Inhabitants to fall very much into the Clothing Trade; and the best Broad Cloths, both white and dy'd, in *England*, are made in the West and North Parts of this County, and, indeed, in the South and East Parts too, but not in such Quantities.

Fuel is not very plenty in this County, which has no Coal-pits, nor, indeed, much Wood: 'Tis productive, however, of all Sorts of Grain, especially Wheat, and distinguish'd by its fine Teams of Horses for the Plough: Yet, as fertile as the Soil is, in some Places, the champain Ground extends itself far and wide, and gives great Diversion to Sportsmen. The Middle of this Shire is, for the most part, plain and level.

Its Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants were antiently so renown'd for their Valour, that *Johannes Sarisburiensis* tells us, in his *Polycraticon*, that the Natives of *Wiltshire*, together with those of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, by their Bravery in Matters of Arms, challeng'd to themselves the Honour of being the Reserve in our *English* Armies. They are now generally a rough, hardy, blunt People, and speak a broad Dialect, more grating than even that of their Neighbours in *Somersetshire*; and this Dialect prevails too much among the Gentry, where their Language is not refin'd by Town Conversation.

Its Rivers.

A particular
Account of the
Isis.

Its Rivers are, the *Isis*, *Kennet*, the *Upper* and *Lower Avon*, *Willy*, *Bourne*, and *Nadder*. Mr. Camden, and other Writers, seem to have been mistaken, with regard to the *Isis*, which, according to them, does not take the Name of *Thamesis* till after it has water'd this County; tho', it plainly appears, that this River was always call'd *Thames*, or *Temis*, before it ever came near *Thame*. For Instance, in an antient Charter granted to Abbot *Adhelm*, there is particular mention made of certain Lands upon the East Part of the River, *cujus Vocabulum TEMIS, juxta vadum quod appellatur Summerford*; and this Ford is in *Wiltshire*. The

same Thing appears, from several other Charters granted to the Abbey of *Malmesbury*, as well as that of *Evesham*, and from the old Deeds relating to *Cricklade*. And perhaps it may be safely affirm'd, that, in any Charter or authentic History, it does not ever occur under the Name of *Isis*, which is, indeed, not so much as even heard of but among Scholars; the common People all along, from the Head of it down to *Oxford*, calling it by no other Name but that of *Thames*. So also the *Saxon* *Teme*, (from whence our *Temis* immediately comes) is a plain Evidence, that that People never dream'd of any such Conjunction. But, further, all our Historians, who mention the Incursions of *Ethelwold* into *Wiltshire*, *Anno* 905. or of *Canute*, *Anno* 1016. tell us, they pass'd over the *Thames* at *Cricklade*. The Original of the Word seems to be *British*; for there are several Rivers in *England* of almost the same Name with it, as *Tame* in *Staffordshire*, *Teme* in *Herefordshire*, *Tamar* in *Cornwall*, &c. and the learned Mr. Lloyd affirms it to be the same with their *Taf*, which is the Name of many Rivers in *Wales*, the Romans changing the Pronunciation of the *British* *f* into *m*; as the *Latin* Word *Demetia* is, in the *Welsh*, *Dyfed*.

The first Place we shall describe in it is *Salisbury*, an Episcopal See, a large, well-built, pleasant Place; at or near which, Four of the above-mentioned Rivers meet all together, and the Waters of Three of them, viz. the *Nadder*, the *Willy*, and the *Avon*, run through the Streets. This City, of not much more than 500 Years standing, owes its Rise to its Church, the Foundation of which was laid by *Randolph*, the Pope's Legate, who plac'd one Stone for his Master, the Pope; a second for the King; a third for *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*; a fourth for the Countess his Wife; and a fifth for the Bishop. The Cathedral was begun *Anno* 1219. by Bishop *Poor*, who, besides the Contributions of the King and the Nobility, and the Money rais'd by Indulgences, recommended it to all the Priests in his Diocese, to put dying Persons in mind of contributing to this Fabric; and he even sent for Architects from abroad to build it. This Work was so forwarded by his Successors, that it was finish'd *Anno* 1258. and after it had been 39 Years in Building, consecrated on the 30th of *September*, in Presence of King *Henry III.* and a great Number of the Nobility and Prelates. According to an Account delivered in to that King, it cost 40,000 Marks, which does amount to near 27,000 *l.* Of a *Gothick* Building it is certainly the most elegant and regular in the Kingdom, and would take up a Volume to describe at large. 'Tis built in Form of a Lantern, with its Spire in the Middle, and nothing but Buttresses and Glass Windows on the Outside, without a bit of Wall. The Cross Isle of this Church is the most beautiful and lightsome of any I have seen. The Doors and Chapels equal the Months in the Year; the Windows the Days; and the Pillars and Pilasters the Hours. The latter are of Fusile Marble, an antient Art, now either lost, or little known. The Outside is, in short, truly magnificent; but the Inside does not come up to it; the Painting being but indifferent, though the Carving, what little there is of it, is good. The Dimensions of this Church, as they are given by Mr. *Willis* in his 2d Vol. of *Mitred Abbeys*, from the large printed Draught, and also from the Ichnography, are as follow, viz. Length of the whole Fabrick from East to West, including the Buttresses, &c. 478 Feet, of which from the West Door to the Entrance into the Choir is about 246. The Length of the Choir is about 120 Feet; after which, from the High Altar to the upper End of the Virgin *Mary's* Chapel, is about 80 Feet more: Breadth of the Body and Side Isles, 76 Feet: Length of the lower great Cross Isle, from North to South 210 Feet (each Transept being 63 Feet) and of the upper one 150 Feet: Height of the Vaulting is 80 Feet; Breadth of the West Front 889; the Spire, which is of Free-stone, and the highest in the Kingdom, being as high again from the Ground as the Monument of *London*, 410 Feet. The Cloyster, which is of as fine Workmanship as any in *England*, 160 Feet square. The Bells for the Service of this Church, which are Eight in Number, hang in a strong high-built Steeple, on the North Side of the Church-yard; the Walls of the Spire, which are little more than 4 Inches thick, being judg'd too weak for such a Weight of Metal, so that there is only one little Bell in the Church, which rings when the Bishop comes to the Choir. There being no Ascent to this Choir, it has the Resemblance of a Theatre, being painted with golden Panels, and Groups of Garlands of Roses, and other Flowers intermix'd, which run round the Tops of the Prebendaries Stalls. The Bishop's Throne is supported by gilt Pillars, and painted all over with Flowers upon White. The Chapter-house, which is an Octagon,

SALISBURY.
84 fr. London.
15 fr. Andover.
Markets,
Tuesd. and Sat.
Fairs S,
Tuesd. after
Twelfth-day,
Monday before
Lady-day, and
Lady-day,
Whit Tuesd.,
Thursd. after
Michaelmas,
Jan. 2.
Octob. 2.
Dec. 29.
Also Fortnight
Fairs for Cattle
from 10 Days
bef. Christmas
and Lady-day.
The Cathedral.

is 50 Feet in Diameter, and 150 Feet in Circumference; but the Roof bears all upon one small Pillar in the Centre, which seems too feeble to support it, and is therefore the more curious, so that it is suppos'd it can hardly be match'd in Europe.

In the Reign of Edward III. when Robert Wyvil its Bishop, recover'd the Castle of Old Sarum, from Montacute Earl of Salisbury, together with Sherborn, Beere-Chase, &c. which had been dismembred from his See, this City increas'd considerably not only by the Earl's abandoning the aforesaid Castle; but by a Grant from the King to turn the Western Road through this City; by which means, and its Plenty of all Provisions, especially Fish, it became very populous. By the Bishop's Interest, Queen Isabel, Mother to Edward III. also caused a Parliament to be held here. It was this Bishop's Successor that founded St. Michael's Hospital near this City. The Post of Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which is annex'd to the Bishops of this See, was first conferr'd on its Bishop Richard Beauchamp, whose Successors enjoy'd it till Cardinal Campegio, its Bishop, having disgusted King Henry VIII. by opposing his Divorce, lost both that Office and his Bishoprick. The said Office, after having continued in the Bishoprick near 90 Years, was put into Lay Hands, in which it remain'd above 130. Bishop Jewel, of whom Mr. Camden said, *Salisbury had nothing so much to boast of as that Prelate*, built a Library for this Cathedral, which his Successor, Dr. Gheast, furnish'd with Books. The first marry'd Bishop of this See was John Coldwell, M. D. Dean of Rochester; and he was succeeded, Anno 1598. by Henry Cotton, A. M. who was Godson to Queen Elizabeth, while she was Princess; and 'tis reported, that she should say when she created him, *I have bless'd many of my Godsons, but now this Godson shall bless me*. After the Civil Wars the Parliament's Adherents sold the Episcopal Palace to one Vanling, a rich Taylor of London, who pull'd it down, and sold the Materials. Upon the Petition of Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of this See in the Reign of King Charles II. the Office aforesaid, of Chancellor of the Garter, was restor'd to him and his Successors for ever, after it had been above 130 Years in the Hands of Laymen. This Bishop contributed very largely towards making the River Avon navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch in Hampshire, which was begun Oct. 20. 1675. and, when it was finished, there was a Key built at Harnham Bridge, to which Barges come up with as much Ease as they do in other Rivers where the Navigation is supported by Locks and Weirs. In 1683. this Prelate built an Hospital or College at Salisbury, for the Entertainment of the Widows of poor Ministers of the Gospel, wherein lately liv'd the Mother of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, who made too much Noise in the World to be yet forgotten. When King James II. came to this City to put himself at the Head of his Army, that was marching against the Prince of Orange, the Episcopal Chapel here was ordered to be fitted up for the Romish Priests; but Mr. Archdeacon Chetwood, who was commanded to attend him for the Benefit of the Protestant Officers, presently drove them out of it. That King came thither the 19th of November 1688. fatigu'd, disorder'd, and troubled with bleeding at the Nose, which was so violent, that nothing but breathing a Vein could stop it; which Bleeding, and the Defection of Prince George of Denmark, John Lord Churchill, and James the late Duke of Ormond, &c. prevented his going forward to the Army, which was quarter'd but 8 M. off. He stay'd here till the 22d of November, but then left the City with some Precipitation, after having published a Proclamation offering a free Pardon to all of his Subjects who had taken Arms for the Prince of Orange, provided they quitted his Service in 20 Days; but his Salisbury Proclamation did him no more Service than his Salisbury Campaign.

There are Three other Churches here, besides the great one, which is without the Liberty of the City, and surrounded by genteel Houses, and Boarding Schools for young Gentlemen and Ladies, there being more, especially of the latter, educated in this City than in any other in England. The Market-place, in which is a fine Town-house, is a Square so spacious, that three or four Battalions of Foot may be muster'd in it, and is well supply'd with all Necessaries. Besides the Manufacture of Flannels, Druggets, and the Cloths in particular call'd Salisbury Whites for the Turkey Trade, here is a considerable Trade in Bone-lace; and partly by those Commodities, and by its Markets, Fairs, Boarding Schools, Assizes, Sessions, and especially the Church, this may be looked upon as flourishing a City as any in the Kingdom, that depends intirely upon a Home Trade.

It was incorporated by Henry III. in whose Reign it increas'd so fast, upon the deserting of Old Sarum, and had such large Privileges, that Matthew of Westminster, who wrote Fourscore Years after the building of the Cathedral, says it was a County of itself, distinct from Wiltshire. Indeed I do not find any Foundation for this;

yet it certainly was one of the most thriving Cities in England, soon after the Church was finish'd.

It is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, 24 Aldermen, and 30 Assistants, or Common-council-men. Here is a Town Clerk, and 3 Serjeants at Mace. The Number of Souls is about 10,000. That call'd the Close, adjacent to the Cathedral, in which live the Canons and Prebendaries, is so large and well-built, that it looks like a fine City of itself. There is an Assembly here of the Ladies, &c. every Tuesday, and a Stage Coach flies from hence to London every Day in the Summer.

In the Council-chamber is the Picture of Queen Anne, a fine original Piece of Painting, drawn by the late celebrated Mr. Dahl, and purchas'd by the Corporation. It formerly belong'd to the Society of Members of Parliament, call'd the October Club, and was set up in the great Room belonging to the Bell, now the Crown Tavern in Westminster, where they used to meet till the Death of that Queen.

Mr. Browne Willis reckons up no less than 25 of its Bishops that lie interred in the Cathedral; and Legend mentions Three more, of whom, he says, Two were Bishops of Old Sarum. There is the Figure of one Bennet, who, as is represented there, endeavoured to fast 40 Days and 40 Nights in Imitation of our Saviour; but, being reduced to a Skeleton, fell a Victim to his presumptuous and enthusiastic Folly. There is also a remarkable Monument of Lord Stourton, who, having in the Reign of Philip and Mary, kill'd a Gentleman and his Son at his own Table, forfeited the usual Grace of the Crown to be beheaded; and Queen Mary ordered he should die at the Gallows, like a common Malefactor. After he was executed, his Friends would fain have had him buried in this Cathedral; but the Bishop would not agree to it, unless, as a farther Mark of Infamy, they would consent, that the filken Halter, in which he was hang'd, should be placed over his Grave in the Church, as a Monument of his Crime, which was accordingly done, and there it is to be seen at this Day; though it is a Wonder, that his Posterity never had it removed.

This City has given the Title of Earl to several Families, but now to the noble Family of Cecil.

Here are Three Charity Schools; one for 50 Children, taught and clothed, where the Girls knit, and spin, and card, at which some of them earn 1 s. or 1 s. 6 d. a Week. The whole Expence of this School is defray'd by the Bishop. A second, in the Workhouse, where 70 Children are clothed and taught to read and work: And a third, where 50 Children are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts; the Master has 20 l. a Year; and a Woman that teaches 30 Children to spin has 4 s. a Week, and their Parents have what they earn.

2. Old Sarum, from the Ruins whereof arose the New, stands almost a Mile from it to the North, and is so antient, that it was a Fortrefs of the old Britons, afterwards a Roman Station, and in Antoninus's Itinerary it is called *Sorbidunum*; which is taken from a Saxon Name, signifying a dry Situation on a Hill: Some of the latter Roman Emperors, particularly Severus, are said to have resided here; and from him some think the Town was called *Severia*, and the County, *Provincia Severinorum*. The Saxon King Kenric had it Anno 553. and a great Council of the Saxons was assembled here by King Edgar, Anno 960. It was plundered and burnt by King Swain, in the Year after the Danish Massacre; but in 1078. it so flourished, that the Bishop's See was removed hither from Sherborn, and the second of its Bishops built a Cathedral here. William the Norman summoned all the States of the Kingdom hither to swear Allegiance to him. His Successors, our Kings, often resided at it; and Anno 1116. King Henry I. assembled his Spiritual and Temporal Lords here, which some think was the Rise of our Parliaments. King Stephen, having a Quarrel with its Bishop, seiz'd the Castle, and garison'd it. The Citizens were much vex'd with the Insolence of his Soldiers; and this, together with the Scarcity of Water, and Bleakness of the Air, made them resolve to transfer their Habitations to the Vale below them, where they were sure of being better accommodated with both; and by degrees Old Sarum was so deserted, that it is now reduced to a single Farm-house, in the Possession of a Descendant of Mr. Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, who had the famous large Diamond, that was purchas'd by the French King: Yet the Ruins have still an august Look, and the Place is represented in Parliament by as many Members as the City of York; and there are Three Corporations (including this) round Salisbury that send Members to Parliament, of which it is said, if all the Houses were sold by Auction, they would not fetch 4000 l.

Bishop Godwin says, the Church here was consecrated in an evil Hour; for that the very next Day the Steeple was set on Fire by Lightning; but it was repaired by Osmond the succeeding Bishop, who was the Prelate that compos'd that

When its Bishops were made Chancellors of the Garter.

2. Elizabeth's Godsons.

The Episcopal Palace sold to a Taylor of London.

The Navigation from hence to Christchurch.

Hospital for poor Ministers' Widows.

Its Trade.

Its Incorporation.

The Old Sarum Castle Picture of Q. Anne.

Legend mentions Three more, of whom, he says, Two were Bishops of Old Sarum.

Charity Schools.

Old Sarum.

The Origin of the Service Secundum usum Sarum.

that Form of Service called *Secundum usum Sarum*, which he began in the Year 1076. upon this Occasion: *Thurston* the Abbot of *Glastonbury*, who was brought from the Abbey of *Caen* in *Normandy* by the above Bishop *Osmund*, and preferr'd by him to this rich Abbey, had a Quarrel with his Monks, and would force them to change their old Service for a new one, composed by a Monk of *Normandy*: The Friars of *Glastonbury* refusing, the Abbot armed his Servants, fell upon the Monks in the Choir, and drove them to the High Altar, where they defended themselves with the Forms and Candlesticks, in which Fray two or three Men were kill'd; whereof when the King was inform'd, he sent the Abbot back to *Caen*, and the Monks were dispersed into other Monasteries. *Osmund*, to prevent any future Quarrels upon this Head, got that Form of Service composed, which is called *The Usage of Sarum*, and was afterwards received in most Choirs of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*.

The following Stanzas of a Poem, which was a Favourite of Dr. *Ward*, the Bishop of this See, to whom it was dedicated, being as historical as they are simple and humorous, are not thought undeserving of a Place in this Work, though of a more serious Nature. The Author was Dr. *Pope*, who wrote the *Old Man's Wish*, and liv'd with that Bishop. The Verses which immediately relate to our present Subject are these,

1.

Oh, *Salisbury* People, give Ear to my Song,
And Attention unto my new Ditty;
For it is in the Praise of your River *Avon*,
Of your Bishop, your Church, and your City.

2.

And you, May'r and Aldermen, all on a Row,
Who govern that watered Mead,
First listen awhile upon your Tiptoe;
Then carry this Home, and read.

The Place where *New Sarum* was built, was called the *Bishop's Meadow*; and that where the Cathedral now stands was nam'd *Merry-field*, as we are informed not only by this Poet, but by grave Historians. Of *Old Sarum* he says in his 2d Part,

1.

Old Sarum was built on a dry barren Hill,
A great many Years ago:
'Twas a *Roman* Town, of Strength and Renown,
As its stately Ruins shew.

2.

'Therein was a Castle for Men of Arms,
And a Cloyster for Men of the Gown;
There were Friars and Monks, and Liars and Punks,
'Tho' not any whose Names are come down.

3.

The Soldiers and Churchmen did not long agree;
For the furlly Men, with the Hilt on,
Made Sport at the Gate with the Priests that came late
From thriving the Nuns of *Wilton*.

In the following Stanzas the Author is speaking of Bishop *Poor*, who, after he had obtained Leave of the Pope and the King to remove his Church, could not pitch on a Place for it to his Mind, though he had consulted with the Abbess. If the Poet was in the Right, there was a close Correspondence between the Church of *Sarum*, and the Nunnery of *Wilton*; and if he was not in the right, one would think he durst not have talked so much of it before good Bishop *Ward*,

1.

One Time as the Prelate lay on his Down Bed,
Recruiting his Spirits with Rest,
There appear'd, as 'tis said, a beautiful Maid,
With her own dear Babe at her Breast.

2.

To him thus she spoke (the Day was scarce broke,
And his Eyes yet to Slumber did yield);
'Go build me a Church, without any Delay,
'Go build it in *Merry-field*.'

3.

He awakes, and he rings: Up ran Monks and Friars,
At the Sound of his little Bell.
I must know, said he, where *Merry-field* is:
But the Devil a bit could they tell.

4.

Full early he rose on a Morning grey,
To meditate, and to walk;
And by chance overheard a Soldier on Guard,
As he thus to his Comrade did talk.

5.

I will lay on the Side of my good Eughen Bow,
That I shoot clean over the Corn,
As far as that Cow in yon *Merry-field*,
Which grazes under the Thorn.

6.

Then the Bishop cry'd out, Where is *Merry-field*?
For his Mind was still on his Vow;
The Soldier reply'd, By the River's Side,
Where you see that brindled Cow.

7.

Upon this he declared his pious Intent;
And about the Indulgences ran,
And brought in the People to build a good Steeple,
And thus the Cathedral began.

Though Dr. *Pope* is a little merry with the Collegians here, perhaps without any Reason, unless he found it in the *Salisbury* Monuments, to which he refers; yet certain it is, that the Priests there were very uneasy in the Neighbourhood of the Earl's Garrison; for notwithstanding it is sometimes call'd the King's, it appears very plain, that this Castle went with the Earldom in *Henry II.*'s Time. Indeed, in *Edward III.*'s Reign, we find that the Earls lost the Possession of the Castle; for *A. D.* 1355. *Robert Wyvil*, Bishop of *Sarum*, by virtue of a Writ which the Lawyers call *Breve de Recto*, sued *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, for the Castle of *Old Sarum*. The Earl pleaded, that he would defend his Title by Combat, and the Bishop agreeing to try it that Way, he brought his Champion into the Field, cloathed all in White to the mid Leg, and, over his Habit, a Surcoat of the Bishop's Coat of Arms. There followed him a Knight, carrying a Spear, and a Page with his Shield. Presently after, the Earl led in his Champion, array'd in the same manner, and accompanied with Two Knights, bearing white Staves. The Champion withdrawing while their Weapons were examined, there came, in that very *Interim*, Letters commendatory from the King, that the Cause should not then be decided, till his Title was also inquired into; which made the Contenders come to a Treaty; and the Earl agreed to surrender up all his Right in the Castle to the Bishop and his Successors for ever, upon the Receipt of 2500 Marks. This was 93 Years after the finishing of the Cathedral of *New Sarum*. From this time *Old Sarum*, whose chief Dependence was upon the Residence of its Earls, decayed faster than before; insomuch that in about 120 Years after, viz. in the Time of *Henry VII.* it was wholly deserted, the Castle was let run to Ruin, and never heard of but in the Returns of its Two Members to Parliament, the Number of whose Electors is about Ten, who have Lands adjoining, and are styled Burgesses and Freeholders.

3. *Wilton* is situate near the Conflux of the *Nadder*, with the River *Willy*, from whence it had its Name; and tho' once the Shire-Town, with 12 Churches, as *Leland* says, is now a very mean Place, and has but one; yet it has the Honour of a Mayor for its chief Magistrate, with a Recorder, Town Clerk, King's Bailiff, and the Mayor's Serjeant. Also the County Courts are usually kept, and the Knights of the Shire chose here. Its ancient Name was *Ellandunum*. It was plunder'd by the *Danes*, under their King *Swain* already mention'd; however, it recover'd, and was very populous in the Time of the *Saxons*, occasion'd by its being the Seat of Bishops; for *Edward* the elder erected it into a Bishoprick, which was taken out of the Diocese of *Sherburn*, and its Bishop resided sometimes here, and sometimes at *Ramsbury*. After the Conquest, King *Stephen* garison'd it to curb the Incursions of the Empress *Maud*'s Soldiers from *Salisbury*; but *Robert* Earl of *Glocester* beat out the Garrison, and burnt the Town: Nevertheless, it still held up its Head pretty well, till the Bishop of *Salisbury* turn'd the Road into the Western Counties another Way, and then it decay'd apace. The Town lies at the Bottom of a Vale, which runs from *Christchurch* in *Hampshire*, thro' *Salisbury* Plain, for 20 Miles, and is about a Mile broad: It glories in a magnificent Palace, which is the Admiration almost of the whole World; viz. *Wilton* House, as 'tis call'd, the Seat of the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

'Twas begun in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* on the Ruins of a suppress'd Abbey. The great Quadrangle was finish'd in that of *Edward VI.* and the Porch was design'd by *Hans Holben*. The Hall Side being burnt down about 40 Years ago, was rebuilt very sumptuously by the late Earl, then Lord High Admiral of *England*. The other Parts, rebuilt by the first *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, were all design'd by *Inigo Jones*, and finish'd *Anno* 1640. The Platform of the Palace is pav'd with Free-stone, and has a Marble Fountain in the Middle. At the Right Hand of the Entrance is the Hall, with a Marble Shuffle-board, and two large Marble Tables

Appointment of a Trial for the Castle of Old Sarum by Combat between the Earl and the Bishop.

Wilton.
3 M. fr. Salisbury
87 fr. Lond.
Market, Wednesd.
Fairs 4.
April 23.
July 25.
Sept. 1.
Nov. 2.

Earl of Pembroke's Palace.

The famous Salisbury Ballad by Dr. Pope, quoted.

Tables on the Left; and on the Right-hand two large Parlours. In the first are two noble Pictures of Christ washing the Apostles Feet, and another, of little Shepherds and Country Utensils, by *Bafon*. From this, a Portico leads to the other Parlour, supported by two fine Pillars of black and spotted Porphyry. The Garden Front is 194 Feet long, and justly esteem'd one of the best Pieces of that great Architect. 'Tis universally acknowledg'd, that the grand Apartment is one of the noblest that Architecture has yet produc'd, particularly the Sale or Hall, and the *Salon*. The former is 60 Feet long, 30 high, and as many broad, and may be term'd the richest in *England*; for one End of it is taken up with the celebrated Family-piece, by *Vandyke*, 20 Feet long, and 12 high, whose Figures, as big as the Life, rather appear to be so many real Persons. They are the Earl of *Pembroke*, (Lord Chamberlain of the Household) with his Lady, sitting; their Five Sons standing on the Right, and the Earl of *Carnarvan*, with his Lady, their Daughter, on the Left; and before them stands their eldest Son, and the Duke of *Buckingham's* Daughter, whom he marry'd; Sir *Godfrey Kneller* wou'd have given 3000 *l.* for this Piece, and the late *French King* is said to have offer'd as many *Leuis-d'ors* for it as would cover it; but 'tis really invaluable, and it can't be thought, that the Family will ever part with it. There are many other Pictures in this Room by the same inimitable Hand, which to describe wou'd be endless. From this Room leads the grand Geometrical Stair-case, the first of the kind in the Kingdom, with a rich and lofty Door-case, hardly to be ever parallel'd for its Magnificence. At the Feet of this Stair-case is a *Grecian* Statue of *Bacchus*, of white *Peloponnesian* Marble, and a young *Bacchus* on his Shoulder eating Grapes, the Whole looking so soft and natural as can hardly be excell'd in the Vatican of *Rome*. This whole Stair-case, in short, and a Room or two at the Top of it, are so crowded with good Pictures of both *Italian* and *Flemish* Masters, as would require a Volume to describe. There's another fine Stair-case as full of Pictures, at the Foot whereof is a fine Marble Statue of *Flora*, that leads into a Parlour adorn'd with Stags Heads and Horns, very large, and the Horns also of some Antelopes. The *Salon*, which is a Cube of 30 Feet, is adorn'd also with Family Pictures, most of them done by Sir *Peter Lilly*. In both these Rooms, and in most of the other Apartments are Marble Chimney-pieces of the most exquisite Work, carv'd in *Italy*, and brought over by the first Earl of *Pembroke*. There's a fine gilt Gladiator, better than that at *Hampton Court*. Some of the Chimney-pieces, which are of white Marble, done by *Inigo Jones*, exceed every thing of the Kind; and in a black Marble Stone, on the Chimney of one of the Garrets, *Salisbury Church*, and its Spire, are seen as plain as in a Looking-glass. There are also Basso-relievos, and other Pieces of Marble, with Pictures by the most famous Masters. There's a good Number of fine Granite, Porphyry, and Marble Tables, and a Chest made of the Nutmeg-tree, which, when open'd, smells very strong of it. In a Word, there are so many antique Bustoes, *Greek* and *Roman*, such a Range of Beauties and Wonders both in Sculpture and Painting, that nothing can be finer than the Pictures themselves, nothing more surprising than the Number of them. Among the Bustoes is the Statue of the *Egyptian* Goddess *Isis*, on a fine Granite Table. The *Loggio* or Banqueting-house in the Bowling-green has an *Ionick* Arcade, with Pilasters beautifully rusticated and enrich'd with Niches and Statues; besides a Row of antique Bustoes a-top. Here is a Grotto, whose Front is curiously carv'd without, and all Marble within, having black Pillars of the *Ionick* Order, Capitals of white Marble, and four fine Basso-relievos brought from *Florence*. In the Garden, are two Rustick *Ionick* Doors, fronting each other, two Ways. The Stables and other Offices, with the curious Rustick Gate, and the Columns frosted on each Side, on the Stable Bridge, are all Beauties of their Kind, and handsomely dispos'd. The Gardens, as well as the Canal, are fed from the Rivers *Nadder* and *Willy*, which here join their Streams. The Canal fronts the Palace, and is about half the Length and Breadth of that in *St. James's Park*, with a Row of Trees on each Side, parallel with the Road. Among several Pieces of antiquity in the two Courts before the House, there's a noble Column of Porphyry, brought from *Egypt*, with a Marble Statue of *Janus* at the Top, which is above 30 Feet high; and near it another Marble Statue upon one Knee, holding up a Sun-dial. The Gardens extend on the South Side of the House, beyond the River, and have a View to the great Down, call'd *Salisbury Plain*, leading to *Shaftsbury*. There were 22 Copper-plates publish'd some time ago of these Gardens, which were then reckon'd the finest in *Europe*. The present Earl has thrown down the old Walls, and substituted Haw-haws in their Place, which open a boundless View to the Country all round. He has also built a most magnificent Bridge over the River in his Gardens, which is reckon'd the principal Ornament of this majestick Seat without Doors. There's an easy Ascent from the Garden to

the Top of a Hill in his Park, where is an Equestrian Statue of the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, exactly like that in the Capitol of *Rome*. We have omitted one Curiosity within, which is worth seeing, viz. A Collection of Head-pieces, Coats of Mail, and other Armour for both Horse and Man, particularly those of King *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and a rich Suit of Armour of an Earl of *Pembroke* nick-nam'd *Black Jack*, which he wore when he belieg'd and took *Bologne* in *France*, where he commanded in Chief under the King. Here are 12 other Suits of Armour of extraordinary Work, but the rest, about 100, are only for common Horse-men. The late Noble Lord enrich'd his Seat with a well-chosen Library, and a Collection of Medals, Antiques, and other Curiosities, which shew'd the Justness and Delicacy of his Taste, he being one of the greatest Virtuofos and Antiquaries of the Age.

4. *Downton*, alias *Dunketon*, or *Duncheton*, is the Capital of its Hundred, pleasantly situated on the River *Avon*: 'Tis an antient Borough by Prescription, and govern'd by a Mayor, chose Yearly at the Court Leet of Sir *James Ash* the Lord of the Manor, under the Bishop of *Winchester*. This Town is noted for the Birth of Sir *Walter Raleigh's* elder Brother, the Dean of *Wells*, who *Chillingworth* said was the best Disputant he ever met with. His Papers, call'd *Reliquiæ Raleighianæ*, were methodiz'd and publish'd by Dr. *Patrick* Bishop of *Ely*.

5. *Hindon*, another small old Borough toward the Borders of *Dorsetshire*, a little to the South-East of *Mare*. Its Market is chiefly for Cattle, and its Manufacture a Sort of fine Twist, which employs even the Children of the Poor. 'Tis governed by a Bailiff and Burgeses, is a Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to all the South Part of *Somersetshire*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Gloucester* and *Rocheſter*.

6. *Heytesbury* or *Hughesbury*, on the West Side of the County, near *Warminster*. 'Tis call'd *Heytesbury* or *Heghtredsbury* in the Records; Upper and Lower *Harebury* in the *Index Villarum*; and *Hatchbury* by Mistake in some Maps. It stands on the River *Willy*, was some time the Seat of the Empress *Maud*, and gives Name to its Hundred, of which it was once the chief Town. It belonged in King *Edward III.*'s Time to the Lord *Bartholomew Burgwarish*, and was divided into two Manors, viz. East-Court and West-Court. They went afterwards to *Thomas Lord Hungerford*, whose Successor *Walker* erected a Chantry in its Church, and built a Hospital for 12 poor Men and a Woman, which was made a Body Corporate, &c. From this Family it went, by Marriage, into that of Lord *Hastings*; from thence to Mr. *Aple*. 'Tis an antient Borough by Prescription, and has a Collegiate Church, with four Prebendaries, and a Free-school, and 'tis govern'd by a Bailiff and Burgeses.

7. *Westbury* is a small Borough, and Mayor Town, so call'd from its Westerly Situation in an open Country adjoining to *Salisbury Plain*. 'Tis the Capital of its Hundred of the same Name, and is one of the most famous Towns in these Parts. 'Tis suppos'd to have risen out of the old *Roman* Town about half a Mile off to the North, where Quantities of *Roman* Coins have been found. A River runs a little Way from it, which *Hollinshed* calls *Were*; and therefore some Antiquaries have settled *Antoninus's* *Verlucio* here. In *Edward II.*'s Time the Lordship was in the Family of the *Mauduits*, great Men of this County, from whom it pass'd to *Richard St. Maur*, and afterwards to *Charles Lord Montjoy*, who accompanied King *Henry VIII.* in his Wars in *France*; and last of all, to the Earl of *Abingdon*. 'Twas first incorporated by *Henry IV.* then by *Henry VI.* by the Name of *Mayor and Capital Burgeses*. The Government is in the Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen, and it had once as large Privileges as *Bristol*. Its chief Manufacture is coarse Broad Cloth. It has a good Church, a Peculiar to that at *Sarum*.

8. *Calne*, which gives Name to its Hundred, stands on a little River, and is a small, but populous, well-built Town, with divers Privileges, new, as well as old. 'Tis supposed to have risen out of the Ruins of the old *Roman* Colony, on the other Side of the River, near *Studley*, where *Roman* Coins are often found. 'Twas once a Palace of the *West-Saxon* Kings, and, because it has a Street call'd *Castle-street*, and a Field near it call'd *Castle-field*, 'tis conjectured that there was also a Castle. 'Twas made a Borough by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, consisting of two Stewards annually chosen, and Burgeses without Limitation. Their chief Manufacture is Cloth. Here is a very neat Church. A great Synod or Convocation was held here *Anno* 977. about the Celibacy of the Clergy, at which the King, Nobility, and Bishops, were present, for compromising the Contests between the Regular and Secular Priests about the Celibacy of the Clergy, and the Monks holding Benefices, which the Priests looked upon as an Encroachment on their Rights. In that Debate, while a *Scottish* Bishop was pleading very powerfully for the Priests, the Beams, and the whole Timber Frame, of the Assembly-room broke on a sudden, and fell to the Ground: by which

A remarkable
Disaster at a
Synod.

most of the Secular Priests were killed and buried under the Ruins, and many of the others were wounded, and some killed; but the Seat of *Dunstan* the chief Advocate for the Monks, as well as President of the Synod, remaining firm, his miraculous Preservation was interpreted as a Declaration of Heaven in their Favour, and thereupon the Secular Priests in *Dunstan's* Province were every-where turn'd out, and Monks put in their room: But some of our Historians think this was a Judgment on the Nobility, for having not long before betrayed and murdered the young King *Edward*, who, indeed, got the Name of a Saint by his Death, but King *Ethelred* got his Throne. The Manor, Prebend, and Parsonage of *Calne*, are held by Leases for several Lives, from the Dean and Chapter, and Treasurer of *Sarum*. Here is a Charity-school for 40 Boys, who were taught and clothed, at its Foundation, at the Expence of a private Person; and, anciently, here was a Hospital of Black Canons. A great Parcel of *Roman* Coins was dug up here formerly. There was such a great Rain here in *November 1725* and the Waters rose so very high on a sudden, that they overflow'd the Town, and not only damaged a great Quantity of Goods, but drowned two Men in the Street, in sight of their Neighbours, who durst not stir to their Relief; and carried off a Cask of Oyl of 100 Gallons, which could not be found for several Days.

A lofty Flood.

Devizes.
89 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Thursd.
Fairs 7. viz.
Holy Thursday,
Trinity-Thursd.
Febr. 2.
June 24.
Aug. 29.
Sept. 21.
Octob. 9. which
lasts 6 Days, and
is call'd the
Devizes Green.

King Stephen's
rough Treatment
of his old Friend,
rich Roger, Bp.
of Salisbury.

9. *Devizes*, or the *Vies*, called *Diviso* by *Florence of Worcester*, as 'tis thought, from its being antiently divided betwixt the King and the Bishop of *Salisbury*. Some think it was once inhabited by the *Romans*, because on *Roundway-Hill*, which overlooks the Town, there's a Square Camp, with a single Trench; and because *Roman* Coins, and several Pots without Coin, have been dug up in the Neighbourhood; and one very large Urn full of those Coins, besides a Number of little Brass Statues of the Heathen Deities, covered with a *Roman* Brick, was dug up by a Gardener no longer ago than in the Year 1714. They were carried about the Kingdom for a Shew, and are supposed to have been buried there about the Year 234, when the *Romans* were called Home to defend their Empire. Here was once a noble Castle, which, *Hollinshed* says, was one of the strongest in *England*; which, according to our Historians, was improved, if not erected, by rich *Roger* Bishop of *Sarum*, at a vast Expence, that it might excel all the Castles in the Kingdom. That Bishop is said to have been formerly a Mass-Priest only, but now the second Man in the Kingdom. He was a main Instrument of King *Stephen's* Advancement to the Throne, and the Monarch was not ungrateful to him; but, offending him afterwards, the King resolved to seize him, and his Nephews, of whom one was Bishop of *Ely*, who made his Escape to the Castle of the *Devizes*, and held it out against the King, who came in Person to reduce it for the sake of Plunder, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Uncle, having hoarded up an immense Treasure there. The Bishop of *Ely* refusing to surrender upon the King's Summons, he caused a Gallows to be set up, and threatened to hang *Roger*, the Bishop's Son, whom he had in his Custody, if the Place was not yielded to him immediately. Accordingly the Halter was put about the young Man's Neck, and the Bishop of *Salisbury*, whom the King had also his Prisoner, earnestly desired his Nephew of *Ely* to comply, protesting he would not eat nor drink till the Castle was delivered. The Execution of the Lad was, upon this, respited; but *Ely* suffered his Uncle to fast three Days, which threw him into a Quartan Ague, whereof he died. The Castle having surrendered, 40,000 Marks of Silver were found in it, besides Gold, Plate, and Jewels. The Government of this Castle was thought so honourable, that it was accepted by some of the prime Nobility. In the late Civil Wars, it was besieged several times, and, being taken by the Parliamentary Forces, all its Fortifications were demolished. The Place consists chiefly of two long Streets running parallel, which, with other small Streets, take up a large Extent of Ground, and are well filled with Inhabitants. It has two Parish Churches, besides a Chapel on the Green. By Charter of King *Charles I.* the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 11 Masters, and 36 Common-council, who are distinguished by the Name of Chief Burgesses, Counsellors, and Chief Burgesses, of the Common-council, and elect the Mayor, and Five Burgesses, chose by the Mayor and Common-council, whose Number is not limited. Its chief Trade, besides Making, is the Woollen Manufacture, especially Druggets. Here is a Charity-school for 70 Boys, and 16 Girls. Fifty of the Boys are clothed, and the rest are equally instructed, as are the Girls for Services. Several poor Boys and Girls are taught also at private Schools in the Town, at the Expence of private Persons. Its Market is much frequented for Corn, Wooll, Horses, and all sorts of Cattle, but the Town is not well supply'd with Water, tho' there's an excellent Spring at the Foot of *Roundway-Hill*, which, perhaps, in time, may be render'd of Service to it. The Buildings are old, and for most part Timber, but, being built on a good Model, look tolerably well.

10. *Chippenham*, commonly call'd *Chipnam*, on the River *Avon*, is a large, populous, well-built Town, and the only Market in the Hundred to which it gives Name. 'Twas one of the chief Towns in the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, whose Kings, particularly *Alfred*, had a Country-house here. After the Conquest, we don't hear of it till we find it among the Manors of the *Hungerford's*. Whether they forfeited it, by siding with *Henry VI.* in the Wars betwixt the *York* and *Lancaster* Houses, is not certain, tho' probable: But we find, that this, with other of their Manors, was given by *Richard III.* to *John Duke of Norfolk*. Yet 'tis certain, it was the *Hungerford's* again, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* This Town has a good Bridge, of Sixteen Arches, over the River; and is suppos'd to have had a Market from its first Foundation, according to the Import of the *Saxon* Name, *Cyppan*, which signifies Traffick by cheapening; and from hence came the Word *Cypnam*, now *Chapman*. 'Twas an antient Borough by Prescription, but the Popish Queen *Mary* granted it a Charter, constituting it a Corporation, with a Bailiff, and Twelve Burgesses. The chief Manufacture here is Cloth, but its main Support are, its Market, and its Thoroughfare, between *London* and *Bristol*, the Carriers and Horsemen taking this Road always; whereas the Stage-coaches go from *Sandy-Lane* to *Lacock*, *Cosham*, &c. and so to *Bath* and *Bristol*. It has sent Members to Parliament as long as any Borough, and has had as few Intermissions. The Church is a magnificent Building, having, on the Walls and Windows, the Coats of Arms of the *Hungerford's*, who, if they did not erect it, as some think they did, are suppos'd to have beautify'd it, when, by Licence of *Henry VI.* they built the Chapel, at this Day call'd *Hungerford's* Chapel. A Charity-school was open'd here in 1713. for Twenty-four Boys. In the Neighbourhood is *Westmead*, noted for frequent Horse-races. *Chippenham* Forest was antiently a famous Place, and the Wardenship of it given to Lords of the first Rank.

Chippenham.
6 M. fr. Calne,
9 fr. Malmesbury.
94 M. fr. Lon.
Market on Sat
Fairs 4,
May 6.
June 11.
Octob. 16.
Nov. 30.

11. *Malmesbury* is said to have been built by *Mulmutius*, a *British* Prince, and by him call'd *Caer Bladdon*, and stands on a Hill, with no less than Six Bridges over the River *Avon*, at the Bottom; by which, and another Brook that runs into it, 'tis almost encompass'd. It formerly had Walls, and a large strong Castle, that was raz'd, afterwards, to enlarge the Abbey, which was the greatest in *Wiltshire*, and its Abbot sat in Parliament.

Malmesbury.
90 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 6,
Mar. 17. and 31.
Ap. 17. May 25.
July 25.
Octob. 17.

Its Castle belong'd to the Bishops of the *West Saxons*, and was call'd *Ingleborn*, for a long time, till it had the Name of *Maildolphsbury* (now contracted into *Malmesbury*) from *Maildolphus*, an *Irish* Scot, a great Scholar, who liv'd as a Hermit, in a Wood, under the Hill; and afterwards, setting up a School, devoted himself, with his Scholars, to a monastick Life, and built a little Monastery here, about the Year 640. One of his Scholars, nam'd *Aldhelm*, deserves particular Mention, not only for turning the little Monastery into a stately Abbey, of which he was the first Abbot, and for his being afterwards canoniz'd, but for his being the first *Saxon* that ever wrote in *Latin*, and the first that taught his Countrymen to make *Latin* Verses, according to the Resolution he had made, in this Distich:

*Primus ego in Patriam mecum, modo vita superstit,
Anio rediens deducam vertice Musas.*

i. e. I to my Country first, if Fates permit,
Will bring the Muses from their native Seat.

The *Saxon* King *Athelstan* made this *Aldhelm* his tutelar Saint, and, for his Sake, granted the Town large Immunities, enrich'd the Monastery by his Bounty, and was bury'd under the High Altar of the Church, where the Inhabitants shew his Monument at this Day. *Aldhelm's* Memory is also kept up, by the Name of a Meadow near this Town, call'd *Aldhelm's Mead*; and just before the Reformation they had several other Memorials of him, viz. his Psalter, the Robe wherein he said Mass, and a great Bell in the Abbey-steeple, call'd *Aldhelm's Bell*.

The late Duke of *Wharton* was Proprietor of a great Part of this Lordship, by Inheritance from his noble Father the Marquis; to whom, and the Earl of *Abingdon*, the whole is said to have pass'd by Marriage from the *St. John's* Family, of *Lediard Tregoze*, in this County.

It is a neat Town, which gives Name to its Hundred, and carries on a considerable Trade in the Woollen Manufacture. 'Twas first incorporated by *Edward* King of the *West Saxons*, about *Anno 916.* and again *Anno 939.* by his Son King *Athelstan*. 'Twas confirm'd by several Kings and Queens: And by Charter of King *William III.* it consists of an Alderman, who is chose annually, Twelve Capital Burgesses, and Four Assistants, Landholders, and Commoners. Vast Piles of Buildings were pull'd down at the Dissolution, but the Abbey-Church was spar'd, whereof a great Part still remains, and is us'd as the Parish-Church, tho' the Choir is left in common for Grass to grow in it. 'Tis famous for the Birth of the Historian, *William of Malmesbury*,

The first *Saxon*
that was a *Latin*
Poet.

K. Hen. VIII.'s
Entertainment by
a Country Clothier.

Malmsbury, whose paternal Name was *Somerfet*; of that great Scholar, Philosopher, and Mathematician, *Thomas Hobbes*; and of *Thomas Stump*, one of the greatest Clothiers in *England*, who, for a good Sum of Money, sav'd the Church from being demolish'd, with its Abbey, as above-mention'd, and gave it to the Town. He was so rich, and is said to have employ'd so many People in his Trade, that what he had provided for their Dinner, sufficed to entertain King *Henry VIII.* and his hungry Retinue of Courtiers and Servants, who came to dine with him, from hunting in *Bredon Forest*. In the same Reign we find that one *William Stump* bought the Scite of the Abbey, with all the Demesnes thereto belonging, for 1500*l.* Whether he, too, was a Clothier, or the Son of a Clothier, 'tis certain that one *Sir James Stump* was High Sheriff of this County in the Reigns of *Edward VI.* and *Queen Elizabeth*. Mr. *Jenner*, a Goldsmith of *London*, built and endow'd an Alm-house here, for Four Men, and Four Women.

Cricklade.
10 M. fr. Malmsb.
31 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 4,
the 3d Wednesd. in
Apr. and July,
St. Matthew's
Day, and the 3d
Tuesd. in Aug.

12. *Cricklade*, or *Crekclade*, an antient Borough by Prescription, whose Name is a Corruption of the *British* Word *Kerigg gwlad*, i.e. a stony Country, is a Town which was antiently of very great Note, and contains near 1400 Houses, at the Influx of the Rivulets *Churn* and *Rey* into the *Thames*. The Lordship of this Town, with the Hundred, was in the Family of the Earls of *Cambridge* and *Dukes of York*, till it pass'd into the Family of *Hungerford*, of which *Sir Thomas*, by a Licence from King *Henry VI.* appropriated the Advowson of *St. Samson's*, its Parish-Church, as also the Reversion of its Manor call'd *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral of *Sarum*, to keep its tall Spire in Repair, and to pray for the good Estate of the King and Queen during their Lives, and for their Souls after their Decease. One great Advantage to this Town, which is govern'd by a Bailiff, is its Free-school, built by *Robert Jenner*, Esq; and handsomely endow'd with 40*l.* a Year.

Great Bedwin.
57 fr. London.
Market on Tuesd.
day.
Fairs 2,
April 23.
July 15.

13. *Great Bedwin*, an antient Borough by Prescription, in the South-east Part of the County, towards *Berkshire*, which Dr. *Stukely* takes to be the *Leucomagus* of *Ravennas*. In the *Saxons* Time 'twas a City, and the Metropolis of the Jurisdiction of *Cissa*, Viceroy of *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*, under the King of the *West Saxons*; which Viceroy built a Castle in the South Part of the City, and call'd it *Cisse*, the Ditches whereof are still visible. It was formerly the Lordship of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, came afterwards to *Hugh Earl of Stafford*, and, from his Family, to *Henry Duke of Buckingham*, by whose Death and Attainder it was forfeited to King *Richard III.* who made a Present of it to *John Howard*, whom he created Duke of *Norfolk*. This Place gave Birth to the famous Dr. *Thomas Willis*, of *Oxford*, who was the Ornament of the Faculty of Physick in *England*. The Church, which is a spacious Fabrick, is built of Flints, with a Cement almost as hard as the Stones; 'tis in Form of a Cross, with a high Tower on it in the Centre, and a Ring of Six good Bells. Among the antient Monuments in it, there is one of *Sir John Seymour*, Father to the Protector, with an Inscription scarce legible, shewing the Names of all his Children, with their Inter-marriages and Deaths. This Place is govern'd by a Portreve, chose by a Jury at a Court Leet, held yearly by the Steward of the Lord *Bruce*, who is Lord of the Borough; and the Portreve chuses a Bailiff, and other Officers.

Ludgershall.
57 M. fr. Lon.

14. *Ludgershall*, or *Lurgeshall*, an antient Borough by Prescription, tho' a small Hamlet-Town, near the Forest of *Chute*, in the East Part of the County, next to *Hampshire*, in a delightful Country, which was the Residence of several Kings. 'Tis of Note, also, for having had formerly a Castle belonging to *Jeffery Fitzpiers*, or *Petre*, that rich Lord Chief Justice, who, for a considerable Sum of Money, was by King *John* created Earl of *Essex*. In the Reign of *Edward III.* this Manor was vested in *John Lord Molins*. *George Duke of Clarence* had a Grant of it in special Tail from *Edward IV.* but since that we meet with no mention of it. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff, annually chose at the Court Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who was the late General *Wibb*. On the neighbouring Downs here us'd to be Horse-races.

Wotton-Bassett.
3 M. fr. Malmsb.
78 fr. Lond.
Market on Thursd.
Fairs 2,
Apr. 27.
Nov. 2.
Dec. 8.

15. *Wotton-Bassett* is a Borough, both by Charter, and by Prescription, with thatch'd Houses, for the most part, betwixt the Hundreds of *Malmsbury* and *Ramsbury*; which had the Name of *Bassett* from the Family to whom it most antiently belong'd, viz. the *Bassets* of *Wycomb*, descended from the honourable Family of the *Bassets* of *Drayton*; but by Marriage it went into the noble Family of the *Dukes of Norfolk*, and afterwards into that of the *Spencers* in *Edward I.* and *Edward II.*'s Reigns; but, being forfeited by their Attainder to the Crown, King *Edward III.* gave it to his Son the Duke of *York*: And, in the last Century but one, a Duke of *York*, that was his Descendant, had a Seat, and made a very large Park here: It has belong'd since to the Earl of *Rochester*. It has a Charity-school, to which 10*l.* per Annum is left, for teaching all the poor Children of the Parish, for ever. Here are a Mayor, Two Alder-

men, Twelve Capital Burgesses, and about an Hundred Burgageholders. 'Tis so poor a Place, that 'tis no Rarity to see the meanest Mechanick at the Head of the Body Corporate; yet some Cloth is made here.

16. *Marlborough*, or *Merleberg*, has its Name from the chalky Soil it stands in, which was call'd *Marle*, before the Word *Chalk* was taken from the *Latin Calx*. 'Twas the Roman Station which *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerary*, calls *Canutium*. From the coming in of the *Saxons*, to the *Norman Conquest*, its Name hardly occurs in our Annals; nor do we find any thing remarkable, of the Town or Castle, till King *Richard I.* was taken, in his Return from the *Holy Land*, and sent Prisoner to the Emperor *Henry VI.* at which Time the King's Brother, *John*, thinking he wou'd never come back again, seiz'd this, with other Castles; which, however, upon King *Richard's* Return, was reduc'd to his Obedience, after a short Siege; and he put in Governors. In the Year 1267. in the 52d of *Henry III.* a Parliament was held in it, which made those Laws that still retain the Name of the *Marlborough Statutes*; but 'tis now so ruined by Time, that there are only some small Remains of the Walls and Ditch. The Town gave Title of Earl, in the Reign of *Charles I.* to *James Ley*, who, having studied the Law at *Lincoln's-Inn*, had been advanced to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in *Ireland* first, and then of *England*; and, upon the Extinction of the Honour in that Family, by Failure of Issue, it lay dormant for several Years, till 1689. that King *William* reviv'd it, in the Person of *John Lord Churchill*, (who had been created Baron of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, by King *Charles II.* and of *Sandridge* in *Hertfordshire*, by King *James II.*) that ever-successful General, who was afterwards created Duke of *Marlborough* by Queen *Anne*, whose Reign he made so glorious, by Ten Years of uninterrupted Conquests, and whom the Emperor, for saving all *Germany* by his surprising March to the *Danube*, and his unparallel'd Victory at *Hochstet*, created a Prince of the Empire, by the Title of Prince of *Mindleheim*.

Marlborough.
75 M. fr. Lond.
Market 2,
Wed. and Sat.
Fairs 5,
June 29.
July 20.
Aug. 15.
Sept. 21.
Nov. 17.

This Town, which is an antient Borough by Prescription, with the Name of Burgesses only, has had several Charters from King *John*, and other Monarchs; and is now govern'd by a Mayor, Two Justices, Twelve Aldermen, Twenty-four Burgesses, a Town-Clerk, Two Bailiffs, Two Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior Officers. 'Tis pretty well built, but consists chiefly of one broad strait Street, with Piazzas all along one Side of it, Two Parish-Churches, and several commodious Inns; it being the grand Thoroughfare from *London* to *Bath* and *Bristol*. To the South are some Relicks of a Priory, particularly the Gatehouse. The Lord *Hertford's* Seat here was the Scite of the *Roman Castrum*; for there they have discover'd the Foundations and *Roman* Coins; and towards the River, without the Garden Walls, one Angle of it manifestly remains, and the Rampart and Ditch, intire. The Road going over the Bridge cuts it off from the present Castle. The Ditch is still, in some Parts, Twenty Foot wide. The Mount at the West End of the Town, which was the Keep, or Main Guard of the Castle, is converted into a pretty spiral Walk, on the Top of which is an Octagon Summer-house, that gives a pleasant View of the Town and Country. The chief Tradesmen of this Place, which has often suffer'd by Fire, are Shopkeepers, there being few Manufacturers. The Lord *Bruce* is, or lately was, Lord of the Manor. Just by this Town rises the River *Kenet*, made navigable, some Years ago, by Act of Parliament, to *Reading*, near which it runs into the *Thames*, and is famous for Trouts and Crayfish. So much for the Places that send Members to Parliament.

The most remarkable of the other are,

1. *Trowbridge*, an antient Town in the West Part of the County, which *Leland* names *Thorowbridge*; and therefore might very naturally come to be call'd *Throubridge* and *Trowbridge*. There is a good Stone one at the West End of the Town, over the River *Were*. The Earls of *Salisbury* were formerly Lords of this Town, and afterwards the Dukes of *Lancaster*; but now it belongs to the most noble House of *Seymour*, and gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Somerfet*. On the South Side of the Town was antiently a Castle, of which Mr. *Camden* says, the Ruins were to be seen in his Time; but it is now clean down, tho' some Peaces of its Towers were to be seen long since *Camden*. The chief Manufacture is Broad Cloth, and, for most part, of the fine Sort, mix'd with *Spanish* Wooll; and some Clothiers here have formerly got great Estates; but the present War with *Spain*, and the Apprehension that has been entertain'd for Years together, of another with a more powerful Kingdom, have been a great Prejudice to this Trade; which, however, is now reviving.

Trowbridge.
99 M. fr. Lond.
Market Sat.
Fair July 25.

2. *Bradford*, with a Bridge over that call'd the *Lower Avon*, which rises in North *Wiltshire*, crosses the *Fossway*, and runs by *Malmsbury*, *Chippenham*, and this Town, (where it is increas'd by the *Were* from *Trowbridge*) into *Somerfetshire*. It was antiently call'd *Bradensford*, from its broad Ford, gives Name to its Hundred, and is built all of Stone.

Bradford.
7 M. fr. Chip-
penham,
98 fr. Lond.
Market on Mon.
Fairs 2,
Trinity Monday,
Nov. 29.

Stone. A bloody Battle was fought here, between *Kenelwachus* King of the *West Saxons*, and his Kinsman *Cuthred*. *Aldhelm* built a Monastery here, which was destroy'd by the *Danes*; and, in the Tenth Century, a Synod was held here, in which *St. Dunstan* is said to have been elected Bishop of *Worcester*. This Place is noted, as well as *Trowbridge*, *Melksham*, and other adjacent Towns, for the finest Broad Cloths, of which so many were made here about Thirty or Forty Years ago, when the Trade was in its most flourishing State, that it was no extraordinary Thing to have Clothiers hereabouts worth from 10,000 to 40,000 *l.* a Man; and many of the Gentry of these Parts have been originally rais'd from this truly noble Manufacture. The most considerable Clothier of his Time was *Mr. Anthony Methuen*, of the same Family with the Right Honourable *Sir Paul Methuen*, Knight of the *Bath*, some Years ago Secretary of State, whose Father was *John Methuen*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and frequently employ'd in Embassies to *Portugal*, as the Son has been not only to that, but other Courts. Here is a Charity-school, for Sixty-five Boys. The Lordship of this Town was antiently in the Family of the *Hungerfords*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and afterwards came to *John Duke of Norfolk*, who had a Grant of it in special Tail from King *Richard III.*

The rich Clothier
Mr. Methuen.

Holt Water.

Between this Place and *Bath* lies *Holt*, that Village so famous by its Mineral Waters, resorted to for the Cure of the Scurvy and scrophulous Distempers. This medicinal Spring was first discover'd in 1718.

Cosham.
3 M. fr. Chippen-
ham,
9 fr. Bath.
Market on Frid.

3. *Cosham* stands in a dry, stony Soil, and therefore not very fertile, but is a most pleasant Village; and, if we may credit the Countenances of their Living, and the Monuments of their Dead in the Church-yard, it is the Seat of Health, and long Life. 'Tis common to see the Inscriptions of 80, 90, and some of 100 Years, and upwards, on their Grave-stones; and, not many Years ago, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, who stopp'd at the *Red Lyon* here, going to the *Bath*, to which it is the common Baiting-place, being accosted by some aged Beggars, of both Sexes, and inquiring their Age; one of the Men said, he was above an Hundred; and that another old Fellow, that stood by him, was nigh *Zix scour* (in that Country Brogue); at which the Doctor expressing his Surprise, the Mendicant added, that, the *Christmas* before, Ten of 'em danced a Morrice-dance, at a neighbouring Gentleman's House, who, among them all, made above a Thousand Years. The *Saxon King Ethelred* had a Palace, and kept his Court here; and it was the Residence of some of the Earls of *Cornwall*, one of whom, *Earl Edmund*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* obtained a Charter for its weekly Market, and the Inhabitants still enjoy several Privileges granted them by *Richard*, his Predecessor. Since the Restoration, the Lady *Margaret Hungerford* built an Alms-house and a Free-school here. The Woollen Manufacture is the chief Employment and Support of this Place, here being not only some considerable Clothiers, but a Wooll-stapler of the same Surname, and, very likely, of the same Family, with *Mr. Stump* the Clothier, at whose Table the King of *England*, and all his Retinue, din'd, as we mention'd, in *Malmsbury*, which is but Nine Miles Distance. The Church here is a handsome Edifice, with a Spire Steeple, and a musical Ring of Bells. The Fields hereabouts, instead of Hedges, are inclos'd with Walls of Stones pil'd upon one another, without any Morter. This Parish, which is very large, is sprinkled up and down with many pretty Seats: On the South-east Side of it is the old House, by the Rivulet, where *Sir Richard Blackmore*, famous both as a Physician and Poet, was born. The Road here leads to *Kingsdown*, where is a charming Prospect, but a steep Descent; and about a Mile from the Foot of the Hill, we enter *Somersetshire*, over the Bridge at *Bathford*.

Highworth.
5 M. fr. Cricklade,
13 fr. Sarum,
69 fr. Lond.
Market on Wed.
Fairs 2,
Aug. 1.
Sept. 29.

4. *Highworth*, in the most North Part of the Shire, gives Name to its Hundred, and is so called from its Situation on a Hill. It has a good Market for Cattle, and other Provisions. It was once styl'd a Borough, and gave Title of Baron to *Sir Oliver St. John*, of *Lediard-Tregoze*, Four Miles from hence, (a Branch of the Family of the *St. Johns* of *Bletso*) who had been Lord Deputy of *Ireland* in the Reign of King *James I.* The Parsonage here, which is a very good one, was given in *Edward III.*'s Time to an *Italian* Cardinal, by the Name of *Agrifolio*.

Anburn.
51 M. fr. Lond. 6
fr. Marlborough.
Market Tues.

5. *Anburn*, is a little Place, of Note only for giving Name to the neighbouring Forest and Chase, and for the Multitude of Rabbits it sends to *London*; yet it is the chief Town of the Hundred of *Ramsbury*.

Lavington.
4 M. fr. Devizes,
8 fr. Westbury,
27 fr. Lond.
Markets Mon.
and Wed. the last
a great Corn-
Market.

6. *Lavington* (call'd, in our old Histories, *Stepul-Lavington*) now goes by the Names of *Cheping* or *Market Lavington*, on account of its Corn-Market; and *East Lavington*, to distinguish it from *West Lavington*, or *Bishops Lavington*, where the Earl of *Abingdon*, who is Lord of the Manor, has a delightful Seat, with a fine Park, Gardens, Grotto, &c. It appears to have been a Market almost 300 Years. Here are Alms-houses, and a Free-school, founded and liberally endowed by the *Dantseys* and *Danverses*, who

were Lords of this Manor (as well as of *West Lavington*) for several Generations, tho' it appears to have been the Estate of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* and afterwards of the *Beauchamps* Lords of *St. Amand*. There are Thirty-six Children instructed in the Charity-school here, who have Books given them; and the Girls are taught Knitting, and Needle-work.

7. *Bishops-Cannings*, near *West Lavington*, is a Village, cross'd by the *Wansdyke*, in the Road from *Bath* to *Marlborough*. 'Tis of particular Note for the Ingenuity of *Mr. George Ferreby*, its Minister, in pleasing Queen *Anne*, Wife to King *James I.* in the Year 1613. Being well skilled in Musick, he compos'd a Song, in Four Parts, while that Queen stay'd at the *Bath*; and taught several young Men of his Parish to sing their Parts, as also, to play a Lesson or Two upon Wind Instruments, on Purpose to give her Majesty a sylvan Entertainment, as she return'd this Way from the *Bath*. Accordingly, on the 11th of *June*, the Queen and her Train, passing over the Downs by *Wansdyke*, were met by *Mr. Ferreby*, dress'd like an old Bard, and attended by his Scholars, in the Habit of Shepherds: The Queen making a Stand, with her Retinue, at their Approach, the Master and his Scholars struck up a Tune on their Wind Instruments, play'd several Lessons, and then sung their Song in Four Parts, which began thus:

Bishop Cannings.

A Shepherd
singing
Dance and Ma-
sic, by a Roun-
d Paff, and his
Paraphraser, in
the Habit of
Shepherds.

Shine, O thou sacred Shepherds Star,
On filly Shepherd Swains, &c.

All which being executed to the Queen's great Liking, the Bard concluded with an Epilogue, to the great Delight, also, of her Majesty, and her Court. It must be own'd, that the Scene where this was acted is wonderfully adapted to such a Performance, considering that the Shepherds, and their Flocks of Sheep, are perpetually wandering over these Downs. The Shepherds, indeed, are not of so delicate a Turn as those we read of in *Tasso*, or *Guarini*; but then their frequent Star-gazing gives them great Foresight of the Weather, so that they know, almost to a Certainty, whether it will be fair or foul.

In this Neighbourhood rises the River *Were*, (that falls into the *Avon*) which is here call'd *Brook*, and gives Name to a House from whence the two honourable Families of *Verney* and *Greville* take the Title of Baron.

Brook, which
gives Title to two
Families of the
Peerage.

8. *Maiden Bradley* is a Village in the Hundred of *Merc*, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, where was a Priory for Canons, founded by *Manfer Bisset*, Sewer to King *Stephen*, which was supposed to have been converted afterwards into an Hospital for Lepers. About the Time of the Reformation, this Lordship came to the knightly Family of *Ludlow*, of great Note and Antiquity in these Parts, of which was descend'd the famous Republican and Regicide *Edmund Ludlow*, (Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the Commonwealth of *England*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Anno 1651.) who was a Native of this Place. Upon his retiring to *Switzerland* at the Restoration, *Mr. Edward Seymour*, (afterwards knighted) well known in all the Parliaments from that Time to his Death, procured a Grant of *Maiden Bradley* for himself and his Heirs; and he began a noble Mansion-house here, which his Son, the late *Sir Edward*, finish'd, in a very handsome Manner. But, of all the Seats in this Part of *England*, none is to compare with the noble Lord *Weymouth's*, in this Neighbourhood, at

Maiden Bradley.
Fair on Nov. 30.

General Ludlow.

Sir Ed. Seymour.

Longleat, which, tho' situate in a dirty Corner of the Shire, and tho' it had been more than once damnified by Fire, before *Mr. Camden* wrote, (as it has been more than once since) he calls a well-contriv'd and splendid House. It was begun Anno 1567. by *Sir John Thynne*, who had a Fortune of 2000 *l.* a Year; but he did not live to perfect it, tho' it was Thirteen Years from the Foundation of it to his Death. The House and Gardens were very much improv'd by his Great-grandson *Sir James Thynne*, who magnificently entertain'd King *Charles II.* here in 1663. and, dying without Issue, was succeeded in his Estate by his Brother *Thomas Thynne*, that was betroth'd to the Heiress of the Earl of *Northumberland*, but was murder'd by Three foreign Assassins, (procur'd by his Rival Count *Coningsmark*) who shot him in his Coach at the End of *Suffolk-street*, near *Charing-cross*, in the Manner as represented on his fine Marble Monument in *Westminster Abbey*. This is the Gentleman who was commonly call'd *Tom of Ten thousand*, from his great Estate, which afterwards fell to *Sir Henry Frederick's* Son, *Sir Thomas Thynne*, the first Peer of this noble Family, so created, with the Title of Viscount *Weymouth*, by King *Charles II.* His Lordship made farther Improvements to this noble Seat, where he entertain'd *Dr. Kenn*, the depriv'd Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, till his Death, which was Twenty-four or Twenty-five Years after he lost his Bishoprick. And at this House, also, the famous Western Muse, *Mrs. Singer*, whom we mention'd at *From*, has often exercis'd her uncommon Talents of Poetry and Painting.

Longleat House
and Family.

The Monument
of Tom of Ten
thousand.

As this House is the biggest in the County, it is esteemed the most regular Building in the Kingdom. It has Two principal Floors, where is a noble Hall, in Height Two Stories. The Apartments are numerous, spacious, and sumptuous. In the Third Story is a large Gallery, and in the same Line a very curious Library, in all 220 Foot long, besides Four handsome Apartments in the Gallery. In the Library is a Collection of the best Authors and Editions, with a good Number of MSS. particularly those of Mr. *Burton*, Master of the Free-school at *Kingston upon Thames*, under whom the late Lord *Weymouth* had his Grammar Education. The Front of the House is 220 Foot long, adorned with Pilasters of the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian Orders, and their proper Pedestals: The Proportion of each Order, their Intercolumnation and gradual Diminution, are duly observed, and the Fabrick is crowned with a handsome Balustrade, and several Cupolas and Statues, erected by the late Lord, who was at a vast Expence in Decorations on his House and Gardens, where are curious Plantations, Fountains, and Canals, that are long, wide, and deep, and have Vistas surprisingly beautiful. In a word, this is, without question, as magnificent a Seat, taken all together, as any in *Great Britain*, the Royal Palaces hardly excepted.

Micro.
103 fr. Lond.
Market on Tues.
Fairs on May 4-
Sept. 29.

Sir Fra. Cotton.

The Deverils.

Warminster.
5 M. fr. Frome,
100 fr. Lond.
Market Satur.
Fairs 3, viz.
Apr. 11.
Aug. 10.
Oct. 28.

Its great Corn-
Market.

The Title it gives
of Peerage.

Clay Hill.

Salisbury Plains.

9. *Mere* lies in an Angle of this County bordering both upon *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*, and therefore supposed to have its Name from the *Saxon* *Mearc*, i.e. Boundary, or Land-mark. The Hundred of which it was once the principal Town, is denominated from it, and, in King *Henry III.*'s Time, it had a Castle. 'Tis known to the Clothiers of those Parts for being a Staple for Wool. It gave Birth to Sir *Francis Cotton*, who flourished in the Reigns of King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* In *Stourton Park*, not far from it, are the Remains of an old *Danish* Camp, at a Place call'd *Whitehole-Hill*. Betwixt this Place and *Longleat*, *Crockerton*, and *Warminster*, are Five or Six Villages, which all take their Names from the little River *Deveril*; as *Kingston Deveril*, *Monckton Deveril*, *Brixton Deveril*, *Hill Deveril*, and *Deveril Longbridge*; all which are in the Hundreds of *Haresbury* and *South Damerham*, were Part of the *Ludlows* Estate, and came, by Marriage, to the *Cokers*. At *Deveril Longbridge* is a Charity-School for Thirty Boys, Part of this Parish, and Part from *Keinton Manfield* in *Somersetshire*.

10. *Warminster*, thro' which the *Deveril* runs from the Villages just now mentioned, is a very antient Town, which Mr. *Camden* will needs have to be the *Verlucio* of *Antoninus*; and says, it has not yet lost its Appellation, it being called *Worminster*, a Compound of that old Name and the *Saxon* Word *Mintre*, which signifies a Monastery. If *Were* was a *British* Word, we should make no Scruple to place *Verlucio* at *Westbury*, it being seated on that River, which *Warminster* is not; neither have any Coins been discover'd here, or other Remains of the *Romans*. There are Two Camps upon the Downs, on the East Side of the Town, the one called *Battlebury*, which is thought to be *Danish*, from its double Works; and the other *Scratchbury*, which is a square Fortification, with only a single Trench. In old Time this Town had great Privileges; for it appears, from the Records, that it paid no Tribute. In *Camden*'s Time it was famous for a great Corn-Market. He adds, 'Tis scarce credible, what Quantities of Corn are every Week carried hither, and presently sold. This Market still flourishes, and the Malt Trade here is greater than in any Town of the West of *England*; *Bristol*, and many Places in *Somersetshire*, being supplied with it from hence, where are, also, Jobbers, that deal in Cheese, and carry it into *Hampshire*, and other Counties, from *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*. Here is also a considerable Trade in Wooll and Cloth. 'Tis a populous Place, with very good Inns, and is of much more Consequence than most of the Borough-Towns in this County, tho' it has not the Honour to be one itself: However, it has that of giving Title of Baron to the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*.

'Tis observable, that this Town, together with *Westbury*, *Trowbridge*, *Bradford*, and *Chippenham*, belong'd antiently to the Family of the *Hungerfords*; and in *Edward IV.*'s Time came by Marriage to the Lord *Hastings*; after whose Execution, in that of King *Richard III.* this vast Estate was given by that King to *Howard Duke of Norfolk*, the first Earl Marshal of that Family.

There's a very high Hill a little to the West of this Town, call'd *Clay-Hill*, which is seen for many Miles all round the Country. 'Tis steep on every Side, and has a Hillock upon the Top, which at a Distance looks like the Crown of a Man's Hat. 'Tis never resorted to, except upon *Palm-Sunday*; but then, if the Weather be fair, 'tis cover'd from the Bottom to the Top, by Numbers of young People from the adjacent Towns and Villages, whose chief Diversion is to see one another slip and tumble to the Bottom.

The Downs on the South, North, and East Sides of *Warminster*, call'd *The Plains*, (which extend even into *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and are generally called *Salisbury*

Plains, from the City, which they in a manner surround) merit a particular Description. These Plains continue from *Salisbury* to *Winchester*, 25 Miles; from thence to *Dorchester*, 22 Miles; and thence to *Weymouth*, Six; so that they lie near 50 Miles in Length and Breadth. 'Tis said, that in old Times they were much frequented by Robbers; but 'tis now as safe travelling there, as in any Part of *England*; and the Roads every Way, for near 20 Miles together, are almost all Carpet-ground, which feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private Farmers hereabouts have Two or Three such Flocks. They were formerly wholly taken up with Sheep, as being thought incapable of producing Grain; but now, by a Method of Husbandry lately practis'd, are not only made arable, but productive of plentiful Crops of Wheat, Rye, and Barley, by turning up the Land first with the Plough, and then folding their Sheep upon them, removing the Fold every Night to a fresh Place, till the whole Fallow has been folded on. This alone has made those Lands, which in themselves were poor, and in some Places not above Six Inches deep over the solid Chalk, able to bear as good Wheat as any of the richer Lands in the Vales, tho' not quite so much of it. Were it otherwise, the Product would hardly compensate the Ploughman's Labour; for many of those Lands lie upon Hills, so high, and so remote from the Farmers Houses, which are all in the Valleys, that it would be very difficult to carry up their Dung to manure them. The *Wiltshire* People are so fully convinc'd how vastly their Estates are improv'd by this means, that, if a Farmer has 1000 Sheep, and no Fallows to feed them on, his Neighbours will give him 10 s. a Night for every Thousand.

The first remarkable Place on the *Dorsetshire* Side of these Plains is, *Wardour* or *Warder Castle*, which gives Title to its Lord *Arundel*, a Descendant of *Thomas Arundel*, who was created a Count of the Empire by the Emperor *Rodolph II.* for his Valour against the *Turks* in *Hungary*, and Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* by King *James I.* to procure him that Respect which was deny'd to him on account of his foreign Title. This Family have all along been staunch Roman Catholics; and even the Ladies have distinguish'd themselves, not only by their Zeal, but by their Courage. In the late Civil War, the Lady *Arundel*, being attack'd in this Castle by 1300 Men of the Parliament Army, held it out bravely for a Week, with no more than 25 Men, and surrender'd it at last upon honourable Terms; which were so far from being kept, that she and her Children were imprison'd, and her House and Parks damag'd to the Value of 15,000 l. This Castle belong'd to the Family of *S. Martin*, in the Reign of *Edward III.*; to the *Lovels*, in that of *Henry IV.*; after which it came to the Crown, and pass'd by Grants to the Lords *Audley*, and *Willoughby* of *Brook*, and then to the *Arundel* Family. Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, who was Lord Treasurer in the Reign of *Charles I.* was born here; whose Father had a long Lease of this Castle from the *Arundels*.

2. *Clarendon Park* is on the East Side of *Salisbury*, which is every-where else open to the Plains. 'Tis a large, beautiful Park, the most commodious of any for keeping and breeding Deer. King *John* built a Palace in it; and in the Reign of *Henry II.* about the Year 1164. a Synod was held here, occasion'd by the Insolence and Tyranny of *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and hither came the King and the Peers, to witness the Bishops swearing to a Declaration, which King *Henry* had drawn, by way of Recognition of the Customs and Prerogatives of the Kings of *England*, which *Becket* had flagrantly invaded. He, and the other Bishops, having sworn to the Observance of the Articles of the said Declaration, they were from this Place called, the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, of which, as many are printed in the Tomes of the Councils as were approved by the then Pope, and no more. King *Edward II.* call'd another Great Council, or Parliament, at this Place, in the 10th of his Reign; but the Barons and Commons did not appear here, either from some Disgust they had taken at the King on account of his Minions *Gaveston* and the *Spencers*, as some Historians say, or by reason of a Plague and Famine, which were then raging, according to others. This Place gave Title of Earl to Sir *Edward Hyde* Lord Chancellor, Author of the History of the Civil Wars, written by the Command of King *Charles II.* to which Title that of *Rocheſter* is since united in his Family. In this Park were not only the Palace call'd the *King's Manor*, but another call'd the *Queen's Manor*, or Lodge, which is here still, as are some Remains of the Foundations of both. The Materials of King *John*'s Palace, which was many Years pulling down, were chiefly Flint. There are 20 Groves in the Park, each of them a Mile in Compass. Some think this Place should rather be call'd *Clorendon*, from a memorable *Roman* Camp, half a Mile from it, near the *Roman* Road from *Old Sarum* to *Winchester*, made or repaired by *Chlorus*, Father of *Constantine*. 'Tis a beautiful circular Fortification, upon a dry, chalky Hill.

Not far from *Clarendon* is *Farle*, the Birth-place of Sir *Stephen Fox*, (Father to the present Lord *Ilchester*) who founded

Wardour Castle.
2 M. fr. Shaftesbury.
84 fr. London.

Clarendon Park.

Constitutions of
Clarendon.

Fries.

founded an Hospital at it for Six old Men and as many old Women, with a Master, who is to teach a Free-school, and to officiate in the Church, which he also built anew from the Ground, (in the room of an old ruin'd Chapel) and had it made parochial by Act of Parliament.

Stone-henge.

3. *Stone-henge*, which is reckon'd one of the Wonders of the Island, about Six Miles North of *Salisbury*. The Learned have been at a great deal of Pains about this Piece of barbarous Antiquity. In 1658. was publish'd a Treatise, call'd *Stone-henge restor'd*, written by *Inigo Jones*, Esq; the famous Architect; which was answer'd by *Dr. Charlton*: And in 1665. Mr. *Webb*, Architect to King *Charles I.* who married Mr. *Jones's* Daughter, publish'd a Vindication of his Father-in-law. Mr. *Sammes*, in his *Britannia*, has a separate Discourse on *Stone-henge*; and Mr. *John Gibbons* wrote upon the same Subject; as did also Mr. *Camden*; and since him Mr. *Aubrey*, in a Work, intituled, *Monumenta Britannica*; but none so fully and clearly as *Dr. Stukely*, from whose learned Dissertation lately published, intituled, *Stone-henge a Temple restor'd to the British Druids*, we shall borrow the following Account and Description of it, referring to that elaborate Performance itself (which well deserves the Attention of the Learned and Curious) for the Doctor's Reasons for his Hypothesis, which we think he has made out with as much Certainty, as the Nature of the Subject will admit.

The *Wiltshire Downs*, or *Salisbury Plain*, as this Gentleman observes, is one of the most delightful Spots in *Britain*; and *Stone-henge*, by the extravagant Grandeur of the Work, has attracted the Admiration of all Ages. Mr. *Camden* himself says of it, that he was grieved, that the Founders of it could not be traced out: But *Dr. Stukely* has very happily made it more than probable, that it was a Temple of the *British Druids*, and (the Cathedral, as it may be called) the chief of all their Temples in this Island.

The Stones of which it was compos'd are not factitious; for that would have been a greater Wonder, than to bring them together to the Place where they are; but undoubtedly were brought Fifteen or Sixteen Miles off, prodigious as they are, from those called the *Grey Wethers*, near *Abury* on *Marlborough Downs*, all the greater Stones, except the Altar, being of that Sort; for that, being designed to resist Fire, is of a still harder Kind; 'tis a Composition of Crystals of red, green, and white Colours, cemented by Nature with opaque Granules, of flinty or stony Matter. The Stone at the upper End of the Cell, which is fallen down, and broken in half, the Doctor tells us, weighs above 40 Tons, and would require above 140 Oxen to draw it, and yet is not the heaviest Stone neither. Judge then what a stupendous Labour it was to bring together, so many Miles, such a Number as were used here; and this has induced many inconsiderate People to imagine, that the Founders had an Art of making Stone, which has been lost for so many Ages.

The present Name is *Saxon*, tho' the Work is beyond all Comparison older, signifying a hanging Rod or Pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging Parts, Architraves, or rather Imposts; and pendulous Rocks are still in *Yorkshire* called *Henges*. But the antient Name was most probably the *Ambres*; for which our learned Author, to whom we refer, gives very satisfactory Reasons; and hence the adjacent Town of *Ambresbury*, which I have taken notice of, derives its Name.

Stone-henge stands not upon the Summit of a Hill, but near it, however: At half a Mile Distance the Appearance is awful; but as you come up the Avenue, in the North-east of it, which Side is most perfect, the Greatness of its Contour fills the Eye in an astonishing manner. It is inclosed in a circular Ditch, which having passed, we ascend 35 Yards before we come at the Work. The Stones are chisell'd, and far from rude, tho' not cut to that Preciseness as the Ruins in *Old Rome*: And the Inside of them had more Pains taken with them than the Outside; for so, as our Author observes, the polite Architects of the Eastern World were wont to do; not like our *London Builders*, who carve every Moulding, and crowd every Ornament they borrow from Books, on the Outside of the publick Structures, that they may the more commodiously gather the Dust and Smoke.

When you enter the Building, whether on Foot or Horseback, and cast your Eyes around upon the yawning Ruins, you are struck into an ecstasick Reverie, which no one can describe, and they only can be sensible of, who feel it. Other Buildings fall by piece-meal, but here a single Stone is a Ruin. Yet is there as much undemolish'd as enables us sufficiently to recover its Form when in its most perfect State. When we advance farther, the dark Part of the ponderous Imposts over our Heads, the Chasms of Sky between the Jambs of the Cell, the odd Construction of the Whole, and the Greatness of every Part, surprize. If you look upon the perfect Part, you fancy intire Quarries mounted up into the Air; if upon the rude Havock below, you see, as it were, the Bowels of a Mountain turn'd inside out.

The whole Work, being of a circular Form, is about 108 Feet in Diameter, from out to out. The Intention of the Founders was this: The whole Circle was to consist of 30 Stones, each Stone to be * Four Cubits broad, each Interval Two Cubits; 30 times Four Cubits is twice 60; 30 times Two Cubits is 60; so that thrice 60 Cubits completes a Circle, whose Diameter is 60. A Stone being Four Cubits broad, and Two thick, is double the Interval, which is a Square of Two Cubits. Change the Places between the Stones and their Intervals, and it will make a good Ground-plot for a circular Portico of *Greek* or *Roman* Work. Tho' these Bodies of Stone, which are in the Nature of Imposts or Cornices, never had, or were intended to have, any Mouldings upon them, like *Greek* and *Roman* Works, they are wrought perfectly plain, and suitable to the Stones that support them; and the Chiseling of the upright Stones is only above Ground; for the Four or Five Feet in Length below Ground, is left in the original natural Form. The upright Stones are made very judiciously to diminish a little every Way; so that at-top they are but Three Cubits and a half broad, and so much nearer as to suffer their Imposts to meet a little over the Heads of the Uprights, both within-side and without; by which means the Uprights are less liable to fall or swerve.

It is to be fear'd some indiscreet People have been digging about the great Entrance, with ridiculous Hopes of finding Treasure, and so have loosen'd the chalky Foundation; for the upper Edge of the Impost overhangs no less than Two Feet Seven Inches, which is very considerable in a Height of Eighteen. The whole Breadth at the Foundation is but Two Feet and a half; and this noble Front is now chiefly kept up by the Masonry of the Mortaise, and Tenon of the Imposts.

The Contrivance of the Founders, in making Mortaises and Tenons between the upright Stones and the Imposts, is admirable; but so contrary to any Practice of the *Romans*, that it alone oversets their Claim to the Work. These Tenons and Mortaises of this outer Circle are round, and fit one another very aptly. They are 10 Inches and one half in Diameter, and resemble half an Egg, rather than an Hemisphere; and so effectually keep both Uprights and Imposts from Luxation, that they must have been thrown down with great Difficulty and Labour. The whole Height of Upright and Impost is 10 Cubits and an half; the Upright, Nine; the Impost over the grand Entrance is in its middle Length 11 Feet 10 Inches, and so is larger than the rest, and it is also a little broader, measuring on the Inside.

Of the outer Circle of *Stone-henge*, which in its Perfection consisted of 60 Stones, 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts, there are 17 Uprights left standing, 11 of which remain continuous by the grand Entrance, Five Imposts upon them. One Upright, at the Back of the Temple, leans upon a Stone of the inner Circle. There are Six more lying upon the Ground, whole or in Pieces, so that 24 out of 30 are still visible at the Place. There is but one Impost more in its proper Place, and but Two lying upon the Ground; so that 22 are carried off. Hence our Author infers, this Temple was not defac'd when Christianity prevailed; but that some rude Hands carried the Stones away for other Uses. So much for the larger Circle of Stones with Imposts.

As to the lesser Circle, which never had any Imposts, it is somewhat more than Eight Feet from the Inside of the outward one, and consists of 40 lesser Stones, forming, with the outward Circles, as it were, a circular Portico, a most beautiful Work, and of a pretty Effect; they are flat Parallelograms, as those of the outer Circle; and their general and design'd Proportion is Two Cubits, or Two and an half, as suitable Stones were found. They are a Cubit thick, and Four and one half high, which is more than Seven Feet; this was their stated Proportion, being every Way the Half of the upper Uprights. These Stones are of a harder Composition than the rest, the better to resist Violence, as they are lesser, and they have sufficient Fastenings in the Ground. There are but 19 of the 40 left; but 11 of them are standing *in situ*, Five in one Place contiguous, Three in another, Two in another.

The Walk between these Two Circles, which is 300 Feet in Circumference, is very noble, and very delightful.

The *Adytum*, or Cell, into which we may suppose none but the upper Order of Druids were to enter, is compos'd of certain Compages of Stones, which our Author calls *Trilithons*, because made each of Two upright Stones, with an Impost at-top, and there are manifestly Five of these remaining; Three of which are intire, Two are ruin'd, in some measure, but the Stones remain *in situ*. It is a magnificent Nich 27 Cubits long, and as much broad, measuring in the widest Place. The Stones that compose it are really stupendous; their Height, Breadth, and Thickness, are enormous: And to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical Figure, with Exactness; to consider, as it were, not a Pillar of one Stone, but a whole Wall, a Side, an End of a Temple, of one Stone; to view them curiously; create such a Motion in the Mind, as Words cannot express.

One

* This Cubit is the old Hebrew, Phenician, or Egyptian Cubit, and what the Founders of Stone-henge went by, and amounts to 20 Inches Four-fifths English Measure.

One very remarkable Particular in the Constitution of this *Adytum* has escap'd all Observers before our Author, which is this: As this Part is compos'd of Trilithons set two-and-two on each Side, and one right before, they rise in Height and Beauty of the Stones, from the lower End of the *Adytum* to the upper End. That is, the Two highest Trilithons corresponding, or those next the grand Entrance, on the Right-hand, and on the Left, are exceeded in Height by the Two next in Order; and those are exceeded by that behind the Altar, in the upper End of this Choir; and their Heights respectively are 13 Cubits, 14 Cubits, 15 Cubits.

The Imposts of these are all of the same Height, and 10 Cubits may be suppos'd their medium Measure in Length. The Artifice of the Tenons and Mortaises of these Trilithons and their Imposts, what Conformity they bear to that of the outer Circle, is exceedingly pretty, every thing being done very geometrically, and as would best answer every Purpose from plain and simple Principles; and 'tis wonderful, that in the Management of such prodigious Stones as these are, fix'd in the Ground, and ramm'd in like Posts, there is not more Variation in the Height, Distance, &c.

Of these greater Stones of the *Adytum*, as is observ'd before, there are none wanting, being all on the Spot, 10 Uprights, and Five Cornices. The Trilithon first on the Left-hand is intire *in situ*, but vastly decay'd, especially the Cornice, in which such deep Holes are corroded, that in some Places the Daws make their Nests in them. The next Trilithon on the Left is intire, compos'd of Three most beautiful Stones. The Cornice, happening to be of a very durable *English* Marble, has not been much impair'd by the Weather. Our Author took a Walk on the Top of it, but thought it a frightful Situation. The Trilithon of the upper End was an extraordinary Beauty; but probably, thro' the Indiscretion of somebody digging between them and the Altar, the noble Impost is dislodg'd from its airy Seat, and fallen upon the Altar, where its huge Bulk lies unfractur'd. The Two Uprights that supported it, are the most delicate Stones of the whole Work. They were, our Author thinks, above 30 Feet long, and well chissell'd, finely taper'd and proportion'd in their Dimensions. That Southward is broken in two, lying upon the Altar. The other still stands intire; but leans upon one of the Stones of the inward Oval; the Root-end, or unhewn Part of both, is rais'd somewhat above Ground. The Trilithon towards the West is intire, except that some of the End of the Impost is fallen clean off, and all the upper Edge is very much diminish'd by Time. The last Trilithon, on the Right-hand of the Entrance into the *Adytum*, has suffer'd much. The outer Upright, being the Jamb of the Entrance, is still standing; the other Upright and Impost are both fallen forwards into the *Adytum*, and broke each into Three Pieces, as suppos'd, from digging near it. That which is standing has a Cavity in it, which Two or Three Persons may sit in warm from the Weather.

Stone-henge is compos'd of Two Circles and Two Ovals, respectively concentrick. The Stones that form these Ovals rise in Height as nearer the upper End of the *Adytum*; and their mediate Measure in Four Cubits and Four Palms. They are of a much harder Kind than the larger Stones in the lesser Circle; the Founders no doubt intending, that their lesser Bulk should be compensated by Solidity. Of these there are only Six remaining upright: The Stumps of Two are left on the South Side by the Altar; one lies behind the Altar dug up, or thrown down, by the Fall of the Upright there. One or Two were probably thrown down by the Fall of the Upright of the first Trilithon on the Right-hand; a Stump of another remains by the Upright there still standing.

The whole Number of Stones may be thus computed: The great Oval consists of 10 Uprights; the inner with the Altar of 20; the great Circle of 30; the inner of 40, which are 100 upright Stones; Five Imposts of the great Oval; 30 of the great Circle; the Two Stones on the Bank of the Area; the Stone lying within the Entrance of the Area, and that standing without; there seems to be another lying on the Ground, by the Vallum of the Court, directly opposite to the Entrance of the Avenue: All added together make just 140 Stones, the Number of which *Stone-henge*, a whole Temple, is compos'd. Behold the Solution of the mighty Problem! the magical Spell, which has so long perplex'd the Vulgar, is broken! They think it an ominous, if not an impossible, thing to count the true Number of the Stones, and whoever does so shall *certainly* die after it!

As to the Altar, it is laid toward the upper End of the *Adytum*, at present flat on the Ground, and squeez'd into it, as it were, by the Weight of the Ruins upon it. 'Tis a kind of blue coarse Marble, such as comes from *Derbyshire*, and is laid upon Tombs in our Churches and Churchyards. Our Author believes its Breadth is Two Cubits Three Palms, and that its first intended Length was 10 Cubits, equal to the Breadth of the Trilithon, before which it lies. But it is very difficult to come at its true Length. 'Tis 20 Inches thick, a just Cubit, and has been squar'd.

It lies between the Two Centres, that of the Compasses and that of the String; leaving a convenient Space quite round it, no doubt as much as was necessary for this Ministration.

The Heads of Oxen, Deer, and other Beasts, have been found upon digging in and about *Stone-henge*, undoubted Reliques of Sacrifices, together with Wood-ashes. Mr. *Camden* says, Mens Bones have been found hereabouts; he means in the adjacent Barrows; and such our Author saw thrown out by the Rabbits, which have been brought hither of late Years, and by their burrowing threaten these noble Ruins, as the greedy Plough more and more invades the neighbouring Plain.

But, eternally, as he observes, is to be lamented the Loss of that Tablet of Tin, which was found at this Place in the Time of *Henry VIII.* inscrib'd with many Letters, but in so strange a Character, that neither Sir *Thomas Eliot*, a learned Antiquary, nor Mr. *Lilly*, first High Master of *St. Paul's* School, could make any thing out of; and which, no doubt, was a Memorial of the Founders, written by the Druids; and, had it been preserv'd till now, would have been an invaluable Curiosity.

In the Year 1635. as they were plowing by the Barrows about *Normanton-Ditch*, they found so large a Quantity of excellent Pewter, as, at a low Price, they sold for Five Pounds. There are several of these Ditches, being very narrow, that run across the Downs, which perhaps are Boundaries of Hundreds, Parishes, &c. These Pewter Plates might very possibly have been Tablets, with Inscriptions; but, falling into such rude Hands, they could no more discern the Writing, than interpret it. No doubt, says Dr. *Stukely*, this was some of the old *British Stannum*, which the *Tyrian Hercules*, surnam'd *Melcarthus*, first brought *ex Cassiteride Insula*, or *Britain*: Which *Hercules* liv'd in *Abraham's* Time, or soon after.

Mr. *Webb* tells us, the Duke of *Buckingham* dug about *Stone-henge*, perhaps much to the Prejudice of the Work. Mr. *Webb* also did the like, and found what he imagin'd was the Corner of a *Thuribulum*.

Mr. *Hayward*, late Owner of *Stone-henge*, likewise dug about it, and found Heads of Oxen, and other Beasts Bones, and nothing else.

Dr. *Stukely* himself, in 1723. dug on the Inside of the Altar, about the Middle, Four Feet along the Edge of the Stone, Six Feet forward toward the Middle of the *Adytum*: At a Foot deep he came to the solid Chalk, mix'd with Flints, which had never been stirr'd. The Altar was exactly a Cubit thick, *i. e.* 20 Inches Four-fifths, but broken in two or three Pieces by the ponderous Masses of the Imposts, and one upright Stone of that Trilithon, which stood at the upper End of the *Adytum*, being fallen upon it. Hence appears the Commodiousness of the Foundation for this huge Work! They dug Holes in the solid Chalk, which would of itself keep up the Stones as firm as if a Wall was built round them; and no doubt but they ramm'd up the Interstices with Flints. But he says, he had too much Regard to the Work, to dig any-where near the Stones. He took up an Ox's Tooth above Ground, without the *Adytum*, on the Right-hand of the lowermost Trilithon Northward.

The Time our Author assigns for the building of *Stone-henge* is not long after *Cambyjes's* Invasion of *Egypt*; when he committed such horrid Outrages there, and made such dismal Havock with the Priests and Inhabitants in general, that they disperst themselves to all the Parts of the World; some as far as the *East Indies*; and some, it is not question'd, as far Westward, into *Britain*; and introduc'd some of their Learning, Arts, and Religion, among the *Druids*; and perhaps had a Hand in this very Work, the only one where the Stones are chissell'd; all other Works of theirs being of rude Stones, untouch'd of the Tool, exactly after the *Patriarchal* and *Jewish* Mode, and therefore older than this: And this Conjecture is the more probable, because, at the time mention'd, the *Phœnician* Trade was at its Height, which afforded a readier Conveyance hither. This was before the Second Temple of *Jerusalem* was built; before the *Grecians* had any History.

For farther Particulars of this stupendous Work, and other curious Matters relating and adjacent to it, (such as its Antiquity before the Time of the *Belgæ*, the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, and *Danes*; of *Vespasian's* Camp at *Ambresbury*; the Introduction of the *Druids* into *Britain*, which he puts about *Abraham's* Time; its ancient Name, [the *Ambres*]; the Water Vases of *Stone-henge*; the Avenue to it; the *Cursus*) we must refer our Readers to the Work itself, having already exceeded the narrow Bounds to which the Nature of our Design confines us. But this we may add, that doubtless they had some Method in former Days, in foreign Countries, as well as here, to move heavier Weights than we now find practicable. How else did *Solomon's* Workmen build the Battlement, or additional Wall, to support the Precipice of *Mount Moriah*, on which the Temple was erected; which was all built of *Parian* Marble, each Stone being 40 Cubits long, 14 broad, and Eight Cubits thick? And so much for this celebrated Temple of *Stone-henge*.

We shall now proceed to give some Account of the famous Barrows on these Downs; and we shall borrow from the same learned Author the following curious Particulars relating to them.

The Tops of all the Hills, or rather easy Elevations, round *Stone-henge*, are in a manner cover'd over with these Barrows, which make an agreeable Appearance, adorning the bare Downs with their Figures. This Ring of Barrows, however, reaches no farther, than till you lose Sight of the Temple, as we now make no doubt to call *Stone-henge*, or thereabouts. Many, from the great Number of these sepulchral *Tumuli* here, injudiciously conclude, that there have been great Battles upon the Plain, and that the Slain are buried there; but they are really no other than Family Burying-places, set near this Temple for the same Reason as we bury in Church-yards, and consecrated Ground.

We may readily count 50 at a time in Sight from the Place, especially in the Evening, when the sloping Rays of the Sun shine on the Ground beyond them. They are most of them of a very elegant Bell-like Form, and done with great Nicety; in general they are always upon elevated Ground, and in Sight of the Temple, as we have said; for they all regard it, and are assuredly the single Sepulchres of Kings and great Personages buried, during a considerable Space of Time, and in Peace. There are many Groups of them together, as if Family Burial-places; and the Variety in them seems to indicate some Pre-eminence in the Persons interred. Most of them have little Ditches around; in many is a circular Ditch, 60 Cubits in Diameter, with a very small *Tumulus* in the Centre. Sixty, or even 100 Cubits, is a very common Diameter in the large Barrows. Often they are set in Rows, and equidistant, so as to produce a regular and pretty Appearance, and with some particular Regard to the Parts of the Temple, the Avenues, or the *Curfus*. Upon every Range of Hills, quite round *Stone-henge*, are successive Groups of Barrows for some Miles; and even that named *King-barrow*, by Lord *Pembroke's* Park Wall at *Wilton*, which our Author calls the Tomb of *Carvilius*, is set within View of *Stone-henge*.

In 1722. the late Lord *Pembroke* opened a Barrow, in order to find the Position of the Body observed in those early Days. He pitched upon one of the double Barrows, where two are inclosed in one Ditch. He made a Section from the Top to the Bottom, an intire Segment from Centre to Circumference. The Composition was good Earth quite through, except a Coat of Chalk of about Two Feet thick, covering it quite over, under the Turf. Hence it appears, that the Method of making these Barrows was to dig up the Turf for a great Space round, till the Barrow was brought to its intended Bulk; then, with the Chalk dug out of the invironing Ditch, they powder'd it all over. And the Notion of Sanctity annexed to them forbid People trampling on them till perfectly settled and turfed over; whence the Neatness of their Form to this Day. At the Top or Centre of this Barrow, not above Three Feet under the Surface, my Lord found the Skeleton of the Interred, perfect, of a reasonable Size, the Head lying Northward towards *Stone-henge*.

The Year following, by my Lord's Order, Dr. *Stukely* open'd another double Barrow. He began upon the lesser, and made a large Cut on the Top from East to West. After the Turf, he came to the Layer of Chalk, as before, then fine Garden Mould. About Three Feet below the Surface, a Layer of Flints humouring the Convexity of the Barrow, which are gathered from the Surface of the Downs in some Places, especially where it has been plowed. This being about a Foot thick, rested on a Layer of soft Mould another Foot; in which was inclosed an Urn full of Bones. The Urn was of unbaked Clay, of a dark reddish Colour; crumbled into Pieces. It had been rudely wrought with small Mouldings round the Verge, and other circular Channels on the Outside, with several Indentions between, made with a pointed Tool. The Bones had been burnt, and crouded all together in a little Heap, not so much as a Hat-crown would contain; the Collar-bone, and one Side of the Under-jaw, remaining very intire. It appears to have been a Girl of about 14 Years old, by their Bulk, and the great Quantity of Female Ornaments mixed with the Bones; as great Numbers of glass Beads of all Sorts, and of divers Colours, most yellow, one black; many single, many in long Pieces, notched between, so as to resemble a String of Beads, and these were generally of a blue Colour. There were many of Amber, of all Shapes and Sizes, flat Squares, long Squares, round, oblong, little and great; likewise many of Earth, of different Shapes, Magnitude, and Colour; some little and white; many large and flattish, like a Button, others like a Pully; but all had Holes to run a String through, either through their Diameter or Sides: Many of the Button Sort seem'd to have been cover'd with Metal, there being a Rim worked in them, wherein to turn the Edge of the Covering. One of these was covered with a thin Film of pure Gold. These were the young Lady's Ornaments, and had all undergone Fire, so that what would easily consume, fell to

Pieces as soon as handled; much of the Amber burnt half through: This Person was a Heroine; for we found the Head of her Javelin in Brass. At Bottom are Two Holes for the Pin that fastened it to the Staff; besides, there was a sharp Bodkin, round at one End, square at the other, where it went into the Handle. Our Author preserved whatever is permanent of these Trinkets; but recompos'd the Ashes of the illustrious Defunct, and covered them with Earth, leaving visible Marks at Top of the Barrow having been open'd (to dissuade any other from again disturbing them): And this was his Practice in all the rest.

He then opened the next Barrow to it, inclosed in the same Ditch, where lay, he supposed, the Husband or Father of this Lady. At 14 Inches deep, the Mould being mixed with Chalk, he came to the intire Skeleton of a Man, the Skull, and all the Bones, exceedingly rotten and perished, thro' Length of Time; tho' this was a Barrow of the latest Sort, as he conjectured. The Body lay N. and S. the Head to the North, as that which Lord *Pembroke* opened.

Next he went Westward to a Group of Barrows, whence *Stone-henge* bears East-north-east. Here is a large Barrow ditch'd about, but of an antient Make. On that Side next *Stone-henge* are Ten lesser, and as it were, crouded together. South of the great one is another Barrow, larger than those of the Group, but not equalling the first: It would seem, that a Man and his Wife were buried in the Two larger, and that in the rest were their Children or Dependents. One of the small ones, 20 Cubits in Diameter, he cut thro', with a Pit Nine Feet in Diameter, to the Surface of the natural Chalk, in the Centre of the Barrow, where was a little Hole cut. A Child's Body, as it seems, had been burnt here, and covered up in that Hole; but thro' Length of Time consumed. From Three Feet deep he found much Wood-ashes, soft, and black as Ink, some little Bits of an Urn, and black and red Earth very rotten; some small Lumps of Earth red as Vermilion; some Flints burnt thro'; toward the Bottom, a great Quantity of Ashes, and burnt Bones. From this Place he counted 128 Barrows in Sight.

Going from hence more Southerly, is a circular dish-like Cavity, 60 Cubits in Diameter, dug in the Chalk, like a Barrow reversed. 'Tis near a great Barrow, the least of the South-western Group. This Cavity is Seven Feet deep in the Middle, extremely well turn'd; and out of it, no doubt, the adjacent Barrow is dug. The Use of it seems to have been a Place for sacrificing and feasting in Memory of the Dead, as was the antient Custom. 'Tis all overgrown with that pretty Shrub *Erica Vulgaris*, then in Flower, and smelling like Honey. He made a large cross Section in its Centre, upon the Cardinal Points, and found nothing but a Bit of red earthen Pot.

He then dug up one of those he calls *Druids* Barrows, a small *Tumulus*, inclosed in a large circular Ditch. *Stone-henge* bears hence North-east. He made a cross Section Ten Feet each Way, Three Feet broad over its Centre upon the Cardinal Points: At length he found a squarish Hole cut in the solid Chalk, in the Centre of the *Tumulus*; it was Three Feet and an half, *i. e.* Two Cubits long, and near Two Feet broad, *i. e.* One Cubit, pointing to *Stone-henge* directly. It was a Cubit and an half deep from the Surface. This was the *Domus exilis Plutonia*, covered with artificial Earth, not above a Foot thick from the Surface. In this little Grave he found all the burnt Bones of a Man, but no Signs of an Urn. The Bank of the circular Ditch is on the Outside, and is 12 Cubits broad. The Ditch is Six Cubits broad (the *Druid's* Staff); the Area is 70 Cubits in Diameter: The Whole 100.

He opened another of these of like Dimensions, next to that Lord *Pembroke* first opened, South of *Stone-henge*; and found a burnt Body in a Hole in the Chalk, as before.

In some other Barrows he opened, were found large burnt Bones of Horses and Dogs, along with human; also of other Animals, seemingly of Fowl, Hares, Boars, Deers, Goats, or the like; and in a great and very flat old-fashioned Barrow, West from *Stone-henge*, among such Matters, he found Bits of red and blue Marble, Chippings of the Stones of the Temple, so that probably the Interred was one of the Builders. *Homer* tells of *Achilles* slaying Horses and Dogs at the Funeral of his Friend *Patroclus*.

Lord *Pembroke* told the Doctor of a Brass Sword dug up in a Barrow here, which was sent to *Oxford*. In that very old Barrow near *Little Ambresbury*, was found a very large Brass Weapon of 20 Pounds Weight, like a Pole-ax, said to be given to Colonel *Wyndham*. In the great long Barrow farthest North from *Stone-henge*, which our Author supposes to be an *Archdruid's*, was found one of those Brass Instruments called *Celts*, which he thinks belong'd to the *Druids*, wherewith they cut off the Mistletoe. Mr. *Stallard* of *Ambresbury* gave it to Lord *Burlington*, now in Sir *Hans Sloane's* Cabinet, 13 Inches long. They dug a Cell in a Barrow East of *Ambresbury*, and it was inhabited for some time. There they saw all the Bones of a Horse. We find evidently, adds the Doctor, these antient Nations had the Custom of burning their dead Bodies, probably before

fore the Name of *Rome*. So *Lacrymatories* we read of in Scripture, antienter than the *Greek* and *Roman* Times. *Psalms* lvi. 8.

To conclude, there are so many Remains of Antiquity more than any-where else, to be seen upon the Downs and Plains in this Part of *England*, that, besides the Monuments and Remains of their publick Buildings, Battles, and Burials, the Curious have computed no less than 53 *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Danish* Encampments and Fortifications in this one County, some of which are very visible, and of different Forms; particularly one at *Aubery*, on the East Side of the *Avon*, on *Marlborough Downs*, towards *Sandy-lane*, which the Reverend and Learned Doctor above-mentioned lately visited, and has also oblig'd the Publick with an Account of it, not less curious and satisfactory to all Lovers of Antiquity and Travellers, than his Description of *Stone-henge*: But our Limits oblige us to refer to the Treatise itself, and to pass to the next Town; which is,

Ambresbury.
8 1/2 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Friday.
Fair on
May 6.

Massacre of the
British Nobility,
by the Treachery
of Hengist the
Saxon.

3. *Ambresbury*, or *Amblesbury*, as it is writ in *Domesday Register*, a Place of great Antiquity and Fame, on the East Side of the River *Avon*, with a handsome Church, and several good Inns. 'Tis said to have taken its Name from the above-mention'd *Ambrosius*, who founded a Monastery here, and filled it with 300 Monks, to pray for the Souls of 271 noble *Britons* that were massacred in cold Blood here, by the treacherous *Hengist* the *Saxon*, when they came, by his Invitation, with their King *Vortigern*, without Arms, and on the Assurance of Safeguard, to treat of a League of Amity. The perfidious *Saxon* sav'd none but the King, whom he obliged to give him near a Third of his Kingdom Eastward, before he would set him at Liberty. In this Place Queen *Ælfreda*, repenting of the Murder of her Son-in-law King *Edward*, surnamed *the Martyr*, converted the Monastery into a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, which, in 1117. was made a Cell to the Abbey of *Fontevault* in *Normandy*; but was afterwards made Denizen. The same Year the Abbess and 30 Nuns were expell'd for their Incontinence, and dispers'd into other Religious Houses, to be kept under stricter Discipline; but the Abbey of *Fontevault* supply'd this Convent with fresh Nuns. It afterwards came into great Repute, and *Elcanor*, King *Henry III.*'s Queen, retir'd and dy'd here. In the Year 1285. *Mary*, Daughter of King *Edward I.* and 13 Noblemens Daughters, supposed to have been influenced by that Queen's Example, took the Veil here together. *Aurelius* and several *British* Princes were buried here. The Market is but small, and its Fairs not much frequented; nevertheless it is a Thoroughfare to *Warminster*, *Frome*, *Wills*, &c. and remarkable for a little Fish taken in the River, called a Loach, which Travellers and Sportsmen, who resort hither much for the sake of Hunting on the neighbouring Downs, put into a Glass of Sack, and swallow alive. A Charity School was erected here in 1715. for 15 Boys, and as many Girls; and an Estate settled on it of 20 l. a Year.

Tudworth's
haunted House.

In this Hundred lies that Village of *North Tudworth*, which has been much talk'd of for its Dæmon, a Story which Mr. *Glanville* has not fail'd to enlarge in his *Treatise of Witches*, &c. The House said to be haunted belonged to Mr. *Mempeffon*, a Gentleman of a very good Extraction in these Parts. This Dæmon was so troublesome to the Family, under the Appearance of a Drummer, that King *Charles II.* hearing of the Story, sent Two Gentlemen hither to inquire into the Truth of it; but they had not the Satisfaction that Mr. *Glanville* met with in the same Inquiry; however, it gave Occasion to the celebrated Author of the *Spettator*, to turn the Tragedy into that applauded Comedy, call'd, *The Drummer, or the haunted House*.

This Shire gave Title of Earl before the Conquest, and continued it from one Family to another till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when it terminated in the *Pawlets*.

Across this Shire from East to West, is thrown up a wonderful Ditch, for many Miles together, which the People in the Neighbourhood call *Wansdyke*; and have a groundless Tradition, That the Devil made it upon a *Wednesday*, which in their Brogue they term *Wonsday*. The *Saxons*, indeed, termed it *Wodensdyke*, i. e. *Woden's*, or *Mercury's Ditch*; probably from *Woden*, the false God, and Father of the Heathen *Saxons*. Mr. *Camden* was of Opinion, that it was cast up by the *Saxons*, for a Boundary between the Dominions of the *West Saxons* and the *Mercians*; but others judge, from its Situation, that it was made long before the *Mercian* Kingdom was settled; viz. by *Cerdic*, the first King of the *West Saxons*, and his Son *Kenric*, against the Incursions of the *Britons*, from their Garisons at *Bath*, *Gloucester*, and *Cirencester*: And *Malmesbury* says, that Anno 590. the *Saxons* were routed by the *Britons*, not at *Wodensburg*, as other Writers say, but at *Wodens-dyke*; which seems to intimate, that it was made before that Time, and was then a Boundary between the Two People. The Rampire and Graff of this *Wansdyke* are very large: The former is on the South Side. Besides this Ditch, there are several others of less Note, still visible upon *Salisbury Plains*, especially about *Stone-henge*; and in the *Saxon* Charter of Lands belonging to *Wilton Abbey*, mention is made of no less than 13 distant Dykes.

A little to the South of *Marlborough*, lies that call'd *Savernack Forest*, belonging to the Lord *Bruce*, and almost the only privileg'd Ground of Hunting, of that Denomination, possess'd by a Subject. 'Tis about 12 M. in Compass, well stock'd with large Deer, and adorn'd with fine Walks and Villas lately cut thro' the Woods, of which there are Eight that meet like the Rays of a Star, in a Point near the Centre, where is an octagon Tower to answer them. Thro' one of them is a View of his Lordship's Seat at *Totenham*, or *Totenham Park*, 2 M. off, but contiguous to the Forest. 'Tis a stately Edifice, built by the Direction of that Noble Architect, the Earl of *Burlington*, who in this, as well as in other Structures, has added the Elegance of the *Italian* Models to the Strength of the *English*. The House has four Towers and four Fronts, each of them diversly beautify'd; with four Wings, wherein are Rooms of State, and a spacious one, with a most valuable Library: 'Tis moreover ornamented with large Canals, and there are large well-planted Walks all about it; one of which, leading to the *London Road*, is 2 M. long; and another, leading to *Wolf-Hall*, is call'd *King Harry's Walk*.

Savernack Forest.

Totenham Park.

The other principal Seats of this County are these; viz.

The Duke of *Somerset's*, at *Totenham*, near *Great Bedwin*; at *Allington-house*, 7 M. from *Salisbury*; and at *Marlborough-house*, by the Town of that Name. Duke of *Bolton's*, at *Eddington*, 4 M. from *Trowbridge*. Duke of *Newcastle's*, at *Damerham*, near *Mere*. Duke of *Queensbury's*, at *Ambresbury*. Earl *Godolphin's*, at *Tilghhead*. Earl of *Berkshire's*, at *Charlton*. Earl of *Pembroke's*, at *Wilton*. Earl of *Abingdon's*, at *West Lavington*. Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*, at *Longleat*, 4 M. from *Warminster*. Lord Viscount *St. John's*, at *Lediard Tregoze*, near *Weston Bassett*. Lord *Arundel of Wardour's*, at *Wardour Castle*, 12 M. from *Salisbury*. Sir *Richard How's*, at *Wiltford*. Mr. *Hyde's*, at *Hatch*. Mr. *Popham's*, at *Littlecote*. Mr. *Jones's*, at *Ramsbury*. Mr. *Seymour's*, at *Welf-hall*, near *Luggerphal*. Mr. *Ernley's*, at *Bishops-Cannings*. The Hon. Mr. *Grevill's*, at *Wiltberry*, in the Parish of *Newton-Toney*. Mr. *Cracherode's*, and Mr. *Lee's*, at *Chalderton*, in that Neighbourhood; and Col. *Ducker's*, in the Parish of *Cobham*.

Air, Soil, and
Products.

See Henry.

H A M P S H I R E.

Boundaries.

Extent.

Counties.

'TIS bounded on the West by *Dorsetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the North by *Berkshire*, on the East by *Surrey* and *Suffex*, and on the South by the *English Channel*. It extends, according to *Templeman's Survey*, 64 Miles from North to South, and 36 from East to West, and contains 1481 Square Miles, in which are 9 Forests, and 29 Parks. 'Tis above 150 Miles in Circumference, and has 39 Hundreds, 1 City, 18 Market-Towns, 253 Parishes, above 36,000 Houses, and, by the modestest Computation, 180,000 Inhabitants. It elects 26 Members of Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, 2 for the City of *Winchester*, and 2 for each of the following Corporations; viz.

Southampton,
Portsmouth,
Yarmouth,
Petersfield,
Newport,
Stockbridge,
Newtown,
Christchurch,
Lyminster,
Whitchurch,
Andover.

The Air of this County is most pure and piercing, especially the Downs, of which there is a Ridge that runs almost athwart it, and affords Plenty of Game. The Soil is various, as to its Fertility, the hilly Parts being barren, like other Downs, and fit only for Sheep; but the lower Grounds are fruitful in Corn and Herbage. It produces great Quantities of all manner of Grain, particularly Wheat and Barley, with which it supplies the flourishing Markets of *Farnham*, *Basingstoke*, and *Reading*; and their Teams of Horses, many of which are fit for the best Coach in the Kingdom, shew the Wealth of the Farmer. The Arable Ground, tho' very stony, is fruitful; for the Stones lie loose upon the Soil; and those who are well skill'd in Agriculture affirm, that they keep it warm, and that, therefore, the taking them away would do more Hurt than Good. This County is particularly famous for its Honey, of which, Dr. *Fuller* says, it has the best and worst in *England*; the worst on the Heaths, the best in the champion Country; with which they make most excellent Mead and Metheglin. *Hampshire Bacon* is allow'd by all

In Hgt.

In Manufacture.

Rivers.

Its Game.

Ports.

Woods.

WINCHESTER.
67 fr. London.
Markets on Wed.
Sat.
Fairs, first Mon.
in Lent,
July 5. 22.
Oct. 13.
Its Name.

Its Antiquity.

Its Castle.

King Arthur's
pretended Round
Table.

Foundation of its
Cathedral, with
its History Eccle-
siastical and
Civil.

to be the best in *England*, the Swine being supply'd with Acorns, in Plenty, from the *New Forest*, and other Woods, to which they are suffer'd to run at large: And the Delicacy of their Flesh is attributed to their not being pent up in Styes. Kersey and Cloth is made here; and tho' not in so great Plenty as in *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, and *Glocestershire*, yet there is enough made, not only for Home Consumption, but for a Foreign Trade. As its Sea-Coasts furnish Oysters, Lobsters, and other Salt-water Fish; its Rivers, the *Avon*, the *Anton*, the *Alre*, the *Test*, the *Stowre*, and *Itchin*, and its Rivulets, abound in fresh Fish, but especially Trouts, as good as any of their Kind: And, indeed, both for Profit and Pleasure, there's not a more inviting County in *Great Britain*. Accordingly, Lands sell dearer here, than in *Kent*, *Essex*, and other Counties, which are nearer to *London*. The Gentry here delight much in Fox-hunting, being tempted to it by their Woods and Downs, proper to breed and hunt their Game; and the best Fox-Dogs are observ'd to be bred in this County. The convenient Ports and Harbours in this Shire have brought a good foreign Trade to it; and, in the War with *France*, *Portsmouth* was a sure Market for any of its Commodities, as it will always be on such Occasions. The Country, from hence to *Southampton*, lies low and flat, and is so full of Creeks, and Inlets of the Sea and Rivers, that Passengers to that Town ferry over Three times in Eighteen Miles, besides going over *Tichfield* Bridge. There is no County in *England* so well wooded as this; and tho' the vast Consumption of Timber, at *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Redbridge*, and *Buffelton*, since the Revolution in 1688. by building or rebuilding almost the whole Navy, besides abundance of large Merchant Ships, has clear'd it of more than is to be met with standing even in some Shires that can't complain of the Want of any, yet they have an immense Quantity of well-grown Timber still left upon some Estates in the South Part of this County; and in *New Forest* there are Oaks of several Hundred Years Growth, white with Age, and perishing, with their withered Tops in the Air. The Metropolis, and, indeed, only City of this County, is

WINCHESTER, or WINTON, which is also the Metropolis of the antient *Belgæ*. It stands upon the *Itching*, in a Vale, where another small River joins it. 'Tis the *Venta Belgarum* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, from whence its Bishops are often call'd, in our Histories, *Ventanus*. The *Britons* nam'd it *Caer Gwent*, the old *Saxons* *Wintanceaster*, and the *Latin* Writers *Wintonia*. *Leland* derives the Name from the *British* Word *Guin*, or *Guen*, i. e. *white*, as if it should signify *Caer Guin*, or the *white City*, because of its Situation in a Soil of Chalk, or whitish Clay; for it lies in a Bottom, like an Amphitheatre, surrounded with chalky Hills. 'Tis supposed to have been built 900 Years before Christ. Undoubtedly this City was very famous in the time of the *Romans*, when, according to *Cujacius* and *Pancirollus*, there were Looms here for weaving Cloths for the Emperors, and their Army, and for making Sails, Linnen Shrouds, and other Neccessaries for the Furniture of their Mansions, or Quarters. Our Historians tell us, that, in the Time of the *Romans*, *Constantine* the Monk liv'd here, when his Father *Constantine* first set himself up for Emperor; and that, on his being routed and slain, the Monk was taken out of this City, and put to Death, in Revenge for his own, as well as his Father's Ambition. That there was a College of Religious Men here, in the earliest Times of Christianity, is generally agreed; and the old Piece of Wall, near the West Gate of the Cathedral, is thought to be the Remains of it. 'Tis of great Strength and Thickness, with several Windows in it; consists of small Flints, with Morter as hard as Stone; and is supposed to have been a *Roman* Building. On *St. Catharine's* Hill, near this City, is a Camp; and on the Side of the West Gate was a Castle, where the *West Saxon* Kings are supposed to have kept their Court. As to King *Arthur's* Exploits in these Parts, and his Round Table in the Castle, with his Two Dozen of Knights, that he us'd to carouse with, they are deem'd equally fabulous. 'As to the Table, says *Mr. Camden*, which still hangs up, it plainly appears to be of much later Date; for in former Ages, when Tournaments were made use of, by way of military Exercise, to train up their Soldiers, they had these round Tables, that there might be no Dispute among the noble Combatants for Precedency. And this seems to have been a very antient Custom. For *Athenæus* tells us, That the old *Gauls* did sit at round Tables, and their Armour-bearers stood at their Backs." This Table, which is one Piece of Wood, is still shewn at the Hall where the Assizes are kept. 'Tis a Piece of Antiquity, pretended to be of above 1200 Years standing; and there are illegible *Saxon* Characters, said to be the Names of the Twenty-four Knights. The Hall is supported by Marble Pillars.

Fox tells us, That *Kinegulf*, a King of the *Mercians*, first founded the Church here, which is one of the richest and noblest Sees in the Kingdom, and has been so much talked of all over *Europe*, that tho', for other Particulars of its

Antiquity and Original, we refer to *Dugdale's Monasticon*, Bishop *Godwin*, Mr. *Gale*, &c. yet we shall just mention some of the principal Events that happen'd both to this Church and City, during the successive Bishops. *Godwin* quotes a MS. which says, that, during the Persecution by *Dioclesian*, this Church was destroyed, and the Priests belonging to it forced to fly, or renounce their Religion; that about Twenty Years after, A. D. 309. it was rebuilt, but that in 519. *Cerdic*, the first *West Saxon*, being a Pagan, converted it to a Temple of *Dagon*, and slew, or drove away, all the Priests and Monks that officiated in the Church and Monastery. Thus far the MS.

The first Bishop of this See was *Wina*, a *Frenchman*, ^{The first Bishop of Winchester, and the first Simonial Bishop in our History.} preferred to it by *Kinewal*, or *Kerwalchius*, (the Son of the above-mentioned *Kinegulf*) who, says Mr. *Willis*, translated the See of *Dorchester* hither about Anno 663. and from this *Wina* some have vainly imagined, that the City took its Name. He lies buried in the North Part of the Presbytery. He is the first Simonist of a Bishop that is mentioned in our History; for, before his Death, he fell under King *Kinewal's* Displeasure, was driven out of his Diocese, and bought that of *London* of *Wulphire*, King of *Mercia*. The Diocese of *Sherburn* was taken out of this of *Winchester*, by King *Ina*.

Egbert, having subdued the petty Kings of this Island, ^{King Egbert's Coronation.} was crowned sole Monarch of *England*, in a Council held at this City. One of its Bishops, soon after this, was *Swi-* ^{St. Swilian.} *thin*, who was Tutor to Prince *Ethelwolf*, King *Egbert's* youngest Son; and such was his Repute at *Rome*, that he was canoniz'd. This is the Saint, on whose Festival if it chance to rain, the superstitious credulous Vulgar prophesy, that 'twill rain 40 Days after, more or less; for want of knowing that certain rainy Constellations appear in our Hemisphere about the time of his Festival, and not considering, that the Festivals of the weeping *St. Margaret* the Virgin, and *Mary Magdalen*, follow soon after. He was, by his own Appointment, buried in the Church-yard of the Cathedral. In his Time the *Danes* destroyed this City, where the monkish Writers tell us of a single Combat that was fought between *Guy* Earl of *Warwick* and *Colbrand*, a *Danish* Giant. His next Successor but one, viz. *Dene-* ^{A Herard put to study, and then promoted to this See.} *wulf*, was buried in this Church, who, at first, was only a Keeper of Swine in *Somersetshire*; but, for his sheltering King *Alfred* from the *Danes*, that King, when he recover'd his Crown, having observed his great natural Parts, caused him to study, tho' he was in Years; and when he had got a competent Stock of Learning, gave him this Bishoprick. A Monastery was built a little way to the South of the Cathedral, by *Edward the Elder*, according to the Will of his Father King *Alfred*, which was richly endowed and privileged by King *Edward*, his Son and Successor, and the succeeding Kings. *Fuller* says, it was term'd the *New Min-* ^{The Monastery call'd the New Minster.} *ster*, to distinguish it from the Cathedral, call'd the *Old Minster*; but they prov'd, in the Sequel, to be very bad Neighbours. King *Edward the Confessor*, Son to *Emma*, being sent for by the Barons of *England* after the Death of *Hardicanute*, Son of *Canute* the *Dane*, came over, and was crown'd in this City by *Edsius*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: At the same time *Alwyn*, who was then Bishop of this See, was confined to the Monastery here, and Queen *Emma* to the Nunnery at *Whorwell* in this County, being both charged with holding an impure Commerce, of which the Queen purged herself, by that called the Fiery Ordeal; whereupon the King asked her Pardon, and the Bishop was released, and taken into Favour. In Token of her Deliverance, Queen *Emma* gave Nine Manors to *St. Swi-* ^{Story of Queen Emma's Familiarity with Bishop Alwyn.} *thin's* Church. The Bishop, dying in 1047. was buried in the North Wall of the Presbytery. He was succeeded by the Confessor's Chaplain *Stigand*, Anno 1052. but *William the Conqueror*, who kept his Court here, deprived him, and made him Prisoner for Life in the Castle, where he died, and was buried not only in the same Tomb, but, as it is said, in the same Coffin with *Wina*. This Bishop's Successor, *Walkelin*, about 1070. began to build the Cathedral. In his time *Waltheof*, the great *Saxon*, Earl of *Northumber-* ^{Beginning of the Cathedral.} *land*, was beheaded here, (in the Place where *St. Giles's* Chapel was built afterwards) for a Conspiracy against the Conqueror; by whose Order, also, *Ederic*, another Earl, who had delivered up *York* Castle to *Edgar Atheling*, was committed Prisoner for Life to the Castle of *Winchester*, and had his Eyes bored out of his Head. *Giffard*, his Successor, seeing the continual Quarrels betwixt the Monks of the new Minster and those of the old, removed the former to *Hyde*, in this Neighbourhood, where he founded a stately Abbey for them. He was buried in this Church, in 1128. He was succeeded by *Henry de Blois*, who summoned a Council of the Clergy hither, on the Death of King *Henry I.* and, being the Pope's Legate, also cited King *Stephen* to another Council here, and he appear'd accordingly, but would not comply with the Clergy's Terms; whereupon this Bishop, with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Prelates, prayed him, on their Knees, to have Pity on the Church; which the King promised, but was not so good as his Word. In his War with

Monks of the Minsters parted.

The Bishop Henry de Blois, Brother to King Stephen.

The Empress
Maud's Escape
from her Besiegers
in a Coffin.
The Spoil com-
mitted here by
the Bishop's Men.

His Foundation of
the Hospital of
St. Cross.

And the Bishop's
Palace.

Coronation of
Henry II.
Bishop Toelive.

Bishop Lucy.

Bishop la Roche.

Origin of the
House of Ha-
nover.

Bishop Raleigh.

Ethelmarus.

Nicholas of Ely.

Pontiffara.

Edendon's Reason
for preferring
Winchester to
Canterbury.

Cheapness of Pro-
visions heretofore,
explain'd.

William of
Wickham.

the Empress *Maud*, she possessed herself of this City and Castle, where she was so streightly besieged, that, to facilitate her Escape, a Report was spread of her Death, and she was carried out in a Coffin. At this time the Bishop's Followers are said to have spoiled and burnt *Winchester*, together with the Monastery, Nunnery, and more than Twenty, some say Forty Churches. The Bishop, also, when he returned to *Winchester*, took off from the Cross that was burnt in the Monastery, Five hundred Weight of Silver, Thirty Marks of Gold, Three Crowns, with so many Thrones of Gold, set with Diamonds which he put into his own Treasury; and took enough out of it to found and endow the fair Hospital of *St. Cross*, (about a Mile to the South of this City) which is said, by Mistake, in the *Magna Britannia*, to be founded by the Cardinal *de Beaufort*, above 200 Years after. Bishop *Godwin* says, that something had been erected on the same Spot, long before, to some good Use (by *William Rufus*, as some say); but the *Danes* destroyed it, and it lay in Ruins till this Bishop rebuilt it, with Two Quadrangles, Anno 1132. and endowed it with the Revenues it now has. He built, also, the Bishop's Palace, call'd *Wolvesey*, at the East End of the Church, which was adorned and fortified with several Turrets, and almost surrounded with the River. About this time, King *Henry II.* held a Parliament here, where he was crowned, with his Queen. His Successor, *Richard Toelive*, who died here in 1189. was buried in the North Wall of the Presbytery, under the Tomb of *Wina*. His Successor, *Godfrey Lucy*, Son to *Richard*, Lord Chief Justice of England, who was also Governor of the Castle, built the Tower of the Cathedral, and instituted a Confraternity to collect Alms for Five Years, and no longer, towards the Repair of the Church. In this Bishop's time, King *Richard I.* granted a very ample Charter to the Citizens, that they should not plead without their Walls, but in Trials about Tenures; that they should have no Trials by Duel; that they should be free from Toll, Lastage, Pontage thro' all his Territories by Sea and Land, &c. King *John*, to whose Interest this Place stood firm in all his Wars with the Barons, resided here; and his Son, *Henry III.* was born here. *Peter la Roche*, who was Bishop here at that time, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice and Protector of the Kingdom, during *Henry's* Minority, died in 1238. and was, by his own Appointment, buried very meanly, and even obscurely, in this Cathedral. 'Tis remarkable, that in his time resided here *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and his Duchess *Matilda*, Daughter of *Henry II.* and in 1209. their younger Son, *William* Duke of *Saxony*, was born here; from whom descended the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, now reigning in *Great Britain*. King *Henry III.* who kept his Christmas here in 1239. made sad Havock of the Temporalities of this Bishoprick, because the Monks chose *Raleigh* their Bishop, instead of his Wife's Uncle. When the Barons rose, this Castle was seized by *Simon de Montfort*, the Earl of *Leicester's* Son, the City taken, and all the Jews in it put to the Sword; but the Earl of *Leicester* being soon after kill'd, King *Henry* came hither, and held a Parliament. *Ethelmarus*, *Raleigh's* Successor, was a Frenchman, who died in 1261. and his Heart was interred in the South Wall of the Presbytery; as was, also, that of his Successor, *Nicholas de Ely*. The Tomb of *John de Pontiffara*, the next Bishop but Two, is in the North Wall of the Presbytery. Soon after the Murder of King *Edward I.* his Uncle, *Edmund Plantagenet*, was beheaded at the Castle-gate here. *William Edendon*, Bishop of this See, was so great a Favourite of *Edward III.* that, being elected to *Canterbury*, he refused it, saying, *If Canterbury is the higher Rack, Winchester is the better Manger*. When Treasurer of England, he caused Groats and Half-groats to be coined, which wanted something of the just Sterling Weight; whereupon the Price of Things rose considerably. Upon this Occasion, I meet with a Remark in Bishop *Godwin*, which, perhaps, will explain the Doubts that arise in History, from the Cheapness of Provisions said to be in antient Times. The Bishop writes thus: 'Whereas, many other times, the like Practice has been used, infomuch that 5 s. has now scarce so much Silver in it as 5 Groats had 300 Years ago; no marvel if Things are sold for treble the Price that they were 300 Years since.' By which it appears, that when we read in old History of a Sheep being sold for a Groat, we must understand it as good as Twenty-pence at that time; and so for other Things. This Bishop was buried in a very fair Alabaster Tomb, on the South Side of the Entrance into the Choir.

His Successor *William of Wickham*, a Village near this Place, where he was born, sued Bishop *Edendon's* Executors for Dilapidations, and, besides Money, recovered of them 1556 Head of Black Cattle, 3876 Wethers, 4717 Ewes, 3521 Lambs, and 127 Swine; all which Stock belong'd, it seems, at that time, to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*. He procured a Charter for this City from King *Edward III.* to whom he was Prime Minister, by which it was made a Wooll-staple, a Trade carried on here at this time with great Success, by Mr. *Skelwood* and Company. In 1387. he laid the first

Stone of the College here, called *St. Mary's*, near the Bishop's Palace, and finished it in 1393, which was the Year that King *Richard II.* held a Parliament here. The Warden and Fellows entered into Possession of it on the 28th of *March*, at three o'Clock in the Morning. The Establishment of it appointed a Custos or Warden, 70 Scholars, Students in Grammar; 10 perpetual Chaplains, now called Fellows; three other Chaplains, three Clerks, a School-master, Usher, an Organist, and 16 Choristers; who, with their Tenants, were freed for ever from all Toll, Geld, Scutage, &c. from all Taxes and Exactions whatsoever; and from granting any Pensions, Corradies and Maintenance, to any one, at the Command of the King, or his Heirs. The Allowance to the Warden, Masters and Fellows, is very considerable; and they have handsome Apartments joining to the College. The Scholars wear Black Gowns, but, when they go to Chapel, White Surplices. King *Edward IV.* also confirmed to this College the Alien Priory of *Andover*, in this County; with all the Lands, Rents, &c. thereunto belonging. The said College consists of two large Courts, in which are Lodgings for the Masters and Scholars; and, in the Centre, is a very noble Chapel. Beyond that, in the second Court, are the Schools, with a large Cloister beyond them, and some Inclosures laid open for the Scholars Diversion. There is a large Hall likewise for them to dine in. There are Images finely painted on the Glafs of the College Chapel-window; and, in the Middle of the Cloisters, is a Library, a strong Stone Building, well contrived against Fire. Over the Door of the School is an excellent Statue of the Founder, made by Mr. *Gibber*, (Father of Mr. *Colley Gibber*, that excellent Comedian, the Poet Laureat) who cut those inimitable Figures of *Melancholy* and *Distraction* over *Ednam* Gate. Many learned and great Men have been educated in this School, where the Scholars have Exhibition after a certain Time of Continuance, if they have a mind to study in the *New College* at *Oxford*, built by the same noble Benefactor. This Bishop built all the Body of his Church, from the Choir Westward, (where his statue is placed in a Nich, over the great Window) excepting only a small Part of it, begun by Bishop *Edendon*. He likewise procured many Privileges and Immunities to be Appendices for ever to this See, as particularly, that its Bishops should be Prelates of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Chancellors to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. Besides divers other Bounties, he bestowed 20,000 Marks in the Repair of Houses; mended all the Highways from hence to *London*; and erected a stately Tomb of white Marble, richly gilt, 13 Years before his Death, in the Body of his Church, where he lies interred, with the Ensigns of the Order of the Garter, (of which he was the first Prelate) joined with his Episcopal Robes, painted in their proper Colours.

'Tis recorded of this *William of Wickham*, That, having been born a poor Boy, the King told him, when he applied to him for this Bishoprick, *That he was neither a Clergyman, nor a Scholar*; and that he answered, *He would soon be the one*; and, as for the other, he would, with the Revenue of this Bishoprick, make more Scholars than all the Bishops of *England* ever did: And he was as good as his Word; for, as he built his College here to fit Youth for the University, after the Manner of *Eton* and *Westminster* Schools, so he built *New-College* at *Oxford* to finish them. He also built several Free-schools and Hospitals, both in *Hampshire* and *Surry*, which Travellers may every-where distinguish by this Motto on his Arms affixed to the Structures, viz. *Manners make the Man*. He likewise built the Castle of *Windsor* for King *Edward*, and appears to have been an able Architect.

King *Henry IV.* was married in this City to the Widow of the Duke of *Bretagne*. It appears by the Parliament Rolls in his Reign, that *Winchester* was held of the King in Fee-Farm, paying 120 Marks a Year, and that some of it was held in Capite.

In this City King *Henry V.* gave Audience to the French Ambassadors, who came to beg a Peace of him; but they did it in such insolent Terms, that he soon after invaded and conquer'd *France*. The Bishop of this See at that time was that King's Uncle, *Henry de Beaufort*, Son of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, whom Pope *Martin V.* made a Cardinal, and General of the Forces which he had raised at his own Expence to act against the *Bohemians*. He built and endowed a Hospital in this City, near to *St. Cross's*, wherein were to be maintained a Master, two Chaplains, 35 poor Men, and three Women. He died Anno 1447, and lies buried in a fine Tomb behind the Altar of his Church, towards the South, on which he is represented in his Cardinal's Robes and Hat, and bearing the same Arms as the present Duke of *Beaufort*. He was thrice Lord Chancellor, and so wealthy, that he was commonly called, *The Rich Cardinal*. He left Legacies to almost all the Cathedrals in *England*, but most to that of *Wells*. 'Tis observable that this Bishop, his Predecessor, and his Successor *William Waynfleet*, (as he was called from the Place of his Birth in *Lincolnshire*, tho' his true Name was *Pattyn*) sat in this

THE COLLEGE.

Wickham's great Bounties to this See.

The Altar where he built for himself.

Marriage of King Henry IV.

Hospital built by Henry de Beaufort.

St. Waynfleet

See

Birth of Prince
Arthur.

Bp. Courtenay.

Bp. Langton.

Bp. Fox.

Queen Mary's
Marriage to
Philip of Spain.

Bp. Gardiner.

Bp. Horn,
and
Watson,
and
Cooper.

Bp. Curl.
City taken by the
Parliamentary
Forces.
Truffel, the
Hyjorian.

Bp. Morley
rebuilt the
Palace,
and erects a
College.

The Royal Palace
here.

Bp. Trelawney.

See almost 120 Years; a thing very rare, for Three Bishops to hold One Bishoprick so long! In 1486. *Arthur*, eldest Son to *Henry VII.* was born in this City, the same Prince, whose Name, after his Death, came very often on the Stage, on account of his Widow the Princess *Catharine of Spain*, being married and divorced from King *Henry VIII.* Bishop *Waynflete*, who died this Year, lies buried in the North Part, beyond the High Altar, over-against the Cardinal, in a very fair Tomb, richly gilt, on which he is represented lying at Length, with a Heart in his Hand. 'Tis kept in Repair by *Magdalen-College, Oxford*, of which he was Founder. His Successor, *Peter Courtenay*, who died in 1492, was also buried in this Church, and succeeded by *Thomas Langton*, who built a neat Chapel on the South Side of our Lady's, in this Cathedral, in the midst whereof, lies his Body in a stately Tomb of Marble. His Successor, *Richard Fox*, covered the Choir here, together with the Presbytery, and the Isles adjoining to it, and built the Partition between them, causing the Bones of such Princes, Prelates, and great Men, as had been dispersed about the Church in the Civil Wars, to be put into large Wooden Chests lined with Lead, and again interred at the Foot of the great Wall of the Choir, with Inscriptions denoting them to be the Bones of King *Ulfe*, *Kinolphus*, *Egbert*, *Edmund*, *Canute*, and Queen *Emma*, *William Rufus*, and his Brother *Richard*. This Bishop lies buried on the South Side of the High Altar, in a fair Monument of the same Building with the Partition.

In 1554. Queen *Mary* was married in this City to *Philip of Spain*, and the Chair used in that Ceremony is still kept. That cruel revengeful Prelate *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of this See in her Reign, died in 1555. at *Whitehall*, from whence his Corpse was brought hither in great Pomp, and buried on the North Side of the High Altar, in a Tomb, which felt the Rigour of the Enemies of his hated Memory in the last Civil War. In this Church also, its Bishop *Horn*, and his Successor *Watson*, were buried; the former, under a Marble Monument, near the Pulpit; as was Bishop *Cooper*, (Author of a great Dictionary, *The Saurus*, which bears his Name) on the South Side of the Choir, a little above the Bishop's Seat, under a flat Marble Stone, with an Inscription both in Prose and Verse. *Walter Curl* was Bishop of this City, when it was besieged by the Parliament Army under Sir *William Waller*, who took it in December 1643. In his Time lived here Mr. *Truffel*, who, after having been bred at *Winchester School*, became a Trader, and Alderman; and such an Author too, that he continued *Daniel's History of England*, wrote a History of all its Bishops and Bishopricks to his Time, and a particular Description of this City, and Occurrences therein; besides the Origin of Cities in general. The Bishop's Palace here having been pulled down in the Civil Wars, Bishop *Morley*, who had been in Exile with King *Charles II.* laid out 2300 *l.* in building a new one; and, when he died, left 500 *l.* more to finish it. In 1672, he erected a College in the Cathedral Church-yard for 10 Ministers Widows, and endowed it with a good yearly Revenue. In his Time, King *Charles II.* set Sir *Christopher Wren* to begin the Royal Palace in the high Part of this City, where the old Castle stood: The Front, next to the City, was carried up to the Roof, and the whole Cafe was roofed; but, dying before it was finished, nothing remains of it, except the Model. It fronts the City by a noble Area between the two Wings, which were to have each 16 spacious Rooms, and a Chapel. There were particularly intended three Cupolas, of which, one was to be very large, and 30 Foot above the Roof, which would have been seen a great Way in the Channel; and also a fair Street of Houses, leading in a direct Line to the Cathedral; but 'twas never begun, tho' the Ground for the same, and the Park, which was to be near eight Miles in Compass, were actually procured, and marked out. The South Side is 216 Feet, and the Front, to the West, 326. What is done of it, is said to have cost 25,000 *l.* In a Word, never was a Situation better designed by Nature for a Royal Palace. King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* made several Progresses to this City, especially while the Palace was building; and Queen *Anne* also visited it soon after her Marriage with Prince *George of Denmark*, on whom it was settled as an Appenage for his Life, in case he had outlived the Queen. His late Majesty made a Present to the Duke of *Bolton*, of the fine Pillars of *Italian Marble*, which were to have supported the Staircase, going up to the grand Guard-room. Bishop *Morley* dying at *Farnham*, in 1684. his Corpse was brought hither, and interred in a little Vault in the Cathedral, between two Pillars, opposite to those, between which Bishop *Edmond* lies buried, at the Foot of the Ascent to the Choir on the North Side. Soon after, an Altar Tomb was erected over his Body, and an Inscription put upon it, which he made for himself. The late Bishop, Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, having called for the Money left by Bishop *Morley*, wainscotted and fitted up the greatest Part of the Inside of the Palace in a very handsome Manner. It stands partly over-against the

Warden's Garden, with a Road between them; and its Gardens join the Dean's, near the Cathedral.

The Cathedral, as has been partly observed, was anti-^{The Cathedral}quently called the *Ealden Minster*, or Old Monastery, to distinguish it from the more modern one, *Newan Minster*, the New Monastery, founded by King *Alfred*; who, to build the Offices belonging to it, bought a certain Piece of Ground of the Bishop, for every Foot of which he paid a Mark, according to the publick Standard. This new College, as well as the old one, was founded for married Priests, who were afterwards expelled by *Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Walls of these two Monasteries were so near, that any Noise in the one was a Disturbance to the other; and Quarrels thereupon ensuing, the Separation followed, which has been already mentioned; whereupon the Monks of the New Minster, by Licence of *Henry I.* built a large and beautiful Monastery at *Hyde*, which, says *Camden*, was, by the Treachery of the Bishop *Henry de Blois*, burnt down, within a few Years, by a Fire, wherein that famous ^{A sumptuous Cross}Cross abovemention'd was consumed, the Gift of *Canute the Dane*, which cost him the yearly Revenue of all *England*; but 'twas raised again to a noble Fabrick, and flourished to the Dissolution, when it was demolished; and the other, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, which is now the Cathedral, upon the Monks being ejected, had a new Foundation of a Dean and 12 Prebendaries. 'Tis a large Pile, and has a venerable Look, but is not very elegant. Instead of a Steeple or Spire, it has only a short Tower covered flat, as if the Top of it had fallen away, and it had been covered in haste to keep out the Rain. The most remarkable Things in it, are, 1. The Font erected in the Time of the Saxons: 'Tis of large square black Marble, supported by a plain Stone Pedestal; and the Sides are set off with Baso-relievos, representing the Miracles of some Saint belonging to this Church. 2. The Ascent to the Choir, by eight stately Steps, at the Top of which are two Copper Statues finely cast, viz. That of King *James I.* on the Right, and King *Charles I.* on the Left. 3. The Bishop's Throne, of which the Pediment is adorned with a Mitre, and the Arms of the See supported with fluted Columns of the *Corinthian Order*: 'Twas given by Bishop *Trelawney*, who, when he fitted up his Palace, had a View of residing here, every Summer. 4. The Stalls of the Dean and Prebendaries, adorned with Spire-work gilded, before which stands an Eagle with expanded Wings, on a Brass Pedestal. 5. The Ascent to the Altar, which is of Marble Steps. The Pavement is very curious, being inlaid with Marble of divers Colours, in various Figures. 6. The Altar-piece, which is by much the noblest in *England*, if not in all Protestant Countries, and the Gift of Bishop *Morley*: 'Tis a lofty Canopy of Wood-work, projecting over the Communion-Table, like a Curtain, with gilt Festons hanging down from it, and beautified all over. The Communion-Rail is neat, and on each Side of the Altar run up Vases of Stone, with golden Flames issuing out to the Roof of the Church, with excellent Foliage. 7. The great East Window, very remarkable for the Antiquities finely painted on its Glass, which contains the Pourtraitures of several Saints and Bishops of this Church, and is still intire; as is also the West Window, but not of so fine Workmanship. The Dimensions of the Cathedral are thus set down by Mr. *Willis*, in his *Mitred Abbeys*. Length of the Whole, from East to West, 545 Feet, including the Lady-chapel at the East End, which is 54 Feet; whereof the Choir comprehends 136 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth. The Body, and Side Isles, are 87 Feet broad; Length of the great Cross-^{isle} about 186 Feet, and of the Tower in the Middle, in which hang eight large Bells, about 150 Feet. The Nave, or Western Body of the Church, extends above 300, and is reckoned the most spacious in *England*; and, indeed, the whole Fabrick would yield to few or none, were the great Cross-^{isles} vaulted over, in like manner with the rest of the Structure; and were the great Tower in the Middle, (which would well bear a Superstructure) raised a little higher, with some Ornament at the Top, to render it more august. The Choir is said to be the longest of any in *England*. The Roof of it, with the Coats of Arms of the *Saxon* and *Norman* Kings, was the Gift of Bishop *Fox*. Just under the Altar lies a Son of *William the Conqueror*, without any Monument; but there's a very fine one, under which lies the famous Earl of *Portland*, who was Lord High Treasurer of *England*, in the Reign of *Charles I.* His Effigies is in Copper Armour, at full Length, with his Head raised on three Cushions of the same. On the South Side of the Nave, is a Marble Statue of Sir *John Usher*, who, from being a private Musketeer, raised himself first to Knighthood, and had a good Estate given him by *Charles II.* for his Fidelity in the Secret of the Restoration, when he was employed as a Messenger between General *Monk*, and those intrusted by that King. The Clergy here live very elegantly in the Close belonging to the Cathedral, in pleasant handsome Dwellings, particularly the Deanry, which has large Gardens, and the River running thro' them; but they are therefore

therefore much incommoded sometimes by Floods. There were formerly other Convents in this City, and 32 Parish Churches, as appears in Bishop *Andrews's* Register, but of the Churches only six remain.

Hospital of
St. Cross.

The magnificent Hospital of the Holy Cross, founded as above-mentioned by Bishop *Blois*, is worth particular Notice. The Church is in Form of a Cross, and has a large square Tower. By the Settlement of the Donor, every Traveller that knocks at the Door of this House in his Way, may claim the Relief of a Manchet of white Bread, and a Cup of Beer, of which a good Quantity is set apart daily to be given away; and what is left, is distributed to other Poor, but none of it is kept to next Day. The Revenues of this Hospital were to be appropriated to the Maintenance of a Master and 30 Pensioners, whom they call Fellows, (tho' *Brothers* were a Name more proper) who have handsome Apartments; but it has been observed that there are only 14 Fellows maintained, while the Master, who has 800*l.* a Year, lives like an Abbot, cuts a Figure equal to the best Gentleman in the Country, and has a fine Garden, Coach, &c. These Pensioners wear black Gowns, go twice a Day to Prayers, and have two hot Meals a Day, except in *Lent*, when they have only Bread, Butter, Cheese, and Beer, and 12*s.* in Money, to buy what other Provision they please. They used to be decayed Gentlemen, but, of late, they are broken Tradesmen put in at the Pleasure of the Master.

A new Infirmary.

An Infirmary was lately established in this Town by voluntary Subscription, chiefly owing to the Zeal and Pains of the Reverend Dr. *Alured Clarke*.

There are several other publick Edifices in and about the City, which we have not room to describe. Towards the North, is *Hide-house*, a Piece of the old Monastery above-mentioned, where some private Roman Catholics reside, and have a Chapel; but they behave so well, that they are not disturbed. In the Hall of this House, is a Coat of Arms of an Abbot, *A. D.* 1227.

The other Buildings here are ordinary, excepting here and there a House, but they have a very agreeable Air of Antiquity. The Streets are broad and clean, the Situation healthy and pleasant, it being in a Valley between two very steep Hills, which defend it from cold and boistrous Winds. The River *Itching*, which runs on the Borders of it, was made navigable for Barges to *Southampton* in King *William I.*'s Reign. The City is surrounded almost with a Wall of Flints, and is about a Mile and half in Compass, with six Gates, and Suburbs leading to every one of them; from East to West 'tis half a Mile long. There's a great deal of void Ground within the Walls, in which are many Gardens that are supplied, upon Occasion, with Water from little Canals on each Side of the high Street. Beyond the River, Eastward, is a high Hill, called *St. Giles's*, from an Hospital, of which only the Ruins are yet to be seen. Joining to the East-gate, is a very fine new-built House, which, in *Italy*, would pass for a Palace. 'Tis built like *Buckingham House*, in *St. James's Park*, with Iron Gates, and Balustrades before it, and a spacious noble Garden behind it. Close by it is *St. John's Hospital*, in the Hall of which the Mayor and Bailiffs give their publick Entertainments. At one End is the Picture of King *Charles II.* by Sir *Peter Lilly*, and at the other, a large Map, containing all the Mayors and Bailiffs of this City from 1184; and there are also Maps of Benefactions to the City during the *Saxon* Reigns, and, since the *Norman* Race, from *Henry II.* down to *Charles II.*

There's a great deal of good Company in the City, and abundance of Gentry in the Neighbourhood, which makes it a Place very sociable. The Clergy here are, generally speaking, rich, and very numerous; but 'tis a Town of little Trade, or Manufacture. 'Tis governed, according to a Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, (not limited, out of whom are chose six Justices) two Coroners, two Bailiffs, 24 Common-council-men, a Town-Clerk, 4 Constables, and 4 Serjeants at Mace, who have a Guild-hall, rebuilt not many Years ago, in the high Street, on the Front of which is the Effigies of the late Queen *Anne*, cast in mix'd Metal, with the Crown, Sceptre, and other Regalia. Here are two Courts of Record, held on the Market Days. Its Fair in *October*, which is noted for Cattle and Cheese, is called *St. Giles's Fair*, because 'tis kept on the Spot where *St. Giles's Chapel*, without the City, stood. There are three Charity-schools here; one for 50 Boys, another for 30 Girls, who are all clothed, and, when fit, put out Apprentices. These Schools are maintained by a Subscription of 220*l.* a Year. The third School is for Teaching 250 Boys, at the Charge of a private Person, but they are not clothed.

Its Title of
Peerage.

This City has given Title of Earl and Marquis to several Noble Families. 'Twas first erected into a Marquisate, by *Edward VI.* in Favour of *William Pawlet Earl of Wiltshire*; and continues to be the Title of the eldest Son of the Duke of *Bolton*.

The great Roman Highway leads from this City to *Alton*, and, as 'tis supposed, on to *London*, tho' the Remains of it are only visible to *Alton*. The charming Plains and Downs about this City, which continue with very small Intersections of Rivers and Valleys for above 50 Miles, render it the most pleasant County, of the kind, in *England*; and, for Sport and Diversion, it even exceeds that of *Newmarket Heath*. Altho' the City lies in a Bottom, the pure Air from the Downs makes it very wholesome, as may be seen from the Tomb-stones in the Church-yard of the Cathedral, which shews that some have died at an Hundred and upwards, abundance at 85, 80, and few under 70, except Children; and few between 30 and 60.

The Health and
Pleasure of the
City and Neighbour-
hood.

2. *Southampton*. 'Tis the County-Town, between two large Rivers, the *Alre* or *Itching* on the East, and the *Tese* or *Anton* on the West, that fall here into that called *Southampton Water*, which is an Arm of the Sea that runs up to it for some Miles, and is so deep, that Ships have been built here of 500 Tun. The former comes down from *Winchester*, and the latter, which runs into this Water at *Redbridge*, comes from *Stockbridge*, and the Edge of the *New Forest*. They are both navigable for some Way up the Country, and are particularly useful in bringing down Timber, of which vast Quantities lie upon the Shore here sometimes for two Miles in Length, from whence 'tis fetch'd by the Ship-builders at *Portsmouth Dock*; for few Ships are built here now. At *St. Mary's Hamlet*, a little to the East, stood an old Roman Town called *Clausentum*, which signifies, in the *British* Language, the Port of *Entum*, as *Trisanton* does the Bay of *Anton*; from whence it came to be called, for Brevity-sake, *Hanton*, and the County, *Hants-hire*. The Ruins, which reached as far as the Haven on one Side, and beyond the River *Itching* on the other, particularly, the Trenches of a Castle half a Mile in Compass, are still discovered in *St. Mary's Field*, which, probably, was one of the Forts erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons. After the Romans had yielded it to the latter, it was miserably harassed by the Danes, who, at length, took it *A. D.* 980. And here it was that King *Canute*, when his Courtiers flattered him that his Power was more than human, seated himself on the Bank of the River, at low Water, with all his Regal Apparatus; and commanded the Tide not to approach his Foot-stool; but it did approach, and obliged him to retreat, to the great Mortification of his Sycophants, and himself too, so that he would never suffer the Crown to be set upon his Head more. This Town was then called *Hamtun*, and the Distinction of *South* has been added since on the Rise of some other *Hamtun*. In the Reign of *Edward III.* this Town was plundered and burnt quite down by the French, after they had slaughtered the Men, and ravished the Women; but another presently sprung up, which was placed more conveniently, and fortified with double Ditches, and strong Walls, with Battlements and Watch-towers; and, as People flock'd to it on account of Trade and Navigation, King *Richard II.* built a strong Castle on a high Mount here, for Defence of the Harbour. Its Wall consists of those little white Shells like Honey-combs, that grow on the Back of Oysters. 'Tis a fort of Stone, extremely hard; and seems to be gathered near the Beach of the Sea, which encompasses near half the Town. When King *Henry V.* made his first Expedition into *France*, he mustered his Army here, and, discovering that he was like to be betray'd by *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, the Lord *Scroop*, and Sir *Thomas Grey*, he caused them to be beheaded here, and they were buried in that called the Chapel of *God's House*, which was an Hospital founded by *Philippa*, Wife to *Edward III.* for the Maintenance of poor Men and Women, and Scholars, with a Warden. King *Henry VII.* also founded a Monastery of *Franciscan Friars* here. There's a Street in this Town one of the broadest in *England*, three Quarters of a Mile long, well pav'd and flagg'd on each Side, which ends in a very fine Key. Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was a Customer here in the Reign of *Henry VI.* which shews that this was then a flourishing Port, else so great a Man would not have born that Office: For 'tis said, that formerly all the Canary, brought to *England*, was obliged to be landed here first, which brought a great Trade and Treasure to the Town; and this is the more probable, from the many large Vaults to all the Houses near the Key, and in the high Streets; but the *London* Merchants, finding an Inconvenience by the Delay of their Wines before they came to their Hands, gave Money to the Corporation for the Privilege, and had their Wines brought directly to *London*. *Camden* says it was famous in his Time for the great Resort of Merchants to it, for the Number and Neatness of its Buildings, and for the Wealth of its Inhabitants; but, having lost much of its Trade by the late Wars with *France*, and other Accidents, it has also lost many of its Inhabitants. There are some Merchants here that carry on the *Port* and *French* Wine Trade, but their greatest Dealings are with *Jersey* and *Guernsey*. There are, indeed, others, who trade to

Southampton.
10 *M. fr.* *Gulf*
port, 78 *fr.* *London*.
Mariners, 3.
Tuesday,
Thursday, and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
Shrove-tide,
Tuesday before
Trinity Monday,
St. Mark's Day,
Tuesday after
St. Andrew.

King Canute's
Experiments to
control the Tide.

A Lord Mayor
of London, a
Custom-house
Officer.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland for Fish, which they carry to the *Streights*, &c. King *Henry VI.* made this Borough (which had been incorporated by King *Henry II.* and King *John*) a County of itself, so that 'tis independent on the Lord Lieutenant of the Shire. On the South-east Corner, near the Key, is a Fort with some Guns upon it, called the Tower, which was erected by *Henry VIII.* in 1542. The Assizes are usually kept here in a Publick Hall, and, in the Summer-time, a Stage Coach runs thro' every Day betwixt this and *London*. The chief Ornaments of the Town are its five Churches for the Natives, tho' fewer would suffice, one for the *French*, and the Hospital called *God's House*. According to its last Charter, which was granted to it by *Charles I.* the Corporation consists of a Mayor, nine Justices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, and 24 Common-council-men, and as many Burgeses; and here's a Collector of the Customs, with other subordinate Officers. The Mayor is Admiral of the Liberties from *South-Sea* Castle to that of *Hurst*. It first gave Title of Earl to several Families, which King *Charles II.* raised to a Dukedom, in Favour of *Charles Fitzroy*, his Natural Son by the Dutches of *Cleveland*; and his Son is therefore stiled Duke of *Cleveland*, and Duke and Earl of *Southampton*. Besides a Free-school founded by *Edward VI.* a Charity-school was opened here in 1713. and a Subscription completed of above 801. a Year for 30 Boys, who are clothed, and taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and the Church Catechism.

They have a Method of breaking the Force of the Waves here, by laying a Bank of the Sea-Ore, as they call it, which is composed of long and slender, but strong Filaments, like pilld Hemp, very tough and durable; 'tis supposed to be thrown up by the Sea, and answers the End better than Walls of Stone, or natural Cliff.

3. *Portsmouth*, which is the Key of *England*, and its only regular Fortification, stands at the Entrance of a Creek of the Island of *Portsey*, which is about 14 Miles in Compass, surrounded, at high Tides, by the Sea Water, of which they make Salt, and joined to the Continent by a Bridge, where was antiently a small Castle, and Town called *Port Peris* or *Porchester*, the Place that *Vespasian* is said to have landed at when he came to *Britain*: 'Tis term'd by *Ptolemy* *μεγας λιμην*, i. e. a great Harbour; but the *Saxons* call'd it *Port* only, without any Adjunct. This *Port Peris* lay at the upper End of the Creek, but, the Sea retiring from it, the Inhabitants followed it, which occasioned the building of this Town. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* the *French* burnt it; but it recovered so much in six Years time, that the Inhabitants fitted out some Ships, with which they beat the *French* at Sea, when they were returning to insult these Coasts, and actually entered the *Seine*, sunk several of their Ships there, and brought off a great Booty of Wines, &c. All the Fortifications of this Town, at first, were a Wall of Timber cased with Mud, and a high Mount at the North East, near the Gate; but King *Edward IV.* built two Forts of Free-stone at the Entrance of the Harbour, and King *Henry VII.* made it a Garison, which was found to be of great Service in the next Reign, when the *French* made several Attempts on this Coast, particularly *Ann* 1545. when they came and engaged the *English* Ships here, but were not able to make their Way into the Port. Queen *Elizabeth* was at a great Expence in improving its Fortifications, and 'twas thought there wanted nothing to complete them; but the modern Engineers have far outdone those in her Time, when, *Camden* says, some of the Garison kept Guard Day and Night at the Town Gates, and others at the Top of the Church Tower, where, by Ringing of a Bell, they gave Notice what Force was advancing towards the Town; and, by waving of the Colours, from what Quarter they came. This Bell is still toll'd there, to give an Account of the Number of Ships that enter the Harbour, of which there's a fine Prospect from the Watch-house on the Top of the Steeple, as well as of *Spithead*, where the Ships ride before they come in, it being situate betwixt *Portsmouth* and the *Isle of Wight*. When the Civil Wars begun, this Town was secured for the Parliament, and continued in that Interest till the Restoration, when *Catharine* the Infanta of *Portugal* arrived here, and was met by King *Charles II.* to consummate their Marriage. That King added very much to the Strength, Extent, and Magnificence of its Fortifications by Land, and to its naval Preparations. He made it one of the principal Chambers in the Kingdom for laying up the Royal Navy, furnished it with Wet and Dry Docks, Store-houses, Rope-yards, and all Materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and completely fitting to Sea Ships of all Rates, from the least to the greatest. King *James II.* added greatly to the Fortifications, and made the Duke of *Berwick* its Governor. It has also Dwelling-houses, with ample Accommodations for a Commissioner of the Navy, and all the subordinate Officers, and Master-workmen, necessary for the constant Day and Night Service of the Navy in this Port; and it is surprizing to see the exact Order in which the

Furniture is laid up in the Yards and Store-houses, so that the Workmen can find any Implement in the Dark. After the Revolution, this Port flourished mightily, being the constant Rendezvous of the grand Fleets and Squadrons for Convoy of Merchant Ships homeward and outward bound. By these means 'tis so increased and enriched, that the Houses of the Inhabitants are near double to what they were before, and the Fortifications as regular as those of any Port in *Europe*. Here is a good Counterfarp, and double Mote, with Ravelins in the Ditch, and double Palisadoes, and advanced Works to cover the Place from any Approach where it may be practicable. The Town is also the strongest on the Land-side, by the Fortifications raised of late Years about the Docks and Yards. Within these few Years the Government has bought more Ground for additional Works; and, no doubt, it may be made impregnable, since a shallow Water may be brought quite round it. 'Tis amazing to see the immense Quantities here of all sorts of military and naval Stores. The Rope-house is near a Quarter of a Mile long. Some of the great Cables made here require 100 Men to work at them, and their Labour is so hard, that they can work but Four Hours in a Day. The least Number of Men continually employed in the Yard is said to be a Thousand, and that but barely sufficient. The Docks and Yards, in short, resemble a distinct Town, and are a kind of marine Corporation within themselves, there being particular Rows of Dwellings, built at the publick Charge, within the new Works, for all the principal Officers. The Situation of the Place is low, and so full of Water and Ditches, that it is reckoned aguish. The Streets are not over-clean, nor the Smells very savoury; but the continual Resort of Seamen and Soldiers to it renders it always full of People, and makes those People seem always in a Hurry. For tho' *Camden* says, that in Queen *Elizabeth's* time it was more populous during a War, than a Peace; there is so much of the Navy Business done here now, that there are more Hands employed here in a time of Peace, than in a time of War. The Inns and Taverns are perpetually crowded, but their Bills are not the most moderate. The Place is in want of fresh Water; and tho' the adjacent Country abounds with all sorts of Provisions, yet the great Consumption here makes them dear; as are, also, Lodgings and Fuel. Here is a Garison, but the Number uncertain, according to the Occasion. In the time of *Edward IV.* its Members of Parliament were elected by Thirteen Burgeses only; but in that of *Edward VI.* the Electors went by the Name of the Mayor and Burgeses. In the 16th of *Charles I.* the Style was altered to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses; and by this Denomination they constantly chose the Members, till the Convention Parliament summoned by the Prince of *Orange*, when they were chose by the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeses, and Commonalty: And so again, in the Third of *William and Mary*. But the Right of Election was determined afterwards to be only in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses. 'Tis observed, to the great Credit both of the Civil and Military Government of this Place, that the one does neither corrupt nor interrupt the other; so that there is seldom any Complaint of the Want of Discipline in the one, or of Decorum in the other. The Church here is large and fair, and the Deputy Governor has a handsome House, with a neat Chapel. Here are all the proper Officers to take care of the Revenue; and the Garison, Docks, &c. are furnished with them in their several Distinctions. Here is a very fine new Key, for laying up the Cannon; and the Arsenal at *Venice* is not so regular, nor better disposed. A Thousand Sail of Ships may ride safe in this Harbour. The Mouth, not so broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, is secured on *Gosport* Side by Four Forts, and a Platform of above Twenty great Guns, level with the Water; and on the other Side by *South Sea* Castle, built by *Henry VIII.* *Gosport* is a large Town, of great Trade, where the Sailors Wives live for most part, and where Travellers generally chuse to lodge; every thing being cheaper and more convenient there, than in *Portsmouth*; and Boats are continually passing from the one to the other, it being just as *Southwark* is to *London*, excepting that there is no Bridge; but 'tis all called *Portsmouth*, tho' they are different Parishes.

Such has been the late Increase of Business at *Portsmouth*, and so great the Confluence of People, that as the Town does not admit of any Inlargement for Buildings, a sort of Suburb to it has been built on the heathy Ground adjoining, which is like to out-strip the Town itself, for Number of Inhabitants, and Beauty of the Houses; and the rather, as it is independent on the Laws of the Garison, and unencumbered with the Duties and Services of the Corporation. The Sailors are entertain'd here, in time of War, by the Ladies of Pleasure, as they are at *Amsterdam*, and all other Places where is a great Resort of Shipping.

The only honorary Title this Town gave to any Person, was the high one of Dutches in 1673. when King *Charles II.* created

Portsmouth
Markets, on
Tuesday,
Thursday, and
Saturday.
Fair, on
June 29, which
holds a Fortnight.
Portchester.

Portsmouth
73 M. fr. Lond.
Markets, on
Tuesday,
Thursday, and
Saturday.
Fair, on
June 29, which
holds a Fortnight.
Portchester.

Spithead.

South Sea Castle,
1 Mile and half
from *Portsmouth*.
Gosport.
Market on Sat.

created his then favourite Mistress *Louisa de Querouaille* Baronefs of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Purham*, and Duchefs of *Portsmouth*.

4. *Petersfield*, which gave the said Title of Baronefs, is a pretty populous Town, in a pleasant fruitful Soil, abounding with Oaks, in the Road from *Portsmouth* to *London*; and is therefore accommodated with good Inns. 'Tis a Borough, with the Title of Mayor and Commonalty, who, tho' incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth's* and other more antient Charters, supinely gave up all their Privileges to be managed by the Family of the *Hamierrows*, Lords of the Manor, at whose Court the Mayor is chose annually. Tho' it can't be call'd a rich Place, 'tis not a poor one; nor are the Houses ill built. The Church here is only a Chapel of Ease.

5. *Stockbridge*, which is a Borough by Prescription, is another noted Thoroughfare Town, with some good Inns in the South-west Road from *London*; but its Market is declin'd, and 'tis a poor Place, so mean, that they had like (*Anno* 1693.) to have lost their Charter for Bribery. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff, Constable, and Serjeants. The Bailiff of the Place, who is generally an Inn-keeper, or some Dependent on him, is the returning Officer. Memorable is the Stratagem by which Sir *Richard Steele* carried his Election for this Borough against a powerful Opposition, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*. Having made a great Entertainment for the Burgesses and their Wives, at which he was very gay and facetious, he took a large Apple, stuck it full of Guineas, and declar'd it the Prize of that Man whose Wife should be first brought to-bed after that Day Nine Months. This merry Offer of so Golden an Apple was so well relish'd, especially by the good Women, that they could not resist the Temptation, but prevail'd on their Husbands to vote for Sir *Richard*; and he was accordingly return'd. 'Tis said, they actually commemorate the Knight to this Day; and that they once made a strong Push to get a standing Order, that no Man should be receiv'd as a Candidate for their Borough, who did not offer himself upon the same Terms. Sir *Richard*, not long after, complimented the Bailiff, by dedicating a Treatise to him, *On the Importance of Dunkirk* (then not demolish'd, as it ought to have been by the Treaty of *Utrecht*); but, for some Expressions therein, which rather deserv'd a Reward, he was expell'd the House. This Place has been of special Note for Wheelwrights and Carpenters. 'Tis suppos'd to have been the *Brige*, or *Brage*, of the Antients, which *Antoninus* places Nine Miles from the old *Sorbidunum*. *Houghton Downs*, in the Neighbourhood, are noted for Horse-races.

6. *Christchurch* is a large populous Borough, at the Conflux of the *Avon* with the *Stour* from *Dorsetshire*: It has its modern Name from the Dedication of its Church, but was antiently call'd *Twynam-bourne*, from its Situation between the two Rivers. Here was once a Castle, built by *Richard de Redvers*, the Earl of *Devonshire*, to whom King *Henry I.* gave this Town in Fee. The Manor was afterwards conveyed, by *Avelina de Fortibus*, Countess of *Devonshire*, to *Edward I.* And in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Sir *Thomas de West*, Ancestor of the Lord *Delawar*, was Governor of it. There was a Collegiate Church here before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which was first built in the time of the Saxons; but, falling to Decay, it was restor'd by *Ralph Hammand*, Bishop of *Durham*, who had been Dean of it; and he changed its former Name of *Trinity* to that of *Christ*. About the Year 1680. the *Avon* was made navigable from this Town to *Salisbury*, as has been there related. Over one of the Gates of this Place is the Statue of *Bevis*, the famous Earl of *Southampton*, for the Accounts of whose romantick Actions we have neither Room nor Credit. This Borough is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Bailiffs, and Common-council; and here are Officers employ'd to take care of the Customs: But 'tis rather to prevent the Smuggling of Goods, than in Expectation of a Receipt of Duties, the foreign Trade here not being worth the mention. Its chief Manufacture is Silk Stockens and Gloves. The Town Seal is stamp'd with the Effigies of *Baldwin de Rivers*, in the time of King *Stephen*, from whom it is said to have had its first Grants and Privileges.

7. *Lymington*, or *Lemington*, a small, but populous Seaport-Town, on a Hill opposite to the Isle of *Wight*, in the narrow Part of the Streight call'd the *Needles*, between the Caffles of *St. Andrew* and *Netley*, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Southampton*. Neither Mr. *Camden*, nor the Author of the *Addenda* to his *Britannia*, say a Word of this Place, tho' it so well deserved their Mention, were it only for its Antiquity. Its Burgesses, and their Successors, had a Grant of certain Privileges from those of *Southampton*, so early as in the Reign of *Edward III.* 'Tis a Corporation by Prescription, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, without Limitation. The Mayor is chose by the Burgesses, and sworn at the Court of the Lord of the Manor, who is, or was lately, *Thos. Bulkeley*, Esq; Its chief Trade is in Salt, of which great Quantities are made

here; and 'tis said it exceeds most in *England* for preserving Flesh. The Salt-pits here were not much resorted to during the War with *France*; for the Hazard of coming about Land put the Dealers in the West Country upon Contrivances to fetch it from other Parts; as from *Worcestershire* by the River *Severn*, and the *Cheshire* Salt, which comes cheaper, from *Liverpool* by the *Severn* Channel: But what Salt the Southern Parts have, is chiefly from hence, both by Water and Land-carriage. The Sea comes up within a Mile of the Town; and tho' the River on which it stands is not navigable very far up, yet here it makes a very good Port, commodious for Shipping. The Place stands in a very healthy Air, with a fine Prospect of the Isle of *Wight*. Here is a Key, and Officers for the Management of the Customs, as also Shipwrights, who are chiefly employed in building Merchant Ships, and small Craft.

This Town has the Honour of giving Title of Viscount to *John Wallop*, Esq; created by his late Majesty King *George I.* Baron *Wallop*, and Lord Viscount *Lymington*.

8. *Whitchurch*, tho' a small mean Town, is pleasantly situate on the Skirts of the Forest of *Chute*. Tho' not mention'd by *Camden*, 'twas a Borough long before he wrote, and is govern'd by a Mayor, chose annually at the Court-Leet of the Dean and Chapter of *Winchester*, who are Lords of the Manor. Its principal Trade is in Shalloons, Serges, and other Articles of the Woollen Manufacture. The great West Road from *Basingstoke* is thro' this Town.

9. *Andover* in *Saxon* *Andropian*, i. e. a Ferry, or Passage over the River *Ande*, that comes out of the Forest of *Chute*, on which it stands. Here was antiently a College of *Benedictine* Monks, belonging to an Abbey in *France*. The first Charter it had, as far as appears, was from King *John*. 'Tis a large, handsome, well-built, populous Town, and thrives by its Thoroughfare, as it lies in the West Road from *London* to *Somersetshire*, and from *Newbury* to *Salisbury*. It stands pleasantly on the Side of the Downs, which makes it as healthy as it is delightful. 'Tis a great Malt-Town, and its chief Manufacture is Shalloons. 'Twas made a Corporation by Queen *Elizabeth*, to consist of a Bailiff, Steward, Recorder, and Ten approved Men, (out of whom are chose Two Justices) and Twenty-two Capital Burgesses, that yearly chuse the Bailiff, who enters in his Office upon *Michaelmas-Day*, and chuses himself Two Serjeants at Mace to attend him. Here is a Free-School, founded *Anno* 1569. a Charity-School for Thirty Boys, and an Hospital for Six Men, built and endowed by *John Pollen*, Esq; one of the Representatives for this Borough in several Parliaments of King *William*, and Father to the present worthy Gentleman, who has the same Honour in this Parliament. The Town gives Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Berkshire*. We can't leave it without mentioning a Village on the West of it, at the Beginning of the open Down call'd *Salisbury Plain*. Its Name is *Weyhill*, where is only a desolate Church on a rising Ground, with hardly a House about it; yet 'tis of Note for a Fair, reckon'd one of the biggest in *England* for Hops, Cheese, and several other Commodities; and for Sheep there's none so big, especially of the *Dorsetshire* Ewes for Store-sheep, which the Farmers come or send for to this Fair, not only from the Counties of *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Bucks*, *Bedford*, and *Hertford*, but from *Middlesex*, *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Sussex*. The Hops are brought hither from the three Counties last-mention'd; and the Cheese from *Wiltshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Somersetshire*.

The other Parliamentary Boroughs of this County being situate in the Isle of *Wight*, we defer our Account of them till we pass over to that Island; and, in the mean time, shall describe the other most remarkable Places which are within this Shire on the Continent.

1. *Ringwood* is a large thriving Place, full of good Brick Houses, on the River *Avon*, in the South-west Part of the Shire. It may be suppos'd to have been antiently a Town of some Eminence, because the Hundred has its Name from it. It stands in a Valley pretty much water'd by the Streams into which the River here divides itself, and frequently overflows great Part of the adjacent Meadow. Here's a pretty good Manufacture in Druggets and narrow Cloths, Stockens, and Leather. Its Market is well supplied with Corn and Cattle. 'Twas near this Place that the Duke of *Monmouth* was taken by one *Pertin*, as he lay hid in a Ditch, cover'd with Fern, in *July* 1685. after his being defeated at *Sedgemoor*.

2. The *New Forest* on the East-side of the River *Avon*, is a Name given it, near 700 Years ago, by *William the Conqueror*, who destroy'd this Country for Thirty Miles together, which had many Villages and Towns in it, and no less than Thirty-six Mother-Churches; turning the Inhabitants out of their Houses and Estates, to make room for his Deer and other Game, and converting the Lands of the Church to the Use of wild Beasts, and the Sport of his Dogs. Without entering into his Motives for it, which is rather the Province of the Historian, we shall only take notice, that, for this Impiety, and for his shewing so much

Favour

Petersfield.
25 M. fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 2,
June 29,
Nov. 30.

Stockbridge.
6 M. fr. And-
over,
9 fr. Winchester,
69 fr. London.
Market on Thurs.
Fairs 3,
Holy Thursday,
St. Peter's, and
St. Luke's, for
all Cattle, espe-
cially Sheep.

Sir R. Steele's
Stratagem to get
a Seat for this
Borough in Par-
liament.

Christchurch.
Twynham.
101 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Mond.
Fairs 2,
Thursday Seven-
night after Whit-
sunday,
Octob. 6.

Lymington.
5 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs 2,
May 11,
Sept. 21.

Whitchurch.
53 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Fri.
Fairs 2,
Whitson 7,
24 Thurs.
June 1,
Octob. 23.

Andover.
16 M. fr. Lond.
6 fr. Winchester,
11 fr. Salisbury.
Fairs 1, Thurs.
and 2, Wed.
May 1,
Nov. 2.

Weyhill.
2 M. fr. Andover.
Fairs 2,
Sept. 30.

Ringwood.
57 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Wed.
Fairs 2,
Nov. 23.

New Forest.
100 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.

The New Forest.

William the Conqueror destroy'd this Country for Thirty Miles together, which had many Villages and Towns in it, and no less than Thirty-six Mother-Churches.

Remarkably pu-
nished by God's
Vengeance.

Favour to Beasts, and so much Cruelty to his Fellow Creatures, he was remarkably pursu'd and punish'd by the Divine Vengeance, to the Third Generation: For Two of his Sons, *Richard*, and *William Rufus*, afterwards King of *England*, both lost their Lives in this Forest; the former being poisoned here by a pestilential Blaft, the latter by an Arrow, which was shot, by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, at a Deer; but, glancing on a Tree, turn'd its Course, and kill'd him; and *Henry*, his Grandson by his eldest Son *Robert*, was caught by the Head in the Boughs of a Tree, like *Abfalom*, while he was pursuing his Sport, and there hang'd till he dy'd. The People here say, that, in King *Charles II.*'s Time the Tree where the Arrow glanced was ordered to be paled in, and they pretend to shew it; but that it should be yet standing, after so many Hundred Years, is hardly credible. The Warden of this Forest has been always some Person of the first Rank. There are Nine Walks in it, each of which has a Keeper: And it has Two Rangers, besides a Bow-bearer, Offices fit for Gentlemen, and accordingly held by those of the neighbouring County; who have also several Privileges in it, as to Wood, and feeding of Cattle. In the last Century this Forest was well stor'd with Red Deer; and their Stags were remarkably large.

Hurst Castle.

3. *Hurst Castle*, or rather a Block-house, one of those built by King *Henry VIII.* for Defence of the New Forest, which had lain several Ages open, and exposed to the Invasion of foreign Enemies. It stands upon a Neck of Land which runs from *Milford* Two Miles into the Sea, and makes the shortest Passage to the Isle of *Wight*. 'Tis join'd to the *Terra firma* by a narrow Neck of Land, against which the Sea beats with prodigious Violence, especially at Spring-tides, and in stormy Weather. The Castle, which commands the Sea on every Side, has very thick Stone Walls, with regular Platforms, both of which are mounted with Ordnance. To this Place Colonel *Corbet* brought King *Charles I.* when he took him from the Governor of the Isle of *Wight*; and here he was kept Three Weeks, till he was carried to *London* for his Trial. The only Enjoyment that Prince could have here, was a fair uninterrupted Prospect a good Way into the Sea, of the Isle of *Wight* one Way, and of the main Land the other, with the Sight of Ships sailing up and down the Channel; for here he was sequester'd like a Monster from the Society of Men, and from the Comforts that the Earth and Air afford: For, as to the latter, it was perfectly noxious, by reason of the moorish Grounds about the Castle, and the unwholsome Vapours arising from Fogs, and from the Filth and Weeds cast upon the Shore by the Salt-water; for, as to fresh, there is none within Three Miles of the Castle; and, in short, the Place is so unhealthy, that the little Garrison here is often obliged to shift its Quarters. This, with *Calshot* Castle, (a little more to the North-east, over-against *Cowes*, in the Isle of *Wight*) where there is also a small Garrison, and a commodious Harbour, is, with the other Two Castles of *St. Andrew* and *Netley*, a little farther within the Land, a perfect Security to the Entrance of the Bay of *Southampton*.

R. Charles's me-
lancholy Confinement here.

Calshot Castle.

Wallop.

4. *Wallop*, a little beyond *Stockbridge*, is the Name of Three Villages, the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Nether*, that stand upon a River of the same Name, that falls thereabouts into the *Tese*. They give Name and Title of Baron to the antient and honourable Family of the Lord Viscount *Ly-mington*, which has been fruitful in Heroes and Patriots; one of whom, viz. Sir *John Wallop*, in 1513. fitted out some Ships, and, with 800 Men, burnt 21 Towns in *Normandy*, and all the *French* Ships in the Ports of *Naples*, *Tripoli*, &c. in Revenge for Piracies committed by one of their Knights of *Malta* in the *British* Seas.

Sir John Wal-
lop's Revenge for
the Piracies of a
Knight of Malta.

Rumsey.
79 M. fr. Lond.
Market, on Sat.
Fairs 3,
Easter Monday,
Aug 15.
Oct. 28.

5. *Rumsey*, on the River *Tese*, where King *Edward the Elder* founded a Monastery for Monks, which his Grandson, King *Edgar*, turned into a Nunnery A. D. 907. of which King *Stephen*'s only Daughter *Mary* was afterwards Abbess, whom *Matthew of Alsace*, Son to the Earl of *Flanders*, privately conveyed away, and married; but was so terrified by the Church, that, after he had Two Children by her, he was obliged to let her return to it. In the old Church here, which is or was very lately standing, were buried King *Edward* and his Son *Alfred*. 'Tis a pretty large, as well as antient Town, in the Road between *Southampton* and *Salisbury*; is delightfully situated, with Woods, Corn-fields, Meadows, and Pastures, all round it; is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Six Aldermen, and Twelve Burgesses; and is much inhabited by Clothiers. It gave Birth to Sir *William Petty*, the great Mathematician, from whom descended the Barons *Shelburn* of *Ireland*. The Church here is a noble Pile of Building, arched with Stone in Form of a Cross, and has semicircular Chapels in the upper Angles. At the West End is the Piece of an old Wall, supposed to belong to the aforefaid Nunnery.

Alresford.
60 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Thur.
Fairs 2,
Holy Thursday,
Midsummer-day.

6. *Alresford*, in the Road betwixt *London* and *Winchester*, on the Banks of the River *Alre*, as 'tis call'd by *Camden*, tho' in the Maps, and by the Country People, 'tis call'd *Itching*. In the Year 1220. *Godfrey Lacy*, Bishop of *Winchester*, having renew'd the Market here, gave

this Place the Name of *Newmarket*, to distinguish it, perhaps, from *Old Alresford*, in the Hundred of *Fawley*; but the People would not comply with the Alteration, and so it still keeps its former Name. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and Eight Burgesses. Its Market is chiefly for Sheep. On *May-day* 1610. this Place was burnt down by a Fire which broke out in several Places almost at the same time, and spared neither the Market-house nor Church; before which Disaster there was not one Almsman in the Parish. 'Twas rebuilt in a much handsomer Manner, and the Market-house, and many private Houses, are built of Brick. Part of a *Roman* Highway, that goes from this Place to *Alton* and *London*, serves for the Head or Stank to a great Pond, or rather a little Lake, near this Town.

7. *Southwick*, the Seat of the late Colonel *Norton*, famous for his extraordinary Will; by which, after his Death, which happen'd in *December* 1732. he left his Real Estate, of 6000 *l.* a Year, and a Personal one, computed at 60000 *l.* to the Poor, Hungry, and Thirsty, Naked and Strangers, Sick and Wounded, and Prisoners, to the End of the World. He appointed the Parliament of *Great Britain* to be his Executors, and, in case of their Refusal, the Bishops; and left his Pictures, and other Valuables, to the King. Trustees were soon nominated, by proper Authority, to inspect into and take care of the Premises; but the Will carried such strong Marks of Insanity in the very Face of it, that it was afterwards set aside, upon that Account. This Gentleman was descended from one of the most antient Families in the County, many whereof were its Sheriffs and Knights of the Shire; and they had been in Possession of this Manor ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Richard Norton*, Esq; the deceased, had been Knight of the Shire in several Parliaments. He had a good Taste in all Parts of polite Learning. The Tragedy of *Pausanias*, &c. brought on the Stage by Mr. *Southern*, is supposed to be his; and, for the Diversion of himself and the neighbouring Gentry, he used, during the Summer Vacation, to have the best Actors from the Theatres in *London*, whom he entertain'd at his House, together with a Band of Musick; and he provided them with a Stage, Scenes, and other Decorations, for performing their Parts to Advantage: And himself acted several, with great Propriety. He was, in short, a great Encourager of Learning of all kinds, and always true to the Interests of our Protestant Establishment in Church and State. In the time of *Daniel Norton*, his Grandfather, King *Charles I.* came to this Place, accompanied by his Favourite the Duke of *Buckingham*, who proceeded to *Portsmouth*; where, as has been related, he was murder'd; which the King, then here, was no sooner inform'd of, but he hasten'd back to *London*. King *Henry I.* founded a Monastery at this Place, of which the House is a Part, and many of the Walls are yet standing. The Situation of it is very low and wet, having a great deal of Morass about it; but a Park rises from the House to the highest Point of *Portsmouth*, where are Two very large Clumps of *Scots* Fir-trees, planted by the Colonel, which have thriven so well as to be seen near Twenty Miles at Land, and a good Way at Sea: And from the level Ground, on this Spot, there is such a View of *Portsmouth* Town, Harbour, and Docks, and of *St. Helen's* in the Isle of *Wight*, with such an unbounded Prospect of the Sea to the South-east, and of an extensive Vale on the Land-side, well planted and cultivated, bounded with Hills, spread with Woods, and the South Downs cover'd with Sheep; that the Prospect may be justly esteem'd one of the finest in *England*.

Southwick.
5 fr. Portsmouth.

Colonel Norton's
extravagant Will.

His Family and
Character.

Upon the South-east Coast from hence, towards *Chichester* Bar, lie Two small Islands, call'd *Haling* and *Thorney*, of which the last is the least, and so denominated from the Plenty of Thorns on it: Each of them has a Parish-Church. Salt is made of the Sea-water in several Places along this Shore, which at first is of a pale green Colour, but by boiling is made of a pure white.

Haling and
Thorney Isles.

8. *Basingstoke*, an antient Town, which is a great Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to the West, stands towards the North Side of the Shire, and is noted for a Victory which the *Danes* gain'd here in 871. over King *Ethelred*. 'Tis a large populous Place, and has a great Market for all sorts of Corn, especially Barley, there being a great Malt Trade carried on here. A Brook runs by it, which is famous for Plenty of Trout, and the Soil it lies in is rich in Pastures, surrounded with Woods. 'Tis a Corporation govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Seven Aldermen, Seven Capital Burgesses, &c. Of late Years the Manufactures of Druggets, Shalloons, and such slight Goods, have been carried on here with good Success. Here are Three Charity-Schools, in which 32 Boys and 24 Girls are taught and cloath'd: In one of the Schools 12 Boys are taught, cloath'd, and maintain'd, by the Skinners Company in *London*; the 24 Girls are taught and cloath'd at the Expence of a Lady of Quality. Besides the Church, a very neat Chapel was built on an Eminence in this Town, and dedicated to the Holy Ghost, by *William* the first Lord *Sandys*, who lies buried in it, and had a Seat near this Town.

Basingstoke.
48 fr. Lond.
Market, on Wedn.
Fairs,
Whit Wedn.
Sept. 29.

Town call'd the *Vine*, from the Vines planted there, tho' more for Shade, says *Camden*, than Fruit. The History of the Prophets, Apostles, and Disciples of Christ, is very artificially describ'd on the Roof of this Chapel; and near it is a Free-School. The adjacent Country is sprinkled with the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, and particularly on the East Side of the Town is a House built out of the Ruins, and on the Site, of *Old Basing-house*, a famous Fortrefs in the time of the Civil Wars, belonging to the then Marquis of *Winchester*, Ancestor of the Duke of *Bolton*, where a resolute Band of old Soldiers, under Command of the Marquis, was a great Curb to the Parliament-Forces during the whole Civil War, and sustain'd several of their Attacks; till, after a vigorous Defence, it was taken by Storm, and the brave Marquis in it, by *Cromwell*; who, being provok'd that a House should hold out, when the strongest Cities had submitted, put many of the Garison to the Sword, and burnt down the noble Fabrick to the Ground, which, he said, was fitter for an Emperor than a Subject. The Marquis, who had given it the Name of *Love-Loyalty*, caused it to be written on every Window with a Diamond Ring; and *Ayez Loyauté* is the Motto of the Family. The Garison pick'd up incredible Booty, by lying thus in the great Western Road, where they plunder'd the Carriers and Waggon, and suffer'd nothing to pass; which was a great Interruption to the Trade of the City of *London*. Among the rest of the rich Furniture that was destroy'd, was a Bed worth 1400*l.* and a private Soldier got 300*l.* to his own Share. The late Duke of *Bolton* built some convenient Lodgings out of its Ruins.

Odiham.
41 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fair on Sat. before
Midlent Sunday.

9. *Odiham*, from whence the Hundred has its Name, a little to the East of *Basingstoke*, is a Corporate Town, of Note in antient Times for its Royal Palace, and strong Castle, which in King *John's* Time was defended for Fifteen Days by Thirteen Men only, against *Lewis the Dauphin*, and the Barons Army. In King *Edward III.'s* Reign, *David*, King of *Scots*, was kept Prisoner here. This was the Birth-place of *William Lilly*, the famous Grammarian, and Master of *St. Paul's* School. It was formerly a free Borough of the Bishop of *Winchester's*. Tho' 'tis a small Place, it fares the better for being in the Western Road. A Charity-School was erected here, above Thirty Years ago, for teaching Thirty poor Boys; to which a Tradesman of this Town gave the Use of 600*l.*

Silchester.

10. *Silchester*, on the Borders of *Berkshire*, is famous for its Antiquity, being the Ruins of the antient City of *Vindemia*, or *Vindonum*, said to have been built by *Constantius*, the Son of *Constantine the Great*; and that he sow'd Corn in the Track of the Walls, as an Omen of their Perpetuity: But now, indeed, besides one Farm-house and a Church, the whole City is arable, and in the Fields *Roman* Bricks, and other Relicks, are scatter'd, and Coins daily found. Its Situation is very high, and hid with Wood. Many *Roman* Roads met here, which now are scarce visible. The Walls of the City, composed of Flint and Rag-stone, are, indeed, standing, more or less perfect, quite round, perhaps the most intire in this Part of the *Roman* Empire, especially the North Side, which is a most agreeable Sight. There was a broad Ditch quite round, which is now almost impassable, and full of Springs. Here's a small Charity-School for teaching Five poor Children. Five hundred Feet without the City, to the North-east, is a noble Antiquity, which was an Amphitheatre, like that of *Dorchester*; but from Time immemorial has been a Yard for Cattle, and a Watering-pond for Horses, by whose Trampling 'tis strange that it has not been more defaced.

Kingclere.
5 fr. Newbury.
52 fr. Lond.
Market Tuesd.

11. *Kingclere* is a pleasant Town, in the *Oxford* Road from *Basingstoke*, famous for having been the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings, as the Name seems to import. 'Tis the Capital of the Hundred.

The Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are, the Duke of *Montagu's* and Mr. *Brocas's* at *Beaulieu* in the New Forest. The Duke of *Belton's* at *Harwood* and *Basinghouse*, near *Basingstoke*; and *Abbots-ton* near *Aldersford*. The Earl of *Shaftsbury's* at *Rockborn-House*, Fifteen Miles from *Southampton*. The Earl of *Anglesea's* at *Farnborough-Place* in the North-east Corner of the County. The Countess of *Peterborough's* at *Beavis Mount*, near *Southampton*. The Lord Viscount *Lymington's* at *Husbands*, and Lord *Delawar's* at *Worwell*, near *Andover*. Lord *Dermer's* at *Eadesworth*. Sir *Robert Worsley's* at *Chilton-Condover*, and Mr. *Henley's* at the *Grange* near *Alresford*. Mr. *Pitt's* at *Stratfieldsea* near *Silchester*. The *Relles's* Family at *Titcherley* near *Wallup*. Mr. *Uvedale's* at *Wickham*. Mr. *Hunt* at *Popham*. *Henry Hare*, Esq; at *Quarley*, on the East Side of a Hill of that Name, where are Trenches, and other Vestiges of a great Fortification. And *Harry Earle's*, Esq; at *Grately*, on the South-east Side of it.

The Isle of WIGHT.

Lat. most Southerly Part, 50° 32'

Lon. about the Middle, 1° 32' W.

THIS Island, which lies over-against *Hampshire*, to the South, was call'd, by the *Romans*, *Veſta*, *Veſtis*, & *Veſteſis*; by *Ptolemy*, *Ὀβιάνσις*; by the *Saxons* *Wihth*, and *Wiholans*; and by the *Britons*, *Guith*. 'Tis said, by almost all Historians, that when the *Saxons* invaded this Kingdom, this Island fell to the Share of those of them that were call'd *Jutes*; whom *Bede* names expressly *Vita*, which the *Saxon* Idiom would of course pronounce *Wita*, as it changes *Vir* into *wen*: And the Interpreter of *Bede* calls the *Jutes*, that came over, *Gara* (or *Gotes*); which points out to us their first Original from the *Goths* in *Germany*; and from these People the Author of the Additions to *Camden* would have its Name deriv'd, the rather because in the Laws of *Edward the Confessor* they are nam'd *Guti*; which, as Sir *Henry Spelman* observ'd, by a Custom of changing *Gu* into *Wy* or *Wi*, becomes the same with *Wyti* or *Witi*; and the *Saxon* Aspiration brings it to the true Writing of theirs above-mention'd. But, notwithstanding all this Learning to be found in the said *Addenda*, yet as it was call'd *Veſta* by *Ptolemy* some Hundreds of Years before those *Jutes* were heard of in *Britain*, as *Veſta* is by the *Germans* pronounced *Wēſta*, and as *Wēſta* is easily corrupted into *Wēſt* or *Wight*, we don't see any Reason for altering the *British* Term *Guith*, from whence *Veſta* is taken.

Its Name and
Origin.

'Tis separated from the Continent of *Britain* by so small, tho' rapid a Channel, formerly call'd *Solent*, that it seems to have been join'd to it, for the same Reason that *Scaliger* thinks *Sicily* Island had its Name from *Seco*, because it was broke off, or rather dissected from *Italy*: Therefore the *Britons* might well term this Island *Guith*, on account of its Separation from the main Land.

Its Situation.

This Island, from East to West, is of an elliptical or oval Form. 'Tis 20 Miles in Length, 12 in the Middle, where broadest, and 60 in Circumference; the Sides lying North and South; but the Sea breaks in so far on the North Side, as almost divides it into Two Parts; that on the West call'd *Freshwater*, and the East Part *Binbridge* Isle. In *Bede's* time here were 1200 Families, but now almost three times that Number; for it has 4 Market-Towns, of which 3 are Parliamentary Boroughs, viz. *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Newton*; 4 Castles, 52 Parishes, above 3000 Houses, and near 27000 Souls; of which 'tis reckon'd 5000 are fit to bear Arms; and the Militia are so well disciplin'd by their Officers, that they are reckon'd as good as any in the Kingdom. They are divided into 11 Bands, over each of which is a Centurion, tho' he commands more than 100 Men; and the inferior Officers are call'd *Vintons*. There are several Beacons in the Isle, at which continual Watch is kept, to give notice of the Approach of an Enemy; and, upon urgent Occasions, 3000 of the *Hampshire*, and 2000 of the *Wiltshire* Militia, are appointed to be always ready to assist them. The most easterly Point of the Island lies over-against *Portsmouth*, the most westerly opposite to *Christchurch*, and 'tis about 3 Hours Sail to it from *Southampton* or *Portsmouth*. 'Tis encompass'd with Rocks, especially towards *France*, of which the most noted are, the *Shingles*, and the *Needles*, so call'd from their Sharpness, in the West-erly Point; the *Baambles*, on the North Coast; and at the Easterly Point the *Miaen*, so call'd from their Filth, the *Saxon* Word signifying a Dunghil. By reason of these Rocks, 'tis in most Places inaccessible; and where 'tis almost level, and lies exposed, as it does towards the South-east, 'tis fortified by Art with Stakes fastened into the Ground, and Castles on the Shore. The Air is very healthy, and the Inhabitants generally long-liv'd, vigorous, and able to undergo much Labour. Besides the abundance of Fish from the Sea, the Soil is very fruitful, and has Corn enough not only to consume, but to export; it being observ'd, that one Year's Crop is enough to serve the Inhabitants seven. There is every-where Plenty of Hares, Rabbits, Partridges, Pheasants, Lapwings, and Wild-fowl. It has Two Parks, stock'd with Deer, but only one small Forest; so that they are forced to fetch their Wood out of *Hampshire*. Thro' the Middle of the Island runs a long Ridge of Hills, where is Plenty of Pasture for Sheep, whose Wooll is reckon'd the best, next to those of *Lempster* and *Cotswold*, and, being therefore in great Request by the Clothiers, turns much to the Advantage of the Inhabitants. In the North Part there is very good Pasturage and Meadow-ground. The Southern is, in a manner, all a Corn Country, inclosed with Hedges and Ditches; and here is found the *Creta*, properly so call'd, or the milk-white Tobacco-pipe Clay, the best in its kind, which they export, together with very fine white Sand, of which Drinking-glasses are made, as good as those formerly at *Venice*.

Its Dimensions
and Contents.

Its Rocks call'd
the Shingles and
the Needles.

Its Air, Soil, and
Products.

Character of the
Islanders.

The Inhabitants, in *Camden's* time, made themselves merry with a proverbial Saying, that they never had *Priests*, *Lawyers*, nor *Foxes*; but this must be meant of the time after the Abbeyes were dissolv'd; for they had two Convents at *Carisbrook* and *Quarerra*; and, doubtless, their Geese and their Bubbles can witness they had Attorneys and Foxes.

Its History.

As to historical Events, this Island can furnish us with several: *Vespasian*, about *A. D.* 45. subjected it to the Romans under the Emperor *Claudian*. *Cerdic*, the first King of the *West Saxons*, was the first of that Nation who subdued this Island, which he gave to two of his Favourites, who put the *British* Inhabitants there to the Sword, and peopled it with their Followers, the *Jutes* and the *Saxons*. To them the Island remained subject, till about the Year 650. when it was subdued by *Wolfer* King of the *Mercians*, and given to *Edelwalch*, King of the *South Saxons*, as some Authors have it; but, according to *Fox*, to *Sigbert*, King of the *East Angles*, on Condition he would embrace the Christian Religion, which he agreed to. *Bede* informs us, that this Island was conquered some time after, by *Cadwalla* King of the *West Saxons*, who having vanquished *Edelwalch's* Successor *Arvandus* King of *Wight*, massacred the Natives, and gave the Island to his Subjects. It seems this *Cadwalla*, though then a Pagan, made a Vow, that if he conquered the Isle, he would devote a Fourth Part of it, and all the Spoil, to God: Accordingly, being victorious, he gave it to Bishop *Wilfred* his Countryman, afterwards Archbishop of *York*, who happened to be there at that time. But *Bede* says, *Daniel* Bishop of *Winchester* was its first Bishop, and wrote a Treatise *de Rebus Vectæ Insulæ*. In the Year 1012. King *Etheldred* was drove by *Swain* King of *Denmark* into this Island; where, with a small Retinue, he spent great Part of the Winter, and then sailed to *Normandy*, to which he had sent his Queen *Emma*, and his Two Sons *Alfred* and *Edward*, before him. In the Year 1060. King *Harold's* Brother *Tosti* landed here with some *Flemish* Pirates, and, having raised great Contributions, he retired. When *William* the *Norman* came over, *William Fitz-Osborn*, then Marshal of the Kingdom, and Earl of *Hereford*, reduced this Island, was the first Lord of it after the Conquest, and was succeeded in the Government of it by his second Son, who having forfeited it by Treason, King *Henry* gave it to *Richard de Ridvers*, Earl of *Devon*, who built a Castle at *Carisbrooke*. His Son *Baldwin* rais'd the People of this Isle for the Empress *Maud*; but, being attack'd by King *Stephen*, was forced to quit it, and dy'd in Exile. The Succession however descended in this Family, and *William de Ridvers*, surnamed *de Vernon*, who carried the Silken Canopy over the Head of King *Richard I.* at his Coronation, was styled Earl of the Isle of *Wight*. His Grandson *Baldwin* being invested with the Earldom, his Daughter *Isabel* sold it to King *Edward I.* for 6000 Marks; by which means the Lordship of this Isle remained in the Crown near 200 Years. That King granted the Government of it, together with the Custody of *Carisbrooke* Castle, to *John Fitz-Thomas* Steward of *New Forest*, who was called Constable of the Isle of *Wight*. Long before it came into the King's Hands, we find that a certain noble Family took their Name from it, and was called *de Insula*, or *Lisse*, and flourished here chiefly, tho' they had a considerable Estate in *Hampshire*: One of them, *John Lisse*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* was Governor of *Carisbrooke* Castle. Another of them was summoned to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward II.* as a Baron, by the Title of *John de Insula Vecta*, *John* of the Isle of *Wight*. A Son of that good old Lady *Lisse*, whom Judge *Jefferies* forced a Jury at *Winchester*, after twice acquitting her, to bring in a Verdict for her Blood, in pursuance of which she was beheaded, because she had harboured a dissenting Minister, Brother to Dr. *Hickes*, the Nonjuring Dean of *Worcester*; a Son of hers, I say, was, not many Years ago in Possession of the Manor and Parsonage of *Wootton* in this Island. It has suffered several times by Invasions from the *French*, who, in the Reign of *Richard II.* burnt some Towns and Villages, and besieged *Carisbrooke* Castle; but Sir *Hugh Tyrrel*, the Governor, forced them to raise the Siege, contenting themselves with 1000 Marks of Silver, which the Inhabitants paid them, to save what was left. This King *Richard*, in 1388. granted the Island, and *Carisbrooke* Castle, with all the Knights Fees, &c. to the Duke of *York* and his Heirs, &c. but they reverted afterwards to the Crown. About Anno 1403. 1000 *French* landed here, and seized a considerable Booty of Cattle, which as they were carrying off, the Islanders fell upon them, killed 200, and drove the rest to their Ships without their Booty. King *Henry VI.* granted the Isle of *Wight*, and Castle aforesaid, with all the Knights Fees, to *Philippa* Duchess of *York* for Life, in lieu of a Portion; and afterwards granted the Reversion thereof to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, who dying without Issue, they reverted to the Crown. This Island was erected by *Henry* aforesaid into a Kingdom; for he not only gave it to his Favourite *Henry de Beauchamp*, whom he had created Premier Earl of *England*, and then Duke of *Warwick*, with Precedency before all

other Dukes except *Norfolk*, but he crowned him King of *Wight*, and of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, with his own Hands. He dying without Issue, these Islands lost their Regal Title; for King *Edward IV.* made *Richard* Lord *Woodville* (his Father-in-law) Lord of the Isle of *Wight* (as the late Earl of *Derby* was Lord of the Isle of *Man*) which Grant was confirmed by *Henry VII.* to *Edward* Lord *Woodville*, who, being disgusted at the King for refusing him Leave to go to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bretagne*, withdrew privately to this Isle, raised 400 Men in it, and sailed with them to *Bretagne*, where he was kill'd, with most of his Men, at the Battle of *St. Aubin*. Then King *Henry* granted the Island for Life to Sir *Reginalde Bray*, on Condition of paying 308 *l.* and odd Money yearly to the Crown.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* 2000 *French* landed here, but were repulsed with great Loss; which so enraged the *French* King, that he shipp'd an Army with which he was confident of reducing the whole Island; but, hearing it was like to be opposed by an equal Strength, he gave over all Attempts of this kind, as the *French* Kings his Successors have done ever since. From that time we meet with little or nothing remarkable of this Island till 1648. when King *Charles I.* was kept Prisoner there Eight Months in *Carisbrooke* Castle, by Colonel *Hammond*, its then Governor for the Parliament, who was Brother to his beloved Chaplain Dr. *Hammond*. Being afterwards removed to Sir *William Hopkins's* House at *Newport*, that famous Treaty mentioned in History was carried on there between his Commissioners, and those of the Parliament.

The Government of this Island, which is a Post of the highest Trust and Honour, is always lodged in a General of the Army, Admiral of the Fleet, or some Person of the first Rank; and under him are all the Governors of the Ports and Castles of the Island, where is commonly a whole Regiment in Garrison, and sometimes more: The Governors were formerly called also Captains. 'Tis subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester* in Matters Ecclesiastical, and under the County of *Southampton* in Civil Affairs.

Its Parliamentary Boroughs, which all lie on the North Side of the Island, are:

1. *Newport* the nearest of them towards the Middle of the Island, of which it is the principal Town, and was formerly called *Medena*, and *Novus Burgus de Meden*; and from hence the whole adjacent Country to East and West of it is called *East Meden* and *West Meden*; it being divided into these Two Parts by the Bay, which comes up to it, and the Rivers which it here receives. 'Tis a very antient Borough by Prescription, with the Title of Bailiffs and Burgeses, but did not send Members to Parliament 'till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It had its first Privileges from *Richard de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*. The Charter of Incorporation, by which it is now governed, was granted it by King *James I.* by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Chief Burgeses, of whom there are 12, and the same Number of Aldermen. The Mayor is yearly chose out of the Aldermen, on *Thursday* preceding the *Sunday* before *Michaelmas-day*. 'Tis a large populous Town, yet the Church is but a Chapel of Ease to *Carisbrooke*. 'Tis seated on *Cowes* River, a Stream so called, because it falls into the Sea near the Town and Castle of *Cowes*. Vessels of small Burden can come up to the Key here, but the bigger Ships are discharged at *Cowes*, from whence the Merchandize is brought up hither in Barges. The Houses are built of Stone, the Streets clean, and, in short, it is an agreeable Place. King *Charles I.* erected it into an Earldom, in Favour of *Montjoy Blount*, Natural Son of *Charles Blount* Earl of *Devonshire*, whose Descendant *Henry* dying without Issue in 1681. the Title became vacant. Here is a Charity-School well endowed.

2. *Yarmouth* stands upon a Creek, about a Mile above the Entrance of it. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-council. 'Tis defended by a Castle, which stands almost in a Triangle with *Sharnhurst* and *Hurst* Castles, and has a Garrison. The Houses are handsome, and mostly built of Freestone. 'Tis called *South-Yarmouth*, to distinguish it from Great *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*.

3. *Newton*, or *Newtown*, is a little Borough, at the End of another small Creek, on the same Side of the Isle, to the East; has sent Members to Parliament ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and is govern'd by a Mayor and Burgeses, but is the most inconsiderable of all the Three Boroughs; yet has a convenient Haven.

All the other Places of any Importance are,

1. *Carisbrooke* Castle, near *Newport*, was built by *William*, to whom the *West-Saxon* King *Cerdic* gave this Island. In the Conqueror's Time, *William Fitz-Osborn*, his Marshal, who took the Isle of *Wight*, founded an Abbey of Black Monks here. The Castle was antiently made use of for Prisoners of the highest Quality; and whoever was Governor of the Isle, had this Government also. *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* was imprison'd here in *Richard III.'s* Time, till

Newport.
7 M. fr. Cowes,
35 fr. London.
Market, on
Wednesday, and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
Mond. Tuesd.
and Wedn. in
Whit. week.

Yarmouth.
or 15 fr. fr.
Fairs, on Thurs.
and Friday.
July 25.

Newton.

Carisbrooke
Castle.

Free'd once into
a Kingdom.

he was condemn'd and beheaded; and the Imprisonment of King Charles I. here has been already mentioned. The Castle, decaying by Age, has been several times repair'd; and Mr. Camden says, that a little before his Time it was rebuilt magnificently by the Governor, though probably at the Charge of the Crown. To this Castle belong'd very many Knights Fees; and, for Antiquity, it exceeds, not only all in the Island, but in the Shire. The Village, which goes by the same Name, was formerly a considerable Town; but when Cadwalla King of the West-Saxons took it, he put all the Inhabitants that he found in it to the Sword, and destroy'd it; since which, it has not recover'd itself. Alexander Ross, Vicar of this Place, the Continuator of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, who is burlesqu'd in *Hudibras*, was the last that was presented to it by the Crown, by reason King Charles I. settled the Patronage of this, and other Livings in the Isle of Wight, and Hampshire, upon Queen's College in Oxford, for ever.

Cowes W. and E.
3 M. fr. New-
port.

2. Cowes is the Name of Two pretty Towns, one on the East the other on the West Side of its River above-mention'd, which, tho' ruin'd, as Camden says, in his Time, yet, in ours, West Cowes especially is the most flourishing Town in the Island. Here were Two Castles, built by Henry VIII. at the Entrance into Newport; upon which Leland writes;

*Cowæ fulminæ duæ coruscant:
Hæc casum colit, illa Solis ortum,
Vestam qua Neaportus intrat altam.*
i. e.

Where, on the Eastern and the Western Shores,
The Cannon of the Cowes like Thunder roars;
There Newport enters lofty Vest's Isle,
From foreign Foes secur'd, and foreign Spoil.

These Two Places, or Ports, thrive apace, while the heavy Duties lay on the Plantation Goods; for then Ships from Virginia and the West Indies us'd to unlade here, pay the Customs, take in their Cargoes, and then proceed to Holland, Hamburg, and other Markets; by which stopping and unlading here, they were entitled to a Drawback of the greatest Part of those heavy Imposts. Here also Masters of Ships, and Merchants, homeward-bound or outward-bound, are furnish'd with Money for Bills; and the Ships are supply'd with Stores of fresh Provision. Several Merchants live here, and fair Houses have been built within these 50 Years; but it lies low, and is not reckon'd very healthy. The Church here is only a Chapel of Ease to Northwood. The Castle of East Cowes has been neglected; but in that of West Cowes is always a Garison, under the Command of the Deputy Governor of the Island; and, for the Customs, here are a Collector, and the usual Officers. This is a general Place of Rendezvous for Merchant Ships, that wait for Convoys.

St. Helen's.
3 M. fr. New-
port.

3. St. Helen's lies on the East Side of the Island, and is, like Spithead near Portsmouth, the Station where our Men of War usually ride; it being that spacious Road, which, in the late War with France, so often receiv'd the Royal Navy of England, and indeed the whole confederate Fleet. A Bay runs up here a considerable Way into Land.

Sandown Bay
and Castle.
3 Leagues from
Portsmouth.

4. Sandown, or Sanham, Castle, which gives Name to the Bay, is one of the strongest in the Island. Here is a Garison, with a Captain, and Governor, and 30 Warders, besides Gunners.

Sharpnose Castle.

5. Sharpnose Castle, where is also a Garison, is on the Turning to the West from the Rocks called the Needles, just opposite to Hurst Castle in Hampshire, which runs out like a Tongue of Land so far into the Sea, that 'tis not above Two Miles over.

Chief Seats in
the Island.

There are some pleasant Seats in this Island; of which the chief are, Sir Robert Hursley's, at Appledramb; the Lady Mont's, at Kingston, near St. Helen's; and Sir William Oglander's, and Mr. Knight's, at Brading, and Newwell, in the same Neighbourhood.

THERE are Four other Islands in the Channel, over-against this County, viz. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark (the old Remains of the Duchy of Normandy); which, tho' they lie much more remote from our Coast, being situate pretty near France, and were once Members of the Bishoprick of Coutances, in Normandy, yet, as they were transferred from that Diocese to Winchester, by the Pope's Bull, Ann. 1206, and as they were also annex'd to this See by Queen Elizabeth, 'tis thought proper to treat of them under this Shire. They lie as it were in a Clutter, in the great Bay called Mount St. Michael's, betwixt the Capes La Hague in Normandy, and Frebelle in Bretagne; the computed Distance betwixt Jersey and Sark being Four Leagues; betwixt the same and Guernsey, Seven Leagues; and betwixt the same and Alderney, Nine Leagues. That which is farthest within the Bay, and the largest, is

JERSEY. It lies about 10 Leagues from Carteret, or Port Bail, in Normandy; and the Buildings may be dis-

JERSEY.
Lat. N. Point,
49: 24.
Long. Middle,
2: 11 W.

cern'd from either Coast. In the Time of the Romans, it was call'd *Cesarea*; tho' the Antiquaries are of Opinion, that *Augia* is its more antient Name. That the Romans were here, is plain, not only from their Coins, that have been found here, but from the Remains of an antient Camp, and an Intrenchment in it, which retains the Name of *La petite Cesarée*, as does one of its Forts that of *Le Fort de Cesar*. And as to its modern, 'tis only a Corruption of the old Name, *Jer* being a Contraction of *Cæsar*, and *Ey* signifying an Island; q. d. *Cæsar's Island*. 'Tis not above 12 Miles in Length, nor much above Six where broadest, which is at the Two Extremities. 'Tis defended by Rocks and Quicklands; but their Defence is dangerous to their Navigation. Its North Side, from its lofty Cliffs, is 40 or 50 Fathom perpendicular from the Sea, which renders it inaccessible that Way; but the South is much lower, and almost level with the Water.

In the West Part of the Island, there's a large Tract of Land, once a very good Soil, and cultivated, but now a barren Desert; caus'd by the West Wind's continually throwing up of Sand, from the Bottom to the Top of the highest Cliffs. The higher Lands are diversify'd by gitty and gravelly, stony and rocky, fine and sweet Mould; the lower, by a Soil that is deep, heavy, and rich. The mid-land Part of it is somewhat mountainous, and so thick planted with Trees, that at a Distance it looks like one intire Forest, tho' there is hardly a Thicket or any thing to be seen in walking thro' it, but Hedge-rows and Orchards, abounding with Apples. The Valleys under the Hills are finely watered with Brooks, that drive near 40 Corn-mills, besides Fulling-mills. Here's Plenty of Cattle and Sheep, small indeed, but their Wool is fine, and the Flesh of all their Meat sweet, which is ascrib'd to the Shortness of their Grass. The Horses are good for Draught, but few fit for the Saddle. The only Game here is Hares and Rabbits. The Island produces all manner of Trees, Roots, and Herbs, but not Corn enough for the Inhabitants, who therefore send for it to England and France, and sometimes for Cheapness to Dantzic. There has been for Years past an evident Decay of Tillage here, attributed to the Increase of the Stocking Manufacture, which inclin'd the People to slight the more laborious Employment of Agriculture; to the Improvement of Navigation and Commerce; to the Culture of Cyder; and the Increase of Inclosures, and Highways. Their Fields are inclosed by great Mounds of Hart's, rais'd with much Labour and Expence, from Six to Eight or Ten Feet high, proportionably thick and solid, planted with Quicksets, Timber-trees, and many of them fac'd with Stone.

The Sea-weed, call'd Vraic, suppos'd to be *Plin's Fucus Marinus*, improves their Land as well as if they had Chalk, Lime, or Marle. There are the Summer and the Winter Vraic: The former being us'd for Fuel, the Ashes are a great Improvement to the Soil; and so is the Winter Vraic, when spread upon the Green-sward, and turn'd in with the Plough: 'Tis gather'd in Spring or Summer, only upon such Days as the Magistrates appoint; then the poor People are permitted to take all that they can find, of which the Sea, in stormy Weather, tears up vast Quantities from the Rocks.

There is no Place in the World, of the same Extent, which produces so much Cyder; it being computed, that, in some Years, they have made 24,000 Hogsheads; and, from the little that they export, 'tis not doubted, that the Inhabitants are very fond of it, it being said to equal that of Herefordshire, if it be as well manag'd. For this Reason, as well as the Cheapness of French Wine and Brandy, 'tis not worth their while to set up Malting or Brewing. Tho' the whole Island is in a manner one intire Rock, yet there is scarce a House, even on the highest Hill, but has some Spring near it, gushing from the Rocks; and here's one impregnated with a purging Mineral, which was found out by Dr. Charlem, President of the College of Physicians at London. Here is very good Butter, and incomparable Honey, which bears Four times the Price of what comes thither from France. The greatest Want here is of Wood for Fuel; instead of which they are forc'd to dry and burn Vraic. Here is abundance of Sea-fowl, and of the common Sorts of Land-fowl, both tame and wild, especially Sand-Geele or Barnacles, which come only in very cold Weather, and are said to be produc'd from rotten Wood, that has floated long in the Sea; contrary to the new Philosophy, which explodes equivocal Generation, and the Origin of Creatures from Corruption. The Partridge of this Island has red Feet, Eyes like a Pheasant, and Feathers of various Colours: 'Tis one of the most beautiful Birds in Nature; but the Flesh is not more delicate than the grey Partridge of England; and 'tis a Species common enough in the Southern Countries. The Fish we have in England, as Lobsters, Oysters, Crabs, Plaice, Turbot, Mackerel, red and grey Mullies, &c. are much cheaper here. Besides store of Carp and Eel, in Gentlemen's Fish-ponds, there are Fish peculiar to this Island, as the Ormer, (a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*) or *Auris Marina*, so called from its Shape like a Man's Ear, though 'tis twice as big. 'Tis a Shell-fish, that has a solid Lump of white

St. Helen's and
Port.

St. Helen's
and Port.

St. Helen's
and Port.

St. Helen's
and Port.

St. Helen's
and Port.

St. Helen's
and Port.

white Pulp very delicious. The Shell in the Inside is of the Colour and Lustre of Mother of Pearl, and has been us'd instead of it, for inlaid Works. It has no under Shell, but clings to the Rock by the Back, so that the Shell covers the Belly. 'Tis found only at Low-water Mark, in great Spring-tides. The *Base* comes so near the Shore, that Cart-loads have been taken at a Draught. Here are the Bar, some two Foot long; the Vrac, a kind of Sea-Carp, of which some have been taken a Yard long, at *St. Ouen*, the only great Pond in the Island; Hawes, Rouses, Rufflets, those rough-coated coarse Fish, commonly bought up by the Poor; and abundance of Congers, some of the latter weighing 40 or 50 Pounds. The Lançon, or little Lance, from its Shape, is never found in the Water, but in some moving Sand-bank, left dry by the Sea, when the Sand being stirr'd by an Iron Hook, the Fish spring up, and are caught by Handfuls: 'Tis fine Sport to fish for them in the Summer Nights, when they are more easily taken, by their glittering above the Sand. In *Cornwall* 'tis call'd a Sand-cel. There's another, call'd Gronnard, from its grunting when 'tis entangled, whose Head is almost as big as its Body, which is of a Blood Colour: And, if we may believe the Account printed by the Reverend Mr. *Falle*, who was Rector of a Parish here, and Deputy from the States of *Jersey* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, here is a Fish, with Teats like a Woman's, call'd the Mermaid. Here are Moles, which damage their Plantations, as also abundance of Toads and Lizards; but it does not appear, that the former are poisonous, the Waters in which they lie being not unwholesome; and the latter is known to be the most beautiful and harmless of the serpentine Kind.

The Air.

The Air of this Island is very healthy; and the People, who are temperate, live to a great Age, being subject to no Distempers natural to the Country, except an Ague, which sometimes takes the poor Peasant by the Back, after his Toil in the Harvest: But Luxury has introduced such Diseases here, as well as elsewhere, that it cannot now boast of the Character given it by *Camden*, That *here was no Business for a Physician*. The Cold here is not so violent, as in other Places of the same Latitude, it being temper'd by Breezes, that blow almost continually from the Sea; but they are subject to Storms by Westerly Winds, from which they have no Land to shelter them nearer than *North America*. There is such a vast Chain of Rock about this Island, and the Tides and Currents among them are so strong and rapid, that there's never any still Water here, as in other Parts of the *British Channel*; and therefore the Navigation is extremely dangerous to those who are not perfectly acquainted with the Coast.

Character of the Inhabitants.

The Manners of the Inhabitants, who are computed to be above 20,000, have a Mixture of *English* and *French*; but *French* is the Language both of the Pulpit and the Bar, and tho' they don't speak it so purely as about *Paris*, yet it has not such a barbarous Jargon in it as that of the Southern Provinces. Here are 12 Parishes, so laid out, that all have a Communication more or less with the Sea;

Their Parishes.

<i>Trinity's,</i>	} in the North.	<i>St. Owen's,</i>	} in the West.
<i>St. John's,</i>		<i>St. Peter's,</i>	
<i>St. Mary's,</i>		<i>St. Breland's,</i>	
<i>St. Laurence's,</i>	} in the South.	<i>St. Clement's,</i>	} in the East.
<i>St. Helier's,</i>		<i>Gronville,</i>	
<i>St. Saviour's,</i>		<i>St. Martin's,</i>	

And these are divided into 52 *Vintaines*, so called from the Number of 20 Houses, which each is supposed to have contain'd formerly; just as, in *England*, 10 Houses antiently made a Tithing.

St. Helier.
2 Miles from
St. Aubin.
Market, on
Saturday.

The chief Places are, 1. *St. Helier*, the Capital of the Island, in the Bay of *St. Aubin*, where it has a Harbour, and a Stone Pier. Its Situation is both commodious and pleasant, having the Sea on the South-west, with a full Prospect of *Elizabeth Castle*, and of the Road for Ships; and Hills on the North, that shelter it from Cold, with Meadows at the Bottom, refresh'd by a pure Rivulet, that enters the Streets, and the very Houses, so that the Water is easily brought up by Buckets let down through a Trap-Door, or from the Reservoirs of Wells and Pumps. Another huge Hill projects in a manner over the Town, which, being a Common, affords Herbage to the Cattle, and an agreeable Walk, with an extensive Prospect. The Town consists of above 400 Houses, and the Streets are wide and well-pav'd. The Seat of Justice, which is call'd *La Cabue Royale*, stands in a large Quadrangle, with handsome Structures on each Side. Its Market is more like a Fair, it being resorted to by People of all Ranks, from all Parts of the Island. The Town is chiefly inhabited by Shopkeepers, Artificers, and Retailers of Liquor, and wants scarce anything that is either necessary or convenient. The Corn-market is a Piazza; and the Shambles a spacious Room, inclos'd, so that Passengers are not annoy'd, as they are in most Country-towns, with the Sight and Smell of Carcases. The Number of Inhabitants is computed to be 2000 at least, besides some Hundreds in the *Vintaines* without the Town, who are nevertheless Parishioners: For all these,

the Church, which is very capacious, is hardly sufficient. Prayers are read here alternately in *French* and *English*.

2. *St. Aubin* is a Town of Merchants and Masters of Ships, who first settled in that Place (otherwise not so proper to build on, because too much streightened between Hills and the Sea) for the sake of its Port, the best and most frequented in the Island. 'Tis not half so big a Town as *St. Helier*, but its Houses are every whit as neat, and they are almost all new. Its Market is rather an Exchange for the Merchants. Its Parish Church, call'd *St. Breland's*, is at such a Distance, and there is such a bleak Hill to pass over to it, that the better Sort of the Inhabitants have, by Contribution, built a handsome Chapel in the Town. There is a Fort here, with Cannon planted on its Bastions; and a strong Pier has been run out into the Sea, like that of *Guernsey*, which joins to the Fort, and renders the Harbour safe and quiet; so that no Ships can pass within the Pier but by its Permission, and under its Guns: A Sixth-rate Man of War just floats at a dead Neap; and a Ship of 200 Tuns at all times. A Vessel of 130 Tuns may come in at half Flood; but larger Ships, and Men of War, must keep without in the Road, where is good Anchorage.

St. Aubin.
Market on Mond.

Tho' these Two are the only chief Towns, yet there are so many Hamlets and Clusters of Houses scattered up and down the Island, that it looks like one great Village.

3. *St. Ouen* is a Parish on the West Side of the Island, that gives Name to a Bay, and is a Royal Fief, which has been many hundred Years in the Family of *Carteret*, (the Lords of an Estate of that Name in *Normandy*) who from hence have been also called *St. Ouen*; and if an old MS. History of this Island, which mentions a Succession of the Lords of *St. Ouen*, by the Name of *Carteret*, may be depended on for its Appearance of Truth, *St. Ouen*, Archbishop of *Roan* 400 Years before the Conquest, was of this Family. When *Normandy* was reunited to the Crown of *France* in 1204. the Lords of *Carteret*, by their Adherence to the Kings of *England*, lost their Estate of *Carteret*, and their noble Posterity could never obtain Reparation, tho' the next Heir *Philip de Carteret*, Governor of *Jersey* and the adjacent Islands for King *Henry III.* went, by his Leave, to the *French Court*, to solicit it. This *Philip's* Grandson *Reginald*, for his faithful Services to King *Edward I.* had a Grant of the Manor of *Melesches* in this Island, which afterwards became the principal Seat of the Family. His Grandson of the same Name saved this Island from falling a Prey to the *French* in the Year 1374. when *Bertrand de Guesclin* Constable of *France* came over with 10,000 Men, and the Flower of the *French Country*, and attack'd *Mont Orgueil Castle*; but he so bravely defended it, that after many violent Attacks, the Constable withdrew his Forces. For this Service we read that *Reginald*, and Seven of his Sons who were with him in the Castle, and had behav'd valiantly, were all knighted by the King in one Day. The eldest of these Sons, who was also Sir *Reginald*, was afterwards constituted Bailly of the Island. His Son and Heir *Philip*, whom he left when he died, a Minor, and in Ward to the King (*Richard II.*), was the principal Means of preserving the Island a second time from falling into the Hands of the *French*, during the Contentions between *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* for tho' they had taken *Mont Orgueil Castle* by Surprise, yet Sir *Philip*, by his Interest with the Inhabitants, kept the Castle of *Grosnez*, and half the Island, in Obedience to the Crown of *England*; skirmish'd with the *French*, off and on, for Six Years; and, at last, by the Assistance of an *English Squadron*, which block'd up *Mont Orgueil* by Sea, he belieg'd it so effectually by Land, that they were forced to surrender it. The *French* never attempted either this Island or *Guernsey* more, till the Reign of *Edward VI.* when they were again forced to retire, by the Bravery of the Islanders, under the Conduct of *Helier*, one of this *Philip's* Descendants. His Great-grandson *Helier* was Bailly of this Island 45 Years; and *Edward*, another of them, was Carver to Prince *Arthur*. *Helier Carteret*, Son to *Edward*, was principally concerned in recovering *Sark Island* from the *French*, for which Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Island to him and his Heirs for ever, to hold of the Crown in *Capite*, paying 50 s. a Year. *Camden*, in his *Britannia*, mentions Sir *Philip Carteret* as the first of the Family who had this Island; but 'tis plain, that this *Helier* his Father had the Grant of it. This *Philip*, who was knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, did, together with *Joshua Carteret* and *Philip Carteret*, Esquires, Jurats and Justices, and the Dean and Ministers of the Island, draw up those Canons and Ecclesiastical Constitutions, which, after Corrections by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *Winchester*, &c. in the Reign of *James I.* were transmitted hither, and have the Force of Laws to this Day. Sir *Charles Carteret*, Bart. High Bailly of *Jersey*, who died in 1715. and was buried in the North Ile of *Westminster Abbey*, left his Estates of *St. Ouen*, *Sark*, &c. to the present Lord *Carteret*. His Lordship's Ancestor *Helier Carteret* was Deputy Governor of *Jersey*. Another of them, *Philip Carteret* of *Granville*, in this Island, was

St. Ouen.

The Carteret Family.

Colonel

Colonel of a Regiment, and High Bailly; and his Lordship's Great-grandfather, Sir George, was made joint Governor of Jersey by King Charles I. who gave him several Lordships here before the Civil War, at which time he was Comptroller of the Navy; and, having had the Command of one of the King's Ships, had gained such Reputation and Interest, that when the Parliament had the Fleet at their intire Disposal, they offer'd him the Post of Vice-Admiral; but, in Respect and Gratitude to the King, he declin'd it, and retir'd to Jersey; from whence he soon sail'd to Cornwall to raise a Troop of Horse there for the King; but, finding what Streights the King's Friends there were in for Want of Provisions and Ammunition, he went to France, from whence he supply'd them with Stores; and, for this and other Services, the King created him a Baronet. While he continued in Jersey, tho' he had the Lord aforesaid in joint Commission with him, he had the sole Command of the Island, where he assisted and favoured many of the King's Friends that were drove out of England, particularly the Prince of Wales, (afterwards King Charles II.) who retired hither with Chancellor Hyde, and several Noblemen, and made him his Vicechamberlain. Here Sir George defended Castle Elizabeth, with great Intrepidity, for Three Months, against the Parliament Forces in 1651. (and it was the last Garrison that held out for the King) till at length he was oblig'd to surrender it, tho' not without honourable Terms. During this, Col. Philip his Son defended Mount Orgueil Castle, till he surrender'd it on Condition of an Act of Oblivion, which was soon after confirm'd by the Parliament, on the Petition of the Colonel, and others under his Command. On the Restoration of King Charles II. his Majesty remembring Sir George's great Services, made him Vicechamberlain of his Household, a Member of his Privy-Council, and Treasurer of the Navy. His Majesty also knighted his eldest Son Philip, who lost his Life with his Father-in-law the Earl of Sandwich, in the great Fight with the Dutch Fleet at Solebay, leaving Three Sons; the eldest of whom, Sir George Carteret, Bart. who was by King Charles II. created a Peer, marry'd the Lady Grace Granville, the youngest Daughter of the Earl of Bath; by whom he had the present Lord John, now one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; who, if he survive his Mother, whom his late Majesty created Viscountess Carteret, and Countess of Granville, will be Viscount Carteret, and Earl of Granville, and Lord of great Possessions in Cornwall, Devonshire, &c. (in which Counties her paternal Ancestors were possess'd of Biddisford, and other Manors, before the Reign of Henry II.) as well as in these Islands.

The Buildings of
the Island.

The Buildings of this Island, which are generally of Stone, are strong and substantial, being for most part of a Mixture of the hard and brittle Rag-stone, the common Stone of the Island, and another Sort that comes from a rich Quarry, on a Hill called Montmado, where there is excellent Stone rising in great Blocks, and capable of being cut and shap'd in regular Squares, like that of Portland: Some very rich People have their Houses faced wholly with Montmado Stone, which is of a reddish white, or with a bluish-white Stone, that comes from the French Island Chauze, which are both of a fine Grain, and wrought with the Point of a Hammer almost as sleek as polish'd Marble. They are supply'd with Lime from France or England, and from the latter only with blue Slate to cover their Churches, &c. but this comes dear, and very often Thatch supplies the Place of it, of which they have a Sort as durable and firm as the common Tiling in England.

Its Trade.

Trade, which is the Life of this Island, was very much improved before the late War with France, though they did not lose much by it in the main, considering the Profit of Particulars from the Abundance of Prizes which they took with their Privateers; and, indeed, they lie so convenient for annoying the French in War time, that their Privateering will always turn to their Advantage. They not only trade to England and France, but also to Spain and Newfoundland; to which last Place they sometimes send near 30 Sail of Ships.

Manufacture.

Its staple Manufacture is Stockens, which are knit even by the Women and Children, whereof 8 or 10,000 Pair have been bought Weekly in St. Helier's Market for Exportation; though since Colbert the French Minister laid so high a Duty on this Traffick as amounted to a Prohibition, London has been their chief Market. The Wooll they wrought with comes from England, 2000 Tods uncomb'd being allowed them yearly by Act of Parliament for Support of the said Manufacture, and Employment of their Poor. Estates in this Island are not ascertained by the Livres or Pounds Sterling that a Man has, but by the Quarters of Wheat in his Barn; and a Jersey Estate of 100 Quarters of Wheat is reckoned almost equal to one of 70 l. in England, allowing for the Difference of the Price of Corn one Year with another in the Market. 'Tis observ'd that Gavelkind, or the Partition both of Real and Personal Estates among Sons and Daughters, which is the antient Usage of this Island, destroys many an Inhe-

ritance, by mincing it into several Parcels; but tho' for this, and other Reasons, a great Estate is not to be raised in this Island, yet the Cheapness of Things, and the Exemption enjoyed here from Taxes on Home Consumption render a small Estate equivalent to a greater elsewhere.

The Language here, both of the Pulpit and the Bar, and indeed of the principal Gentry, is good French, and that of the Vulgar is not properly so corrupt French, as it is antiquated and obsolete; yet there are few Gentlemen, Merchants, or considerable Inhabitants, but speak English tolerably, they being sent young into England the better to attain it: And at St. Helier, what with this, and the Confluence of the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison, almost as much English is spoke as French. There are many very antient Families in this Island, whose Names are most Norman, and some British, with a few English, from King John's Time downward. Gentlemen who are possess'd of the principal Seigneuries or Manors, have the same civil Distinction paid them as in France, of being address'd by the Name of their Seigneurie. Under the Dukes of Normandy, and the first English Kings after the Conquest, one Man had the Government of all these Islands; but ever since Henry VII. Jersey has been always a distinct Government, conferr'd on some Person of Rank. At first he pretended to dispose of the Place of Bailly of this Island, by virtue of his Patent; but Henry VII. finding this Power abus'd, suppress'd it, and reserv'd it to himself by an express Article in his Ordinances, which says, that the King shall have the sole Nomination of the Bailly, the Dean, the Viscount, and his Attorney-General in the said Island.

The Governor's Office has been held sometimes during the King's good Pleasure, sometimes during good Behaviour, sometimes for a determinate Number of Years, and at other times without Limitation, and during Life. For the Support of his Dignity, the King allows the Governors his whole Revenue in the Island, with a small Deduction for Fees and Salaries to the Civil Officers. The Revenue consists principally in the Corn Tithes of 10 Parishes, which were lately computed at 15,000 Livres per Annum, and are collected by an Officer, called the King's Receiver, but appointed by the Governor. Formerly the Governor was Custos Terræ & Custos Legum, i. e. Guardian of the Land, and Guardian of the Laws, being trusted with the Military and the Civil Sword; but, in Process of time, the Judicial Power was transferr'd to another, who was call'd a Bailly, an Officer of high and honourable Account among the French, tho' it has a mean Sound with the English. At the same time the Governor himself retain'd the Sense and Meaning of the Word, in the Name of Custos, or Warden. Thus that Office, which was but One, became Two, yet so as he who had the judicial Part, and was call'd the Bailly, was still a Dependent and Creature of the other, and so were the other Ministers of Justice. Tho' the Governor is excluded from the Cognizance of the Civil Tribunal, yet, in regard of his Dignity, his Presence is often requir'd in the Court, where it is, in some sort, necessary, for the passing of Acts relating to the King's Service, and the publick Peace and Safety. He has the Court, also, under his Protection, being obliged to assist the Bailly and Jurat with his Authority in the Execution of their Sentences. He has Power, with the Concurrence of Two of the Jurats, to arrest and imprison any Inhabitant on vehement Suspicion of Treason. No Inhabitant may go out of the Island, nor Foreigner settle in it, without his Knowledge; and no Convention of the States can be held, or any thing therein transacted, without his Consent, tho' with some few Restrictions.

The Mace, borne before the Bailly and Magistrates at the Convention, has this Motto;

—Tali haud omnes dignatur honore.

i. e. Not all are with such Honour grac'd.

And under it a Latin Inscription, of which this is the Translation.

' CHARLES the Second, the most Serene King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, has resolv'd, that his Royal Favour towards the Isle of JERSEY (in which he twice met with a Place of Refuge, while he was excluded from the rest of his Dominions) should be consecrated to Posterity by this truly Royal Monument: And commanded that thenceforward it should be borne before the Baillies, in perpetual Memory of the Loyalty preserv'd both to his most August Father CHARLES I. and to his Majesty, during the Rage of the Civil Wars, by the most excellent Men Sir Philip and Sir George de Carteret, Knights, Baillies and Chief Governors of this Island.'

His more peculiar and immediate Province is, the Custody of his Majesty's Castles, with the Command of the Garrison, and of the Militia of the Country, which he regulates and models at his Pleasure. Mount Orgueil, which was heretofore the principal Fortress of the Island, being of

Elizabeth Castle.

Antiquity beyond the oldest Records, and fallen quite to Decay, the chief Fortrefs here now is *Elizabeth Castle*, equal to any in the *British Dominions*: 'Tis nam'd *Chateau de l'Islet*, from its Situation on a small Island, and is little less than a Mile in Compass. In 1531. all the Bells in *Jersey*, except one to each Church, were order'd to be taken down, and sold, towards the Charge of building it. In 1586. every House in the Island contributed Four Days Work to the erecting of the upper Ward, which is properly call'd *Queen Elizabeth's Castle*. The lower Ward, which is King *Charles I.*'s Castle, was begun in 1626. During the Civil War, *Charles Fort* was added, and in 1665. the *French* threatening the Place, the Green was inclosed with a Wall. Their Militia are more like Regular Forces, both in Habit and Discipline, every Man in the Island doing perpetual Duty; only the better Sort bear the Commissions, and are the Leaders. It consists of Two Troops of Horse-Guards, Five Regiments of Foot, and they are review'd every 20th of *May*, in the fine sandy Bay betwixt the Towns of *St. Helier* and *St. Aubin*. Two Parishes, and sometimes Three, make up a Regiment. There are Twenty-five, or more, Brass Fieldpieces, mounted on Carriages, with proper Tumbrels for the Ammunition; and the Pieces are kept in the Parish-Churches they belong to, ready to be drawn out for Service, at a Minute's Warning: Moreover, for the Safety of the Coast round the Island, in Places which are accessible by an Enemy, there are Guard-Houses erected, and Batteries with above Fifty Eighteen Pounders, given by King *William* out of his Stores. The Lieutenant-Governor resides at the Castle, in the Absence of the Governor in Chief, who very rarely comes to this Island, or that of *Guernsey*.

The Military Force of Jersey.

The Civil Government.

The Civil Government is administer'd by a Bailly, assisted by Twelve Jurats, elected by the People: As he represents the King's Person, by whom he is chose, in Court, he has his Seat rais'd there above the Governor's, in Token of his Independency, tho' every-where, out of Court, the Governor precedes. The Jurats were instituted by King *John*, who dignified them with the Title of *Coronatores jurati*, thereby intending that they should share the Power of the Coroners in *England*, and the Jurats in *Gascony*; but the Title of Coroners is refused, and the Jurats are, by the People, more commonly styl'd Justiciers. The Jurats, who are generally such for Life, are chose when a Vacancy happens by Death, upon a *Sunday*, when the Minister in the Pulpit, after Divine Service, reads the Writ of Election, recommends some Person to their Choice, and then the Suffrages of the People are collected, one by one, as they go out of the Church. The Jurats have no Salary, and are only ambitious of the Office because it gives them a Rank, and the Privilege of having their own private Suits the more readily dispatch'd: But without the Bailly (or his Lieutenant) there can be nothing done; for he is the Mouth and Organ of the Court, presides in all Debates, sums up the Opinions, and pronounces Sentence, yet has no deliberate Voice himself, except on an equal Division of the Bench, when he gives the casting Vote; yet he acts with less Controul in other Affairs of daily Occurrence, and, after all, the Dignity and Prerogatives of his Place are very great, and command Respect. Under him and the Jurats are the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General for this Island; the High-Sheriff; the Clerk who keeps the Rolls and Records; Six Pleaders, or Solicitors, at the Bar; Two Under-Sheriffs, call'd *Denonciateurs*, because they publish the Injunctions of the Court; the Usher; and (tho' he is not properly a Member of the Court) a Keeper of the Register for Hereditary Contracts; all which Employments (except the Three first, held by Patent) are at the Disposal of the Bailly. The Court, thus constituted, is a Royal Court, which has Cognizance of all Pleas and Suits arising within the Island, Treason only excepted, and other Matters of too high a Nature, which are reserv'd to the King and his most Honourable Privy Council, to whom alone this Court is immediately subordinate, and to whom, except in Criminal Causes, Appeals are sometimes made from hence under certain Regulations. The Bailly is Keeper of the Publick Seal, tho' he cannot use it, unless assisted by Three Jurats: 'Tis stamp'd with the Arms of the Island, viz. *Gules*, Three Leopards passant gardant *Or*; and was given by King *Edward I.* with the Power of using it for confirming Contracts, and other Purposes: 'Tis kept in a Purse, seal'd with the private Seals of the Three Jurats, who were at the last Opening. Upon the next Occasion, the Bailly delivers the Purse into the Hands of the Jurats present, who break open the Seals, and, having used the publick one, put it up again in the Purse, and return it, seal'd as before, to the Bailly, or his Lieutenant. This Island is not bound even by Acts of Parliament, unless it be therein specially nam'd; and, when such Acts are to be notified to it, they are accompanied with an Order of Council, to give them a Sanction and Currency. In Cases of Manslaughter, and Wilful Murder, between which the antient Laws of the Island had not explicitly distinguish'd, but made both equally capital, it was provided, by a Rule from above, some Years

The Seal of the Island and Baillywick.

ago, that where Malice prepense did not appear evident to the Court, here they should not proceed to Sentence, till the Fact was laid before his Majesty, and his Pleasure known. On the Days that the Courts are open'd, which is in the Judgment-Hall, call'd *la Cabue Royale*, as has been already mention'd at the Town of *St. Helier*, the Governor, the Bailly (or their Lieutenants), and the Jurats, enter it with the Royal Mace carried before them, and surrounded by a Guard arm'd with Partisans. Seven of the Jurats is the least Number requir'd to constitute a Court. Here are only Three Terms: The first begins always the *Thursday* immediately before *Michaelmas*, but is respite'd during *November*, to give People time to gather in their Fruit for Cyder, and sow their Wheat, which is sown later, and reap'd sooner, than in *England*. The next Term begins the *Thursday* after *St. Maurice's Day*, *January 15*. but shuts up early in *February*, that being the time for cutting the Winter Vraic, and spreading it on the Land, which is a laborious, but necessary Work; for it is, in effect, fetching Bread out of the Sea; and this, together with turning up and preparing the Ground for the Summer Corn, employs all Hands in *March*, and Part of *April*. The third Term begins the *Thursday* next after *St. George's Day*, and continues till *Midsummer*; after which comes the long Vacation. The chief Officer for executing their political Regulations is the Constable, who is chose like the Jurats, and is always one of the most distinguished Persons in the Parish, for Estate and other proper Qualifications. The Office is, at least, triennial, tho' some hold it longer; and, to such as discharge it with Honour, 'tis generally a Step to the Magistracy, there being few on the Bench that have not first pass'd thro' it as a sort of Probation. He represents his Parish, takes care of its Affairs in the Convention of the States, and has under him Two Centeniers, or Deputies, to act for him in case of Sickness, or other Disability: He has, besides, Twelve or more principal Householders for his Assistants, who are sworn to be always ready at his Call, when the publick Service requires it, and are term'd *Sermentes*; and in every Parish-Assembly, if it be for secular Affairs, the Constable presides, tho' a Jurat be present; and if for Matters relating to the Church, 'tis the Minister.

Their Terms.

The Constable's Office.

Here is, in Miniature, the Picture of the august *English Convention of the Parliament*, it being an Assembly which they call a *Convention of the States of his Majesty's Island of Jersey*. 'Tis properly a General Council of the Island, wherein every Inhabitant is supposed to be present, either personally, or by Proxy. 'Tis composed of the *Jurats*, or Court of Justice, as the first and noblest Body; of the Clergy, as the second; and of the Constables, as the third; who, as has been said, represent the Parishes, and by whose Votes they are bound and concluded. The King's *Procureur*, or Attorney-General, the *Viscount*, or High-Sheriff, and the King's *Avocat*, or Solicitor-General, tho' they represent no Estate, are admitted *propter dignitatem*. The Governor, or his Lieutenant, without whose Consent there can be no Convention, has a negative Voice in it. The Bailly, or his Lieutenant, is the standing Prolocutor; and every Member of it has a deliberative Voice in it. It can't be deem'd a Convention without Seven, at least, present, from each of the Three Bodies; and, in case of Absence, he whose Excuse is not allow'd, is liable to be fin'd. The Court here claims and exercises a Right of Naturalization within the Island; and Foreigners preferred to Benefices are excluded, unless they are naturalized. The Convention is call'd sometimes at the Governor's Motion, and sometimes at that of the Magistrates, but a mutual Agreement there must be; and, when the Day is fix'd, the Denunciators or Under-Sheriffs, who are Officers of the Court, summon the Members. The great Business of these Meetings is to raise Supplies for the publick Service; to state and audite the Accounts of the publick Receipts and Expences; to determine Differences about the Disposal and Management of the Church-treasuries; to consider Works and Schemes propos'd for the publick Benefit; to appoint Deputies to solicit the Affairs of the Island at the King's Court; to make Ordinances against Profaners of the Lord's Day, Blasphemers, common Swearers and Drunkards, and riotous and disorderly Persons.

Convention of the States.

Its Privileges.

And Disadvantages.

This Island enjoys many valuable and uncommon Privileges, from these Motives; 1. To reward the Inhabitants for their Fidelity to the Crown of *England*. 2. To engage them to persevere in it. 3. To better their Condition, which, considering their Situation and Disadvantages, would otherwise be intolerable. For 'tis observ'd, that they are expos'd to Attacks upon every Incident that may occasion a War; that a War destroys its Trade, and brings on a Charge equal to a Tax; that a Man of several Hundreds a Year, in *England*, is not so high rated to the Militia, as one here but of so many Scores: That they are oblig'd to keep Watch round the Coast, by frequent Detachments of their poor People, to prevent a Surprise; who must repair to their Colours at the Sound of every Alarm; whereby the Labour of many Days, which should subsist them and their Families, is lost to them. For these Reasons, therefore, the

the Islanders of *Jersey* are, by several Royal Charters since King *John's* time inclusive, declar'd a free People, and to be treated universally throughout the King's Dominions, not as Foreigners and Aliens, but as native *Englishmen*; besides their being exempted from parliamentary Aids, as a natural and necessary Consequence of their being a PECULIAR OF THE CROWN; agreeably to the Saying of the great Lawyer Lord Chief Justice *Hale*, who remark'd, 'That tho' *Jersey* Island is Parcel of the Dominion of the Crown of *England*; yet it is not, nor ever was, Parcel of the Realm of *England*.' In every Charter, from *Edward IV.* inclusive, there is a Privilege confirm'd to it in common with the other Islands in this Tract, which is of an extraordinary Nature, and mention'd by Writers as a very great Singularity; and this is, 'That in time of War the Merchants of any Nation whatsoever are permitted to come hither with their Ships and Merchandize, either for Shelter or Commerce, and there to stay safely and quietly, and thence to return without any Damage or Molestation whatever, to their Persons or Goods, within their Island, its maritime Places and Precincts, or round the same, as far as the Eye of Man can reach.' Thus, as *Mr. Camden* says, 'here is a kind of perpetual Truce established in these Islands; and how hot soever the War be, the *French* and others have free Liberty to come hither to trade, and to depart again in Safety.' *Heylin* says, this Privilege was founded on a Bull of Pope *Sixtus IV.* excommunicating all those that any way molested the Islanders, or any Persons resorting to them, either by Piracy, or any other Violence; and that this Bull, first publish'd at *Constance*, (or *Coutance*, as 'tis also call'd) to whose Diocese these Islands then belong'd, was verified by the Parliament of *Paris*. Other Strangers also acknowledg'd this Privilege, and entered it into their Books of Navigation and Commerce: 'That a Prize is not good, if it be made in Places exempted and privileged, as are the Isles and Seas of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, where the *French* and *English*, whatever War there be betwixt the Two Crowns, ought not to insult, and in a hostile manner pursue each other so long, and so far, as they have the said Islands in view.' But by *Henry VIII.*'s Seizure of all the *Norman* Abbots Possessions in those Islands, and by the Separation of them from the Diocese of *Coutance*, and annexing them to that of *Winchester*, upon the ensuing Reformation by *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, this Privilege was shaken, as well as the Pope's Authority, the Foundation it mainly stood on; yet it fell not all at once: In subsequent Disputes about Prizes, it was acknowledged sometimes, but oftener disregarded; and tho' it be perpetuated in all the Charters granted to these Islands, they themselves seem to have barr'd all future Claims to it by their Privateering, in the late Wars with *France*: So that, in short, like many other antiquated Things, it seems to have no Place or Being now, but in Books and Parchments.

Monuments of
Pagan and Popish
Superstition.

Here are divers Monuments of the Druidical Temples, &c. which are prodigious great flat Rag-stones raised Three or Four Foot from the Ground, and sustain'd by others of less Bulk. The Natives call them *Poquelays*, and they are the Altars on which Victims, often human, were sacrificed. There are Two particular Monuments of Popish Superstition: The first is call'd *La Chapelle de notre Dame des Pas*, from the Virgin *Mary*, who is said to have left the Print of her Feet on the very Spot of the Rock where the Chapel is erected, even after her Body was moulder'd into Dust. The second is term'd *Haguebie*: 'Tis a Chapel over a Tomb, built, as they say, by the disconsolate Widow of the *Norman* Lord *de Hambie*, who fell here by Treachery, that she might have the melancholy Pleasure of seeing her Lord's Burial-place from her Window in *Normandy*, and to procure Masses for his Soul. The Chapel was afterwards lengthen'd towards the East, by one who had been in Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*; and a Place was dug, under the Altar, in order to represent Christ's Sepulchre. This Place was made the chief Seat of the Popish Delusions. 'Tis remark'd, that, in the Days of Queen *Mary*, when the Terrors of the Papal Empire were display'd by Fire and Faggot, in *Smithfield* and elsewhere, the Magistrates of this Island had the Courage to put one *Avery* to Death (who was a Priest, and a furious Prosecutor of the married Clergy) for murdering his Bastard Child. We read of but one Person in this Island who suffer'd Martyrdom by the Pagans, and that was *Helerius*, afterwards canoniz'd, and call'd, in *French*, *St. Helier*, from whence the Town above-mention'd had its Name. He liv'd in a little solitary Cell, or Hermitage, which is still to be seen on a Rock hard by *Elizabeth Castle*; and a *Norman* Nobleman, descended from one of his Murderers, founded an Abbey afterwards in Remembrance of him, which stood on the same Spot where is now the lower Ward of *Elizabeth Castle*. This discovers another Mistake of the learned *Mr. Camden*, who calls the chief Town of this Island *St. Hilary*, upon a wrong Supposition that *St. Hilary*, Bishop of *Poitiers*, was banish'd and dy'd here. The Island is supposed to have

A Remish Priest
put to Death here
for the Murder of
his own Bastard.

St. Helier.

been first converted to Christianity by *St. Magloire*, a *Briton*, who quitted a Bishoprick to turn Evangelist, and first landed in the Island of *Sark*, where he raised a little College of Priests, or Missionaries, to spread the Word of Salvation thro' these Islands; and then came to *Jersey*, where he labour'd so successfully in the Ministry, that the Governor and all the Islanders renounced Idolatry, and were baptized in the Christian Faith. They say he died here, and was buried in a little Chapel, hard by the Free-School, in *St. Savisur's* Parish, of which the Foundations are still visible, and the School is, from him, corruptly call'd *St. Maullier's*. But his Body was afterwards translated to *France*, where *Capet*, the Founder of its present Royal Race, caused an Abbey-Church to be built for its Reception, bearing the Name of *St. Bartholomew* and *St. Magloire*.

First Conversion
of the Islands to
Christianity.

Besides the goodly Abbey at *St. Helier*, there arose in this small Island Four Pories, Twelve Parish-Churches of such solid Structure that Time has hitherto made little Impression on them, and above Twenty Chapels, some of which are in Ruins. As for the Churches, they were impoverish'd and pillag'd, from time to time, to enrich the Religious Houses in *Normandy*; yet, during the State of Popery, no Place was more over-run with little and low Superstitions than this Island: But when Queen *Elizabeth* had annex'd this and the neighbouring Islands to the See of *Winchester*, so many Protestant Ministers, of good Lives and Learning, fled hither for Shelter from Persecution in *France*, that they beat down every Superstition remaining, and not a Popish was there in the whole Island.

The Spiritual Jurisdiction of this Island is vested in its Dean, who has the Rectors of the Parish-Churches for his Assessors: This, together with the aforesaid Right of Entrance into the Assembly of the States, makes the Rector of a Parish here of more Consequence than one in *England* with Five or Six times his Preferment. Two or Three Ministers, with the Dean or Vicedean, suffice to hold a Spiritual Court; tho' as many as will may come and give their Opinion: This Ecclesiastical keeps the same Terms as the Civil Court, and has a Register, Two Proctors belonging to it, with an Apparitor, and others, to execute its Summons. When an Appeal goes from this Court to the Bishop of *Winchester*, as superior Ordinary, or (in case of a Vacancy of that See) to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, those Prelates are to hear and determine the same in their own proper Persons, and their Sentence is final. The Number of the Incumbents here is just equal to that of the Parishes; for tho' their Canons oblige them to constant Duty in the Pulpit twice every Sunday, besides their contingent weekly Functions; yet they absolutely forbid Pluralities, be their single Livings ever so small. Their Tithes are inconsiderable; and those call'd Surplice-Fees in *England* are scarce known here; so that their best Income arises from the Improvement of their Fruit-trees for Cyder. Indeed they have this Easement, that, instead of being at the Charge of keeping up their Presbyteries as the *English* Clergy do their Parsonage and Vicarage-houses, the same falls on their respective Parishes.

For Spiritual Government.

There are Two Free Grammar-Schools here, indifferently well rented, and so seated, in compliance to the Figure of the Island, that each serves commodiously enough for the Children of Six Parishes; one call'd *St. Magloire's* School in *St. Savisur's* Parish; and the other *St. Anastasus's*, in *St. Peter's* Parish: They are absolutely under the sole Direction and Government of the Dean and Ministers, for which the Two Founders got a Patent from *Henry VII.*

Its Schools.

The Churches of this Island are large *Gothick* Structures, and most of 'em have lofty Stone Spires: Their Roof is one solid Arch or Vault of Stone, without a Stick of Wood employ'd in it, the outward Cases of blue Slate being laid immediately upon the Stone-work, in a Bed of strong Mortar. This is observ'd to have been the ancient *Norman* way of building; and a good Defence it must be against Fire and the Decays by Time. In every Parish there is a Fund for washing and whitening the Churches, which are subject to frequent Damps, that stick to, and discolour the Inside of the Walls. This Fund, or Treasure of the Church, as they call it, consists of several Quarters of Wheat-Rents yearly given by pious Persons for the Use of the Churches; but 'tis complain'd, that these Donations are not all apply'd to that Purpose. There are other Wheat-rents given to the Poor, which are apply'd more faithfully; and the whole Amount of the Rents for both the Church and Poor, is 469 Quarters.

Its Churches.

The Treasure of
the Church and
Poor.

In this Island there are Three Sorts of Highways, viz. *Three Highways*, the King's Highway, which is to be Twelve Foot broad, besides Two Foot more to each Bank, or Side; another of Eight Foot in the Middle, and Four by the Sides; and the Third of Four Foot, serving only for Carriages on Horseback. Over all these, Surveyors are appointed in each Tithing; and about *Midsummer* there is a Perambulation of the Magistrates in one or more of the Parishes, to see how the Ways are kept, which is perform'd with great Ceremony. The Constable of the Parish, attended by

Twelve

Twelve of the chief Parishioners, meets the Judge, who is accompanied by Three or more of the Jurats on Horseback, and preceded by the Sheriff, with his Staff of Office erect, and resting on the Pommel of his Saddle. He keeps in the Middle of the Way, the Constable and his Twelve Men walking on Foot by his Side; and when his Staff is touch'd by a Branch or Bough hanging over the Way, the Owner of the Hedge is fin'd; but if the Fault be in the Bottom of the Way, then the Overseers are fin'd that belong to the Vintaine or Tithing.

The Reverend Mr. *Falle*, already mentioned, who lived so long a Rector of one of the Parishes of this Island, and upon whose Authority we have said so much of it, seems to own, that his Countrymen are a divided People, not about Religion or Politicks; but he attributes their Brawls and Squabbles to the Multiplicity of Law-suits and Chicancies, and to their Interests being so involved and intangled with one another by Securities.

This and its Neighbour Islands having all the same Laws and Form of Government, the same Privileges, Language, and religious Worship, and being all alike obnoxious to the same Enemy, and the same Fates; I have therefore been the more copious in my Account of this Island, which I shall, however, conclude, with observing, that it gives Title of Earl to the Lord Viscount *Villiers*, whose Father was so created by King *William III.*

GUERNSEY.
6 Leagues fr. Alderney Isle,
11 fr. Normandy,
24 M. fr. Jersey.

2. GUERNSEY. This Island, which is by *Antoninus* call'd *Sarnia*, runs from East to West in Form of a Harp. 'Tis Thirteen Miles and a half from South-west to North-east, and Twelve and a half where broadest East and West; but has only Ten Parishes, to which there are but Eight Ministers, Four of the Parishes being united, and *Alderney* and *Sark* having One apiece. The Air is very healthy, as appears from the Age to which the Inhabitants of both Sexes attain. The Soil is said to be of the same Nature with that of *Crete*, or *Ireland*, where no venomous Creature will live. 'Tis naturally more rich and fertile than that of *Jersey*, but does not yield so much, the Inhabitants neglecting the Culture of it for the sake of Commerce: However, they are sufficiently supplied with Corn and Cattle, both for their own Use, and that of their Ships. It abounds in Fish, and in the North-west Part of the Island there is a Lake about a Mile in Compass, which is stor'd with the best and biggest of Carps. The Island is well fortified by Nature with a Ridge of Rocks, one of which, call'd *Smyris*, has hard sharp Stones call'd *Emerils*, used by Lapidaries to polish their Diamonds, and by Glaziers to cut their Glafs. Here is a better Harbour than any in *Jersey*, which occasions a greater Concourse to it of Merchants. On the South Side the Shore falls in like a Half-moon, and so makes a Bay capable of receiving very large Ships. The Island is particularly noted for its beautiful Flower call'd *Lilium Sarnienfe*, first transplanted to *England* by the late Dr. *James Douglas*, F. R. S. the Leaves of which are cover'd with Spangles, resembling Gold-dust. 'Tis full of Gardens and Orchards; and Cyder here is so plenty, that 'tis the common Drink of the meaner People, the better Sort having *French* Wine almost as cheap as Beer is in *England*. The People here chuse to have their own particular Grounds to manage apart, by which means the whole Island is parcell'd out into Inclosures by Hedges, &c. which they reckon not only an Improvement, but a Security against an Invader. They are, doubtless, of the same Origin with those of *Bretagne* and *Normandy*. They speak *French* still; but, having been so long a Part of the Dominions of *England*, as from the Conquest, they look on themselves, and desire to be deem'd, as *English*. They have no Fuel but the Sea weed call'd *Vraic*, or Coal from *England* or *Wales*. The Island gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Ailesford's* eldest Son.

The Guernsey Lilly.

St. Peter le Port.

The only Harbour here is at *St. Peter le Port*, a little Market-Town on the South-east Side of the Island, with only one long narrow Street. It used to be thronged with Merchants, especially at the breaking out of a *French* War, by reason of the perpetual Truce or Neutrality which this Island, as well as *Jersey*, claim'd by virtue of an ancient Grant from the Kings of *England*, a Privilege which, as I have already hinted, is, in a manner, given up; the Islanders themselves having forfeited it, by their Privateering in time of War. The Mouth of the Haven is well set with Rocks, and defended by a Castle on each Side; one call'd the *Old Castle*, the other *Castle Cornet*: The latter stands on a Rock, encompassed with the Sea when the Tide is in, and is generally the Residence of the Governor of the Island, who has the Command of the Garrison here, and at all the Castles in the Island. The Harbour has a good Road, from whence Ships may go out with any Wind; and from the Road they pass under the Guns of the Castle into the Pier, close up to the Town; which Pier is a noble Work, and the Glory of the Island. 'Tis all a Pile of vast Stones heap'd upon one another to a great Height, but laid together with great Art and Regularity. It has stood firm ever since its Foundation, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* It is not only a Security to the Ships within it, but, being contiguous to the Town, is handsomely laid at Top with large

smooth Flag-stones guarded with Parapets; and, being also of great Length, and proportionable in Breadth, is a Pleasure-walk for the Gentry, there being a free Prospect from it to the Sea and the neighbouring Islands. Its Market is well supplied with Fish, as is the Town with military Stores. *Cornet Castle*, which commands both the Town and Harbour, is separated from the Land by an Arm of the Sea not less than 600 Yards wide, and not fordable but at Low-water in great Spring-tides. It had a lofty Tower that carried the Standard; but the same, together with its upper Walls and Buildings, which were very high and noble, was blown up by Lightning, that set Fire to the Powder Store in 1672. when Lord *Hatton*, the Governor, was wonderfully preserv'd, but his Lady kill'd.

Tho' the History of this Island, and its subordinate Members, of *Alderney* and *Sark*, is perfectly connected with that of *Jersey*; yet each of them, consider'd distinctly, has something peculiar to it. *Guernsey* is not so well wooded as *Jersey*, nor is it so populous; and their Trained Bands, which don't muster above 1200 Men, are not regimented as in *Jersey*. The Land of *Guernsey* is high on the South, and declines to the North, quite contrary to that of *Jersey*, which creates a double Obliquity of the Sun and Land, and consequently a Difference in the Soil and Air of each; tho' they both agree in their Productions, as well as in their Original, and Spiritual and Temporal Government. The *Geneva* Discipline was at first introduced into these Islands by the *French* Protestant Divines, and was, for a good while, their Rule in Church Matters. It continued to be such in *Jersey* till the 21st of King *James I.* and in *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, till the Restoration of *Charles II.* but now the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is so universally receiv'd in all the Islands, that there is not one Congregation of Protestant Dissenters.

Difference between Guernsey and Jersey.

It appears from our Histories, that about the 8th of *Edward III.* *Hugh Quiriel*, the Admiral of *France*, made a Descent upon *Guernsey*, and, having taken the Castle, held it Three Years, till 1342. when the *English* Fleet recover'd it: And, in the same Reign, *Evan a Welshman*, said to be descended from the Prince of *Wales*, then in the *French* Service, surpris'd this Island, but could not keep it long. Nothing very particular occur'd here, that we read of, in History, till the Reign of the Popish Queen *Mary*, in which, Persecution, not content with having vented its Fury, from one End of *England* to the other, stain'd the Waters even of the *British* Channel, with the Blood of Three Persons in this Island, the Subjects of one of the most tragical Stories that ever rais'd Horror in the Heart of Man. 'Tis such a dreadful Instance of Cruelty and Injustice, as no History, even of the most barbarous Nations, can parallel. The Persons were, *Catharine Cauches* the Mother, *Gulielmina Gilbert* her Daughter, *Perotine Maffey* her other Daughter, (the Wife of a Minister who had fled from the Persecution) and an Infant that was *Perotine's* Son: Such was the Malice of the Enemies of this good Woman and her Daughters, for adhering to the pure Reformed Religion, after many of their Neighbours had relapsed into Popery, that they accus'd them, in the first Place, of concealing a stolen Silver Cup, which *Perotine* stopped when it was offer'd her as a Pledge, in order to restore it to the Owner. Being clear'd of this Fact, they were charged with Heresy, and committed Prisoners to the Castle. The Dean and Clergy, upon Information given against them by the Bailies and Jurats, who are the Magistrates of this Island, like those of *Jersey*, condemn'd them, without a Hearing; but the Magistrates would not accept of this Condemnation: Whereupon the Dean and his Priests examin'd them before the Magistrates. The Women insist'd on their Innocence, and demanded their Liberty, declaring, they were good Subjects, and obey'd the King's and Queen's Ordinances. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrates, pursuant to the Judgment of the Dean and Clergy, condemn'd them to be burnt. The poor Women appeal'd to *Philip* and *Mary*, and their Council; but could obtain no Redress, and were deliver'd over to the Executioners, who bound them to Three Stakes, the Mother in the Middle betwixt the Two Daughters. They were first strangled, but the Rope breaking before they were dead, the miserable Creatures fell into the Fire; and *Perotine Maffey* being big with Child, the Babe forced its Way thro' the burning Womb of the Mother, and came at once into the World and the Fire: Being snatch'd from the Flames, and laid on the Grass, it was carried to the Provost, who carried it to the Bailly, and the latter commanded it to be burnt with the Ashes of its Mother; which was done accordingly. Good God! how are the Hearts of some pretended Protestants harden'd, to wish for the Return of a Popish Government! After the Death of Queen *Mary*, the Brother of the martyr'd Widow petition'd Queen *Elizabeth's* Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Justice on the Murderers of his Sister and Nieces: The Dean (*Jaques Amy*) was thereupon imprison'd, and dispossessed of all his Livings; and the Bailies and Jurats, acknowledging their Fault, submitted to the Mercy of the Queen, who, being influenced by the compassionate Principles

A dread Instance of Popish Cruelty.

ciples of the Reformed Religion, pardon'd even these guilty Wretches, tho' they deserv'd to have been made terrible Examples of the severest Justice. When Queen *Elizabeth* restor'd the Reformation, these Islands were full of *Frenchmen*, who fled hither from the Persecution in *France*; and some of their Ministers were preferr'd to the principal Cures, particularly that of *St. Peter le Port*.

Alderney.
1 League and half
from Cape la
Hogue.

The Race of
Alderney.

The Casquets.

Sark.
4 Leagues S. W.
of Guernsey.

3. *Alderney* is termed in the Records of the Tower *Aurney*, and *Aurigny*, which *Camden* supposes to be the *Arica* that *Antoninus*, from a Manuscript at the Court of *Spain*, reckons among the Islands of the *British* Sea. It is about eight Miles in Compass, is a healthy Island, and fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, but has only one Church. 'Tis by much the nearest of all these Islands to *Normandy*, and 30 Leagues from the nearest Part of *England*. The narrow Sea, that runs betwixt the two Shores, is, by the *French*, called *Le Ras de Blanchart*; and by us, the *Race of Alderney*: 'Tis a dangerous Passage, especially in stormy Weather, when the two Currents, which are very strong, meet both in a contrary Motion; otherwise 'tis safe enough, and has Depth of Water for the biggest Ships. Thro' this *Race*, part of the *French* Fleet made their Escape after their Defeat at *la Hogue* in 1692. The Habitations here are all compact together, for the greater Safety, in one Town of the same Name, of about 200 Houses, and 1000 Inhabitants. This Island is not so much inclosed as the others. 'Tis said there is a common Field in it of about 500 Acres, that bears excellent Corn, and has not once lain fallow this hundred Years, being always kept in Heart by *Prairie*, that Sea-weed already mentioned. The Island, as has also been hinted, is a Dependence of *Guernsey*, and has but one Harbour to the South, called *Crabbie*, which is a good Distance from the Town, and only capable of small Vessels. From hence, to the West, there's a Range of Rocks for three Leagues together, which, having several Eddies, are dreadful to Mariners, who call them all *Casquets*, from that principal Rock which advances at the Head of all the rest, with a Spring of excellent fresh Water, that is very comfortable to the whole Island, but especially to the Fishermen, and looks into the Channel. 'Tis lamented that there is not a Light upon *Casquet*, because it would be a great Security to the Navigation of the Channel, from the Middle of which may be seen, in a clear Day, not only this Rock, but the Head of *Portland*. Here the Sons of King *Henry I.* were cast away in their Passage to *Normandy*. There's an old Fort on the East Side of the Harbour, with a Dwelling-house adjoining, built at the Charge of the Chamberlains, one of whose Ancestors, having recovered this Island from the *French*, had the Fee-farm Rent of it granted him by Queen *Elizabeth*, and was Governor of *Guernsey*, and, consequently, of this, and the Island of *Sark*. The Land under the Fort is overwhelm'd with Sand, driven upon it by the North-west Winds. Here are a Bailly, and other Officers of Justice, from whom there lies an Appeal to the Courts and Colloquies of *Guernsey*. The Inhabitants are poor, occasioned by a Custom they have of dividing their Lands into small Parcels by Gavelkind.

4. *Sark* or *Serke*, in Latin *Sargia*, is a small Island, another Dependence of *Guernsey*, and in the Middle of all the rest. 'Twas of Note antiently for a Convent of *St. Maglorius* the Christian *Briton*, who, as we have mentioned, is said to have planted Christianity in these Islands, about *Anno* 565. The Convent was standing in the Reign of *Edward III.* and had a yearly Pension from the *Exchequer*. The *French* possessed themselves of the Island in 1549. planted Colonies, built Forts, and kept it for a while; but it was recovered afterwards by the *English*, tho' it remained uninhabited, till a Colony was placed on it to keep them out for the future, by *Philip de Carteret*, Lord of *St. Ouen* in *Jersey*, to whom, and his Heirs, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Island, to hold it of the Crown under a small Acknowledgment: And now 'tis really a very pretty Island, bearing excellent Corn, more than suffices the Inhabitants, who are not much above 300, all under the Care of one Minister, and all Tenants to the Lord of *St. Ouen*, under whom they live very happily. There being no Way for Draughts and Carriages from the Sea, *Philip de Carteret* caused one to be cut through the impending Cliff, by working it, for some Space, under Ground; and this, moreover, is secured by a Gate, and defended by Cannon.

But the best Account that has been yet given of this Island, is in a very scarce Treatise that I met with in the *Harleian Library*, intitul'd, *News from the Channel*, or the *Discovery and perfect Description of the Isle of Serke, appertaining to the English Crown*, &c. In a Letter, from an *Englishman* who lived there some time, to his Friend in *London*. 'Tis presumed, that the following Extract from it will not be disagreeable to our Readers, tho' 'tis dated so long ago as 1673.

'Tis not above five Miles in Length, and three where broadest; consequently can be no Temptation to the Ambition of any Prince to take it: Yet Nature, as if she had stored up some extraordinary Treasure here, seems to have been very solicitous to render it impregnable, by the

vaft Rocks and mighty Cliffs all round it, whose craggy Tops, braving the Clouds, bid Defiance to all that dream of forcing an Entrance. There are only two Passages or Ascents to it. The first, where all Goods and Commodities are received, is that mentioned above, called *La Soguion*, where, for a large Space, thro' a solid Rock, a Cart-way is cut down to the Sea, with two strong Gates for its Defence, wherein most of the Stores are kept for Navigation, and two Pieces of Ordnance always planted above, to prevent Surprise. The other is called *La Frickeree*, where only Passengers can land, who are obliged to climb up only one at a time, by certain Steps cut in the Ascent to a vast Height, and not without Danger.

The Method by which our Countrymen made themselves Masters of this Place so strongly fortified by Nature, was a Stratagem excelling most we shall meet with in the *Greek* and *Roman* Histories, and equaled by few of those in the *Low Country* Wars, or more modern Expeditions. — In the Reign of our matchless Maiden-Queen, this Island being wholly possessed by the *French*, (of which Nation are most of the Inhabitants to this Day, as well as of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*) a Sea Captain, (whose Name I at present remember not, tho' 'tis pity it should ever be forgot) apprehending that its Neighbourhood, if it continued in the *French* Hands, might one time or other be of ill Consequence to *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, the only remaining Trophies of our *French* Conquests, solicited the Queen for a Commission to reduce it to her Obedience. Her Majesty told him the Place was so small, the Attempt so hazardous, that she feared the Loss of Men about it would be more Damage than its Taking would be of Advantage; for you must note, at that time the Passage down at *La Soguion* was not made, nor did it appear half so accessible as it does now: But our Captain replied, That if her Majesty would give him Command, and Necessaries, he durst assure her he would settle the *English* Colours there, without the Loss of a Man. The Queen yielding to his Importunity, he put to Sea with 100 resolute Men, and, after cruising a while up and down, came and lay before this Island in quality of a Merchant-man homeward-bound; and, sending in his Boat with several taking Commodities, three or four of his Crew were suffered to land, with whom they traded for a Day or two with much Amity; and then they told the Islanders, that, having been a long Trading Voyage to the Straights, their Master, who died lately, had engaged them not to throw his Corpse over-board, but to inter it with Christian Burial in the very Place where they should first touch Ground; therefore they desired the Christian Favour of them, that they might lay him in their Church-yard, and that a few of them might be permitted to come ashore, without any Arms, to perform the Ceremony. The credulous People consenting, our Captain, and about twenty of his stoutest Men, with a Coffin, and much seeming Solemnity, got ashore, the Natives assisting them to get their *Trojan* Horse up the Precipice; but no sooner were they arrived at the Church, than, clapping to the Door, as if they had some private Devotions to celebrate, at which the Inhabitants might not be present, they broke open their Coffin, fill'd, instead of a dead Corpse, with Instruments of Death; and, arming themselves in an instant, kill'd the small *French* Guard there, that offered to resist, fetched more of their Company at the landing Place, and, in five Hours time, without the Loss of one Man, made themselves Masters of the whole Island, which has ever since boasted the Honour of being Part of the Dominions of the *English* Crown.

But since nothing is more necessary to the Life of Man than those four Elements, of which he, together with the rest of the Universe, is originally composed, I shall, in the next place, observe how we are therewith accommodated.

Our Air, considering the Narrowness of the Place, and how 'tis encompassed with the Ocean, is much better than can be expected, our Heaven serene, and our Sky generally free from that nasty Discloud of Fogs and Clouds, which in your Marshes, and City too, are wont to muffle up the Sun's glorious Face: In brief, 'tis so agreeable to Nature, that, although I know not one Physician in the Island, (and perhaps we live the longer for their Absence) yet, to meet here a hearty old Man of Four-score, is nothing rare or infrequent. Our Water, I confess, is sometimes not very ready; and yet we have six fine Springs generally running, whose Water, purified by passing under Ground, and by being drawn so high thro' Nature's Alembick, bubbles up, so free from any Smack of Brackishness, that it may compare with your *Lamb's* Conduit, and is, for ought I know, as miraculous for curing sore Eyes, as *Crowder's* Well. Our Earth, or Soil, is, for most part, hot and sandy, yet fruitful enough to afford all Necessaries for its Inhabitants, excellent for bearing all kind of Roots, as Parsnips, Carrots, Turneps, &c. and very well stored with Apple-trees, which yield a Cyder not inferior to your *Hampshire* *Radjack*

‘ *Redstreak*. Corn we have of most Sorts, but not in any extraordinary Quantity; our Pasture is but short, yet exceeding sweet; and therefore we have rare Mutton, but no great plenty of Beef, and Cows only enough to supply us with Milk and Butter; for our Cheese we have generally from *England*.

‘ Our Firing is, for most part, Furzes, and sometimes Turf; and, as no Timber grows here, we shift with old Apple-trees for our Houses, or furnish ourselves as well as we can with Deal.

‘ For Belly-timber, our three staple Commodities are Fish, Fowl, and Rabbits. Of the first, a little Industry will purchase a hundred Sorts, particularly a large one we call a *Vrack-fish*, which we split, and, nailing it to our Walls, dry it in the Sun, for part of our Winter Provisions; as also a large Shell-fish taken plentifully at Low Tides, called an *Ormond*, that sticks to the Rocks, from whence we beat them off with an Iron Hook. ’Tis much bigger than an Oyster, and, like that, good either fresh or pickled, but infinitely more pleasant to the Gusto; so that an Epicure would think his Palate in Paradise, if he might but always gormandize on such delicious *Ambrosia*, to borrow *Aretine’s* Phrase upon eating a *Lam-prey*. As for Fowl, your City cannot be better furnished with Woodcocks or Widgeons, besides the abundance of Duck, Mallard, Teal, and other Wild-fowl, and the Cliff-pigeons, with which, at some Seasons, almost the whole Island is covered. Of Conies, we have everywhere exceeding Plenty; and yet, lest we should want, Nature has provided us a particular Warren in an Island [*Jethow*] at a small Distance, which is about half a Mile every-where over, and inhabited by nothing else. Here the Governor has a Deer Park, where he feeds Cattle, and breeds both Rabbits and Pheasants. Hither we commonly go a ferreting, and bring away such Abundance, that it has been confidently told me, some Families here have made

‘ 15 or 20 *l.* a Year only of their Skins. We have one excellent Dish here, and that is Bacon, Coleworts, Mackrel, and Gooseberries, boiled together all to Pieces; which our Mode is to eat not with the Ceremony of a Spoon, but the more courtly Way, of a great Piece of Bread, furiously plying between your Mouth and the Kettle.

‘ As to our Political Government, we have, in the first Place, for our Defence, a Captain, with about 40 Soldiers, who continually keep Guard, and are maintained by Contribution of the Inhabitants. Then we have a Court of Judicature, consisting of a Judge, (at present one honest Fisherman) a Provost, his Son; another, who can write and read the Obligation of a Bond, serving as Clerk or Recorder, with five other sage Burghers that are Justices, who meet every *Tuesday*, and, without any tedious Formalities, intricate Demurrers, special Verdicts, wire-drawn Arguments, chargeable Injunctions, multiplied Motions, or endless Writs of Error, briskly determine all Causes, *secundum equum et bonum*, according to their Mother-Wit, and grave Discretions, except in Cases of Life and Death, when the Offenders are immediately sent away for Trial, and Punishment, to *Guernsey*.

‘ The Trade here extends no farther than to *Bristol*, and some of the West Ports; and the chief, if not the only Manufacture of the Island is Knitting of Stockens, Gloves, Caps, and Waistcoats, in which the Men, Women, and Children, are employed; and these they trade with to the Ports of *England*, and return with Necessaries, for which purpose they have several small Vessels. You shall find 30 or 40 of ’em together, knitting and singing in a Barn. I am going to drink your Health in a Black Jack of *French Wine*, which, paying no Custom, is as plentiful and cheap here as in *France*. Yours, &c.

B E R K S H I R E.

Its Boundary.

IT is bounded by *Hampshire* on the South, by *Wiltshire* and *Glostershire* on the West, by the *Thames* on the North, which divides it from *Buckingham* and *Oxfordshire*; and on the East, by *Middlesex* and *Surrey*.

Name.

Various are the Conjectures about its Name: The most probable is, that ’tis a Corruption or Contraction of the Words *Bare Oak*, from a Tree in *Windsor Forest*, under which, Mr. *Camden*, Dr. *Hody*, and others, think the *English-Saxons* used to meet, that Forest being the common Place of their Provincial Assemblies: Not that ’tis certain they chose a *bare Oak*, rather than any other; but that, having been often convened to it in its flourishing State, they continued their Councils there, even after it was grown old and bare; tho’ there are who assert, that, when the State was in more than ordinary Danger, the Inhabitants used to resort for Consultation to an Oak disbark’d, which is the Import of the Word *Beroke*, rather than to any other.

Extent, and Contents.

’Tis 39 Miles long, 29 broad, 120 in Circumference, and contains an Area of 654 Miles, according to *Templeman*, with about 527,000 Acres, near 17,000 Houses, 85,000 Inhabitants, 20 Hundreds, 62 Vicarages, 671 Villages, 140 Parishes, 12 Market Towns; and sends nine Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County,

<i>New Windsor</i> 2	<i>Wallingford</i> 2
<i>Reading</i> 2	<i>Abingdon</i> 1

Air, Soil, and Produce.

The Air is generally healthy and sweet, the Soil fertile enough, where ’tis cultivated; and the whole County, which is one of the most pleasant in *England*, is well stored with Cattle and Timber, particularly Oak and Beech, in the Western Parts, and in *Windsor Forest*; which also abounds with Wild-fowl, and other Game; as its Rivers *Thames* and *Kenet*, the one on the North, the other on the South Sides of it, do with Fish, especially fine large Trout, and Cray-fish. It has been observed, that Land is dearer here, than in other Parts the same Distance from *London*. The chief Manufactures of this County are Woollen Cloth, Sail-cloth, and Malt; there being great Crops of Barley in the West Part of the County, particularly the *Vale of White Horse*, so named from the bare Side of a chalky Hill representing that Animal, which, the Inhabitants once a Year, about *Midsummer*, take some Pains in trimming, to keep it to its Shape and Colour, and then conclude the Day with Mirth. ’Tis supposed by some, that the Ground there was formed into this Figure by the *Saxons*, who had the *White Horse* for their Arms. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of this County belongs to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and it gives Title of Earl to *Henry Bowes Howard*, whose Ancestor was so created by King *Charles I.*

Vale of White Horse.

The Parliamentary Boroughs are, 1. *Windsor*, an ancient Town, which has been some time or other the Residence of most of our Princes since the Conquest. ’Tis so called from its winding Shore on the River *Thames*, where the *Saxons* had a famous Pass, and was granted by *Edward the Confessor* to *Westminster Abbey*; but the Abbot not long after exchange’d it with *William the Conqueror* for other Lands in *Essex*.

The Town consists of several Streets about the Castle; but the principal one looks to the South, which is adorn’d with very good Buildings, and a handsome Town-hall, built in the Reign of *Charles II.* The Parish-Church is a large, tho’ ordinary Building, with a Ring of Eight Bells. It was constituted a Borough, with great Privileges, by King *Edward I.* such as Exemption from all Tolls of Bridges, Markets, and Fairs. It had Charters both from King *James I.* and *II.* by which the Corporation was to consist of a Mayor, High Steward, Under-Steward, a Town-Clerk, Two Bailiffs, and 28 other Persons, chosen out of the Best of the Inhabitants, 13 of whom were to be called Fellows or Benchers of the Guild-hall; and of these 13, Ten were to be called Aldermen or Chief Benchers; out of whom were to be chosen the Mayor and Bailiffs.

The Manor or Honour of *Windsor*, which was granted, or rather leased, to the Corporation by King *James I.* on paying a Quit-rent of about 4 *l.* has Jurisdiction over many Lordships, as the Dean and Canons have over many Peculiars.

The Earl of *Plymouth’s* and Lord *Montjoy’s* Families are Branches descended from *Otho*, Castellan of *Windsor* in the Reign of *William I.* surnam’d the Conqueror. This King, charm’d with the excellent Situation of *Windsor* for Hunting, built a Castle here, and had several little Lodges or Hunting-houses in the Forest adjoining. King *Henry I.* rebuilt and fortified this Castle, and in the 10th Year of his Reign kept his *Whitsuntide* here, having summon’d all the Nobility of the Realm to attend him. The Bishop of *Durham*, who shar’d the Administration with the Bishop of *Ely* while King *Richard I.* went to the *Holy Land*, resided in this Castle, then reckon’d the strongest in the Kingdom, next to the *Tower of London*, where the Bishop of *Ely* was. Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Edward I.* so delighted in this Palace, that she had four Children born here. K. *Edw. III.* surnam’d *Edward of Windsor*, because he was also born here, took such a Liking to it, that he enlarg’d, alter’d, and beautified the Palace at a vast Expence, employing Workmen in it from the 34th to the 43d Year of his Reign, who built the Palace Royal and Chapel, *St. George’s Hall* and its Chapel, the Lodgings on the East and South Sides of the inner Court, the Tower in the Middle, the Houses for the Dean and Canons in the outer Court, with all the Walls, Towers, and Gates; and he added Ditches, Ramparts, the Round

A Palace. Here is a fine view.

Windsor.
24 *M. fr. Lond.*
Market, on
Wednesday,
Saturday for
Corn and Cattle.
Fairs, on Easter
Tuesday for
Wool and Leather.
Midsummer-day, and
October 13. for
Cattle, &c.

The Town.

The Manor.

Its Palace.

In Castle.

Round Tower, and several other Places of Strength, to it; from whence it was called a Castle; and in it the Kings of France and Scotland were both at one time his Prisoners. It consists of Two large Courts, with a Tower betwixt them, and is about One Mile in Compass. The Work, to which Mr. Camden ascribes the Decay of *Old Windsor*, was carry'd on by the Direction of *William of Wickham*, then the Court Architect (afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*); and he caus'd these Words, *This made Wickham*, to be cut in Stone in the inner Wall of the little Tower, which from him is to this Day call'd *Winchester Tower*: But this Inscription, which render'd it dubious whether he made the Castle, or the Castle made him, had like to have lost him his Majesty's Favour, till he clear'd it up by assuring the King, that the most he ever said or meant by it was, that the Money and Reputation he had gain'd in building that Castle had been the *Making of him*. He really perform'd his Part so well, that there has been little or no Occasion found to add to or diminish from any thing he did. *Edward IV.* indeed rebuilt *St. George's Chapel* with greater Magnificence, as he did the Houses of the Dean and Canons, on the North Side of the Chapel, in Form of a Fet-lock, which was one of his Royal Badges. King *Henry VII.* added the fine Building, joining to the King's Lodgings; *Henry VIII.* the great Gate, that opens into the outer Court; *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*, a curious Fountain in the Middle of the inner Court, into which they brought Water from *Blackmore Park* near *Wingfield*, that serv'd the whole Castle: Queen *Elizabeth* added the noble Terrace, fac'd with Freestone Ramparts, like those of a fortify'd City: Here she used to walk an Hour before Dinner, when the Weather was not windy, to which she had a peculiar Aversion; but she lik'd well enough to walk there in a calm Rain, under an Umbrella. This was indeed a sumptuous Work; for as it is rais'd on a steep Declivity of the Hill, it was necessarily cut down a very great Depth, to bring the Foundation to a Flat equal to the Breadth which was to be form'd above. It was rais'd from the Foundation by a solid Stone Work of a vast Thickness, with cross Walls of Stone, for keeping up the Front, and preventing any Projection from the Weight of Earth within. 'Tis cover'd with a fine Gravel, and so contriv'd with Cavities and Drains, that not a Drop of Rain will rest on it; but 'tis dry and hard enough to walk on immediately after the greatest Showers. 'Tis so spacious, especially on the North Side, where 'tis broader than on the East, that none of the Royal Palaces in France or Italy can shew any thing like it. The Terrace belonging to the Gr. Signior's Seraglio, in the outer Court next to the Sea, is said to come the nearest to it. The Rooms over this Terrace survey the finest and richest Vale in the World, which, along the Course of the *Thames*, with very little Interruption, reaches to and includes *London* one Way, and *Oxford* another, the beautiful River gliding gently thro' it, and enriching both the Land and People on every Side by its Navigation. King *Charles I.* built a Gate at the End of this lofty Terrace, which leads to the Park, and a most beautiful Walk, which neither King *Edward III.* nor his Successors for some Hundreds of Years, knew any thing of, all their Prospect being from the Windows of the Castle. At the North-east Corner of the Terrace, where it turns to the South, are the Steps that lead to the Plain of the Park, which is kept smooth as a Carpet, and from the Edge of which the Prospect of the Terrace is doubled by a Villa, South over the little Park, and quite up to the great Park, and towards the Forest. Here is also a little Seat, (said likewise to be Queen *Elizabeth's* Invention) that will not hold above one or two Persons at most, with a high Back, and Cover for the Head, which, like the late Queen *Caroline's* Chair in *Kenington* Gardens, is so contriv'd, that it may be turn'd about with Ease by those who sit in it, so as to give Shade from the Sun, or Shelter from the Weather. All the Royal Apartments are on that Side of the Building which looks out into the Terrace; those of King *Edward III.* which were on the East Side, being now allotted to great Officers of State.

King *Charles II.* laid out great Sums of Money in repairing, new-modelling, and furnishing this Palace; and there's a fine Equestrian Statue of him, that was erected in 1680. over a great Well in the inner Court, sunk for supplying the Castle with Water, at its first building, in which was an Engine for raising it, with immense Labour, notwithstanding its great Depth, contriv'd by that excellent Mechanick Sir *Sam. Morland*. King *James II.* and King *William III.* continued the Ornaments of Painting, which were done by the famous *Neapolitan Varrio*; so that now the Apartments, for State, Beauty, and Convenience, are as fine as any in *Europe*, the Rooms being larger and loftier than the boasted Palace of *Versailles*. King *William* also enlarg'd the Park, augmented the Avenue of Trees, and inclos'd the Whole with a Brick Wall. The Entrance to the Royal Apartments is through a Vestibule, supported by Pillars, with some antique Bustos in the Niches; from whence there's an Ascent by great Stairs to those Apartments on the Left Side; and on the Right of the Vestibule is a lit-

tle Court, where is another great Pair of Stairs to *St. George's Hall* on the other Side. From each of those Staircases, the Domes of which are painted, is an Entrance into a Guard-room, both of which are finely embellish'd with warlike Instruments, dispos'd into Figures like those at the *Tower of London*. The Picture of Prince *George of Denmark* is admirably painted by the late Mr. *Dahl* over the Chimney of the one, and the late King of *Sweden's* on Horseback on that of the other. On the Cieling of one of them is painted *Britannia* on a Globe, the *Indies* offering Riches to her, and *Europe* a Crown. The Royal Canopies of State, under which the Monarchs us'd to give their Audiences, are of the richest Embroidery. In the Presence-Chamber over the Chimney are *Judith* and *Helshernes*, and over the Door *St. Mary Magdalen*, two admirable Pieces. In the Privy-Chamber there's another *Magdalen*, an Original, and another *Judith* over the Door. In the Gallery, over the Door, is the Daughter giving Suck to her Father in Prison. Over the Closet Door in the Bed-Chamber is another *Judith*, and the *Innocents* is over the Door of the Chamber. In the Cieling of the Closet, the Story of *Leda* and the Swan is wonderfully perform'd. In the Dining-Room are all Sorts of Fish and Poultry, very naturally represented; and in the Gallery is a Picture by *Slalier*, much taken notice of for the Liveliness of the Light of a Candle, and an old Woman reading by it. Over the Chimney of one of the Apartments is a Piece of Needlework, exquisitely fine, perform'd, as they say, by the Queen of *Scots*, while she was confin'd in *Fotheringhay* Castle; and there is over another Chimney-piece a Picture of a young Man in a *Chinese* Dress, with a Crucifix in his Hand, painted by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and said to be one of his best Pieces. Over the Chimney in the Room of Audience are the Pictures of the Princess of *Orange* Mother to King *William*, and of the Duchess of *Richmond*, with this Inscription, *Numeri Deus impare gaudet*. In the Cieling is King *Charles II.* supported by Peace and Victory. The Pictures in the Closet and little Gallery, with that of the *English Beauties*, are of themselves worth a Foreigner's coming to *England* to see them. To describe all the Pictures done by the most eminent *Dutch* and *Italian* Masters, and all the rich Furniture in the Royal Lodgings, would make a Volume of itself. In *St. George's Hall*, with the little Chapel joining to it, the above-mentioned *Varrio* has even outdone himself.

This Hall, which is one of the finest Rooms in *Europe*, *St. George's* is very large and long, and pav'd with Marble. 'Tis surprising, at the first Entrance, to see at the upper End the Picture of King *William III.* on Horseback, done by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*; under which is an Ascent of Five real Steps in Marble, and a Representation of Five more, so artfully painted on the Canvas, that at first Sight they are imagin'd to be of the same Materials with the other. Above this Picture, is one of *St. George* killing the Dragon; this Hall being design'd, from the first Institution of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for entertaining the Knights at their Instalment; and the Sovereign us'd to feast them here every *St. George's Day*; but that made by King *Charles II.* at the Installation of the Earl of *Mulgrave*, afterwards created Duke of *Buckingham*, was the last. On one Side of this Hall is painted *Edward III.* Founder of the Order, sitting on a Throne, receiving his triumphant Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, with the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Prisoners, full as big as the Life. On the Cieling are painted the Triumphs of King *Charles II.* over Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion; where the Painter, to please the Humour of the then Court, has put the Picture of the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, a Chancellor in that Reign, representing Sedition, with Libels in his Hands.

From the Hall, at the West End, under an artificial Curtain, supported by Four Statues bigger than the Life, is the Entrance into the Royal Chapel, which is also pav'd with Marble, and painted with the History of the New Testament by *Varrio*, who has drawn himself in a full black Wig, among a Group of Spectators. The Altar-piece represents the Last Supper; and the Cieling our Lord's Ascension. 'Tis the neatest and finest Chapel of the Kind in *England*, and the carv'd Work is beyond any that can be seen in the Kingdom.

In descending from the inner or upper to the outer or lower Court, we pass by the Round Tower above-mention'd, which is the Habitation of the Governor or Constable of the Castle. 'Tis built like an Amphitheatre, very high, with Apartments fitted up suitable to his Dignity. On the Top of it the Standard is erected, as often as the Court or Constable is at *Windsor*. There's a plain View from it of *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

On the North Side of the lower Court, which is much longer and full as broad as the upper, is the Chapel of the Order of the Garter, rais'd by *Edward III.* and dedicated to *St. George*, and rebuilt much larger, as has been said, by *Edward IV.* but was not perfected as now till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* 'Tis one of the most beautiful and stately *Gothick* Buildings in the World, and shews the Grandeur, not only of the Court in those Days, but the Spirit and Ge-

The Painting.

St. George's

Hall

The East

Chapel

The Tower

St. George's

Chapel

nus of the magnanimous Founder. The Chapel is not only fine within, but the Workmanship without is extraordinary ; and nothing so antient is to be seen so beautiful ; for it was begun so long ago as the Year 1337. The Coats of Arms of the First Sovereign and the 25 Knights Companions of the Garter on the Roof of the Church, and the various Imagery and other Ornaments both within and without, are wonderfully finished, and have stood Proof against the Attacks of Time, to Admiration. 'Tis observable, that King *Edward III.* owns this Chapel was begun by his Ancestors ; and some think it was by King *Ed. I.* and that he himself was baptiz'd in it ; and that there was a Castle built here by *William the Conqueror.* As to the Chapel, which was then call'd a Church or a Convent, King *Edward III.* did not pull down the old Building intirely, but he added all the Choir to the first Model, with several other proper Parts for the Purposes intended, as Houses, and handsome Apartments, for the Canons and other Persons belonging to the Church, which are for the most part situate on the North Side of the Square, screen'd from the common View by the Church itself ; which Dwellings are nevertheless very good, and well accommodated for the Possessors : Then the King finish'd it in the manner we now see it. As for the old Castle built by *William the Conqueror,* the King pull'd it down to the Foundation, forming a new Building according to the present Plan, and which stood as above to the Time of King *Charles II.* without any Alteration. The Establishment for this Chapel was so enrich'd by the Donation of divers Subjects, before it was set apart to be the Chapel of the Order, that the yearly Revenue amounted to above 1000*l.* which in those Days was a prodigious Sum. In the Choir are the Stalls of the 26 Knights of the Order, and their Banners over them, with a Throne for the Sovereign. As the Knights of the Garter die, those Banners are taken down, and the Titles and Coats of Arms of the deceased Knights are engrav'd on little Copper-plates, and nail'd to the Stalls, from whence they are never remov'd.

By the Registry of the Garter, of which the Dean of *Windsor* is Keeper, it appears, that there have been Eight Emperors of *Germany*, 30 Kings, 10 Electors of the Empire, 13 other Sovereign Princes, Six Princes of *Orange*, Peers of *France*, Grandees of *Spain*, &c. Knights Companions of this Most Noble Order, besides our own Kings ; while at the same time 'tis observ'd to the Honour of the *English* Crown, that our Kings have never accepted of any of the foreign Orders, of what Kind soever.

There cannot be a greater Proof of the Nobility of many antient Families in this Kingdom, than the Escutcheons in this Chapel. Here are those of Seven Knights of the Garter of the Name of *Ratcliff*, who were Earls of *Suffex* formerly, and afterwards of *Derwentwater* ; Five of the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*, of which Number the late Duke was one. Several Branches of the Families of *Howard*, *De Grays*, *Manners*, *Hastings*, *Nevils*, *Spencers*, *Mountagues*, *Browns*, *Savils*, *Sheffields*, *Mohuns*, *Herberts*, *Bridges*, and *Wallops*, all noble Families still existing in *England*, are found amongst its most antient Knights ; and even some Families that never were noble, as the *Hollands*, *Wingfields*, *Falstaffs*, and *Stapletons*. This deserves the more Notice, because 'tis generally believ'd abroad, that the antient Nobility of this Nation is lost in Trade, and that he who has most Money is the finest Gentleman : But, upon the exactest Examination of the Records of this Order, 'tis plain, that very few Nations can shew a more uninterrupted Course of antient Nobility than 40 or 50 of our Families ; besides an infinite Number of Gentry, who can prove their Pedigrees, some even before the *Norman* Conquest : And this is the more to be admir'd in a Country where so many Foreigners have settled themselves for the Convenience of Trade.

About Three Quarters of a Year before the Institution of the Knights of the Garter, King *Edward* founded a College for a *Custos*, Twelve Secular Canons, Thirteen Priests or Vicars, Four Clerks, Six Choristers, and Twenty-six Alms-Knights, besides other Officers, to the Honour of *St. George*, and *Edward the Confessor* ; but in the Reign of *Edward IV.* the Title of *Custos* was chang'd into Dean, and the College incorporated by the Name of the Dean and Canons of the Free Chapel of *St. George*, within the Castle of *Windsor*. The Twenty-six Alms-Knights were to be Gentlemen that should be wounded in the Wars, or impaired by Indigence or Age ; and these King *Edward III.* styl'd the *Poor Knights* of *Windsor*. His Charter for it, which is extant here, was confirm'd, in his Reign, by the Pope's Delegates. These *Poor Knights* had their Pensions withdrawn, and they were separated from the College, in the 22d of *Edward IV.* but they have been reunited, and their Provision ratified since, by Parliament, in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* and *Queen Elizabeth.* They are reduced now to Eighteen, with the Allowance of 40 *l.* a Year each ; and they have their separate Cells round the Square in which the Church stands. They wear a Cassock of red Cloth, reaching down to their Ankles, with a large Mantle of Purple, on which they have *St. George's* Cross on the Left

Shoulder. They have Stalls, also, in the Middle of the Choir, immediately below those of the Garter Knights ; and they are oblig'd, by their Order, to go in their Robes, Twice a Day, to Church, to pray for the Sovereign, and the Knights of the Garter. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Sir *Reginald Bray*, one of the Knights of the Garter, was a liberal Benefactor towards finishing the Body of this Chapel, and building a middle one, which goes by his Name, and is the Repository of his Corpse. In the same Reign the Rood-loft and Lantern were erected by Contribution from the aforesaid Knights ; and not long after the Tomb-house, at the East End of the Chapel, was built by Cardinal *Wolsey*. In it lie the Bodies of *Henry VIII.* and his last Queen ; as do, also, those of *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* who has a fine Monument of Steel erected over him. In the Choir of this Chapel lies King *Charles I.* On the South Side of it is an Oratory, where are Prayers twice a Day. The Altar-piece of this Chapel, as well as the Royal one, represents the Last Supper ; and a noble Piece of Painting it is : 'Twas lost in *Oliver's* time, but recover'd about Forty-one Years ago, and retouch'd. In a little Chapel here lie the Dukes of *Beaufort* descended from the House of *Lancaster* ; and here the late Duke has a fine white Marble Monument. At the West End are the Houses of the Singingmen, with each a little Garden behind it, the Apartments of the Canons, &c. and at the Bottom of the Square is kept the Library : This Square is surrounded by a high Wall, with several Towers on it, as the upper Square is by the Terrace, and a Stone Bridge, with a Gate which leads to each, the upper fronting the Royal Apartments, and the other the Church : Over-against the Bridge, which leads to the upper Court, is a neat little Palace, joining to the Park, which the late Queen purchased when she was Princess of *Denmark*, and liv'd in it when in Disgrace with King *William*. It has a fine Green-house and Garden. The late Duke of *St. Albans* had a Palace here, also, which was built by his Mother.

Between the Castle and the said Queen's little House, is the Entry to what they call the Little Park, so call'd in Comparison of the greater Park adjoining, which is Fourteen Miles in Compass, whereas this is not much more than Three. The Walks of this Park are finely shaded ; 'tis well stock'd with Deer, and the Keeper's Lodge is a charming Habitation, it being adorn'd with fine Gardens, and other Additions, by Admiral *Churchill*, (Brother to the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*) who had this Employment.

Every thing is well dispos'd throughout this little House, even to the House of Office, which the Admiral adorn'd with the History of the Expedition to *Mexico* by *Cortez*, the famous *Spanish* General, painted on Mother of Pearl, and which was presented to the Admiral out of the Spoils taken at *Port St. Mary* and *Vigo*. The great Park, which is stock'd with all manner of Game, is so imbellish'd by Nature, that it surpasses all the Gardens of Art. The Ranger's or Keeper's Lodge, which was built in the Reign of King *Charles II.* has receiv'd such Additions from the late Earl of *Portland*, and the present Duchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, who had both that Employment, as makes it a complete Villa. In the Forest, which is Thirty Miles round, are several Seats, or Lodges, which would be term'd Palaces, were they not eclipsed by the Royal one ; particularly *Cranburn's* Lodge, Paymaster-General of King *William's* Army. It stands on the Top of a Hill, with a View not only of *Windsor* and all its Parks, but of *London*, and the adjacent Country, on the East Side ; and a noble Prospect of rising Grounds, cover'd with Trees, on the West. A finer Landscape is hardly to be imagin'd, than in that call'd *My Lady's Closet*, which, having Windows on all Sides, gives a nobler Picture than all the *Raphaels*, *Titians*, and *Rubenses*. The Gardens are, also, very large, and very elegant ; and there is a Green, sloping down to the Fish-ponds, in Imitation of Nature, which must have cost a great deal of Money.

2. *Reading*, the Shire-Town, where the Assizes are often held, is supposed to derive its Name from the *British* Word *Redin*, i. e. *Fern*, which grew hereabouts in abundance ; or from the *Saxon* *Rheb*, i. e. *River*, a great Part of the Town being encompassed by the *Thames*, which just by it receives the *Kennet*, that passes under Seven Bridges in the Town and Neighbourhood. It had antiently a Castle, of which the *Danes* are said to have kept Possession, when they drew a Ditch between the *Kennet* and the *Thames* ; and that they retreated hither, after they had been routed by the *Saxon* King, *Ethelwolf*, at *Inglefield*, in this Neighbourhood ; but in 872. they quitted it to the *Saxons*, who plunder'd and destroy'd the Town, which they repeated *Anno* 1006. Nevertheless, it recover'd itself, and is said to have been a Borough in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*. Its Castle having been a Refuge for King *Stephen's* Party, King *Henry II.* demolish'd it. 'Tis supposed to have stood at the West End of *Castle-street*, and that some Part of its Abbey was built out of the Ruins of it, if not upon the very Spot ; for about the Precincts of the Abbey there are some Signs of Fortifications ; but these were more probably cast up in the late Civil Wars ; because the Tracks of the Two Bastions are according

Proofs of the
antient Nobility
of many English
Families.

The Poor Knights
of Windsor.

Reading.
6 fr. Maiden-
head,
4 s. M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
Feb. 2.
May 1.
June 24.
July 25.
Sept. 21.

according to the modern Way of Fortifying. However, Coins have been found here, which prove its Antiquity. Near this Castle, King Henry I. pull'd down a Nunnery, which had been founded by the Saxon Queen Alfritha, to expiate certain Crimes; and in 1124. he built a most magnificent Abbey, of Flint-stone, in a charming Situation, between the Kennet and the Thames, which he endow'd with great Privileges and Revenues, for the Refreshment of Travellers; and in this same Abbey Parliaments have been formerly held. Not only the Founder of it, and his Queen, were interr'd here, but his Daughter Maud too; as appears, says Camden, from the private History of the Place; tho' some will have it, that the latter was buried at Bec in Normandy. This Monastery, which is said to have equall'd most in England for its Structure and Riches, and whose Abbots sat in the House of Lords, was demolish'd soon after the Reformation, and its last Abbot, Farrington, hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd here, with Two of his Monks, for refusing to surrender it, on Demand. The Abbey Gate-house is pretty entire, and there are some Remains of its Walls, Eight Foot thick. During the Civil Wars, this Town was taken, in Ten Days, by the Parliament-Forces, at the time that King Charles I. had his Head Quarters at Oxford. 'Tis now not only the most considerable, but the largest Town in the County, having, at least, 8000 People, and Three Parish-Churches, built of Flint and Square Stones, with tall Towers of the same, and Two large Meeting-houses, besides that of the Quakers. An Hospital was founded here, and liberally endow'd, by Archbishop Laud, descended from a Family of Clothiers in this Town, who were formerly not less than 140, according to Camden; in which Trade, he says, it excell'd all other Towns in the County, as well as for the Neatness of its Streets, its fine Buildings, and its Riches. And we find, in the Reign of Edward I. Thomas Cole went by the Name of The rich Clothier of Reading; and that Mr. Kenrick, a Merchant of London, and Son of a Clothier of Newbery, left 7500*l.* to encourage this Trade here: But of late Years this Manufacture is in a great measure laid aside for that of Malt, which, by the Convenience of its River, turns to great Account; for the Kennet will bear a Barge here of 110 Tons; and then 'tis so near the Thames, that the largest they use may come up to the Town-Bridge, where they have Wharfs. Tho' they must needs have a great Trade into the Country, yet their principal Traffick is by the Navigation to London, to which they carry vast Quantities of Malt, Meal, and Timber, and bring back Coals, Salt, Tobacco, Grocery Wares, Oils, &c. Some of those Barges will carry 1000 or 1200 Quarters of Malt at a time. A large Manufacture of Sail Cloth was set up here by the late Sir Owen Buckingham, Lord Mayor of London; but he dying, and his Son being unhappily kill'd in a Duel, that Manufacture died also soon after.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Twelve Aldermen, and as many Burgesses, with other Officers. This Place is noted for the Birth of the Lord Chief Justice Holt, and gave Title of Baron first to Sir Jacob Astley, so created in the Reign of King Charles I. and afterwards to General Cadogan, in the Reign of King George I. till he was created Earl of Cadogan, Viscount of Caversham in Oxfordshire, and Baron of Oakley in Bucks.

It was at this Town that in 1688. began that call'd the Irish Cry; an Alarm which spread thro' the whole Kingdom, almost in an Instant, that the Irish were burning, plundering, and cutting Throats, where-ever they came; and every Town, that the Report flew to, vainly believ'd that the Town it came from was in Flames, and that their Turn was to be next: Which rais'd such an universal Consternation, that every Place was up in Arms to defend itself.

Proposals having been lately publish'd for establishing a County Infirmary at this Town, like those at Bristol, Bath, Winchester, Northampton, &c. the same have met with such a general Approbation, that they are putting it in Execution with great Expedition; which will be a great Benefit, as well as Honour, both to the Town, and its Shire.

We cannot leave Reading, without remarking a great Curiosity of Natural History in these Parts, viz. a continued Body of Oyster-shells, which, for many Generations, has been found near this Place, thro' the whole Circumference of Five or Six Acres of Ground; but we must refer, for the particular Account of it, to that communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Brewer, and publish'd in the Second Volume of Lowthorp's Abridgment.

3. Wallingford, a very pretty Town on the Thames, over which it has a stately Stone Bridge, 303 Yards long, with 19 Arches, and 4 Drawbridges. It was, says Camden, the Gallena of Antoninus and Ptolemy; and he supposes its modern Name to be deriv'd from the British Gwall-hen, i. e. the old Fort, compounded with Ford, or a shallow Place in the River. It was heretofore the chief City of the Atrebatii, and a Place of great Figure in the time of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, the latter of whom are said to have destroy'd it in 1006. yet it was reckon'd a Borough

in the time of Edward the Confessor, and contain'd 276 Houses, 8 of which were pull'd down to build a Castle, the Seat of Wigod, the Lord of Wallingford, who yielded it to William the Conqueror, and entertain'd him in it. 'Twas very large, and sustain'd frequent Sieges by King Stephen, betwixt whom, and Henry II. a Peace was, at length, concluded at this Place. It was repair'd by Richard Earl of Cornwall, (King of the Romans) the younger Brother of King Henry III. who kept his Wedding here, at which he entertain'd the King, Queen, and Nobility; but at another Feast here, after his Dedication of the Monastery of Hales in Gloucestershire, he declar'd, in the Presence of their Majesties, Thirteen Bishops, most of the Barons, and above Three hundred Knights, that he wish'd all his great Expences in his Castle of Wallingford had been as wisely employ'd as the Ten thousand Marks expended on that Monastery. His Son Edmund, to whom this Borough came after his Death, together with the Advowsons of its Churches, then no less than Fourteen, founded a Collegiate Chapel in this Castle, and endow'd it with Lands and Revenues, for a Dean, Six Prebends, Six Clerks, and Four Choristers. King Edward II. granted the Earldom of Cornwall, to which the Town and Honour of Wallingford was annex'd, to Two Favourites successively, viz. Piers Gaveston, and Hugh Spenser, who both lost their Heads. The Castle, in Queen Elizabeth's time, belong'd (as it does now, tho' in Ruins) to the College of Christchurch in Oxford, whose Students, as Camden says, in his time used to retire hither; and, by the Observation he made of the Walls, Towers, and other Fortifications, he judg'd them to be the Works of the Romans. The Rents and Profits of the Markets are, 'tis said, veited in the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Five Aldermen, (who are Justices of the Peace within the Borough) a Town-Clerk, Two Bailiffs, a Chamberlain, and Eighteen Assistants. Leland says, that a great Plague, in the Reign of Edward III. contributed much to the Decay of this Place; that, upon the Petition of the Inhabitants to King Richard II. they had the Fee-farm Rent of it reduced from 40*l.* to 17*l.* and that there rem in'd in his time no more than Three poor Churches: But the Inhabitants ascribe its Decay rather to the turning off the Gloucester Road by the Bridges erected at Abington and Dorchester: Yet at this present it is a large handsome Town, being of late Years much increas'd, both in Houses and Inhabitants; and has Two good Streets, the chief of which is adorn'd with a Market-house, and over it a well-built Town-hall, where the County Assizes are sometimes held, and the Mayor and Justices always hold the Quarter-Sessions for this Borough, which is a distinct Jurisdiction. Its chief Support is the Malt Trade, and the Convenience it has of sending Corn, &c. by Water to London. As for its Churches, it still retains the Names of Four, viz. St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Leonard's, and All-Saints; tho' the Two last were intirely demolish'd, during the Civil Wars, and but a little Part of St. Peter's left standing. Here is a Free-school, and this Town was dignified by King Charles I. with giving Title of Viscount to the Earl of Banbury. Within a Mile of it is Cheshy Farm, said to be the largest in England, being all compact together, and let at 1000*l.* a Year. There's a Barn upon the Estate, under one Roof of 306 Foot in Length. It belong'd lately to the Earls of Warwick, but now to Mr. Edwards, being the Son of Lady Betty Rich, Sister and Heiress of the late Earl of Warwick.

4. Abington, Abingdon, or Abenden, so call'd from its Abbey, had, before it was built, the Name of Sheresham, and was noted, in the Time of the Britons, for the Conversion of several Pagans to Christianity; for being a pleasant and a rich Town, the Seat of the King, and the Place to which his People resort'd when he had a mind to treat with them upon extraordinary Business; and afterwards, in the Saxon Age, it was famous for several Synods. The Abbey was founded by the Saxons Anno 675. and grew to that Magnificence, for Building and Riches, that few could vie with it. William I. kept his Easter in it Anno 1084. when he left his youngest Son Henry, afterwards King of England, here for Education. Leland says, that its Founder Cissa, Father to King Ina, and numerous other Persons of Eminence, were interr'd here, it being the Mother-Church to all the Parishes hereabouts, as well as the chief Ornament of the Town and County; but it was destroy'd at the general Dissolution of the Monasteries, and the West Gate is the only Building left standing. To make the Town some Amends for the Loss of its Abbey, the great Road, which us'd to be thro' Wallingford, was turn'd thro' this Place Anno 1416. by the erecting of Culham and Burford Bridges, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, which was promoted by Mr. Barbour, a Merchant of this Town, who gave 1000 Marks to the finishing of the said Bridges, and the Causeways betwixt them, employing the best Artists he could get, at One Penny a Day Wages, which was reckon'd an extraordinary Price in those Days, when Wheat was sold at 12*d.* a Quarter. The Townsmen were so sensible of the Benefits of this new Establishment, that

Abington.
55*M. p. l. m.*
110*ft. W. l.*
Masonry on Mon.
and Frid.
Forn.
10*Mon. to Lent,*
June 9.
July 22.
Sept. 2.
Monday after
Michaelmas,
Nov. 30.

Rich Clothiers.

Lord Chief Justice Holt.

Irish Cry.

A County Infirmary erected 1790.

A remarkable Bed of Oyster shells.

Wallingford.
10*M. fr. Read-*
ine,
40*fr. Lond.*
Markets on Tues.
and Frid.
Fairs, April 5.
and 25.
Whitmonday,
June 24.
Sept. 18.
Nov. 1.
Dec. 6.

about Forty Years after, *Anno* 1457. Mr. Fannand, an Ironmonger of this Town, set up a Table, (which yet remains) in the Hall of *St. Helen's* Hospital, to the Memory of the said *Barbour*, in which there is a Description, in *English* and *Latin* Verse, of the Proceedings on the building of those Bridges; and upon the Dissolution of the Abbey they remov'd Mr. *Barbour's* Monument from the Church there to *St. Helen's*. Another Argument of the Increase of this Town soon after the Establishment of the new Road, was a fine Cross, erected, as 'tis said, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* by the Fraternity of *St. Cross*, which he instituted. But this, and a Market-House just by it, were destroy'd, also, in the Civil Wars. However, the Loss of the latter was, not many Years ago, supplied by a new one, of most curious Ashler-work, than which there is not a better in *England*, it being built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall of Free-stone above, in which the County Assizes are frequently held, this being often made use of as the Shire Town for all publick Business.

The several Streets of the Town are well pav'd, and centre in a spacious Area, where the Market is held, which is a considerable one, especially for Barley; and they make great Quantities of Malt, which they send in their Barges, with other Commodities, to *London*. *St. Helen's*, the chief of its Two Churches, is adorn'd with a Spire; and near it is an Hospital for Six poor Men, and Six poor Women. A Chapel was built here *Anno* 1288. by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*. This Town was incorporated by *Queen Mary*, at the Interest of Sir *John Mason*, born here of mean Parents; but, being educated by his Uncle in the Monastery, came at last to be a Member of that *Queen's* Privy Council. By her Charter 'twas made a Free Borough, and Town Corporate, consisting of a Mayor, Two Bailiffs, and Nine Aldermen, which Twelve were to be call'd principal Burgeses, and had Power to elect Sixteen, or more, secondary Burgeses. There is also a High Steward, a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk. The Abbey had formerly the Profit of its Market and Fairs, which, since the Dissolution of it, have been vested in the Corporation. This Town has given the Title of Earl, since 1682. to the *Berties*, a younger Branch of the Family of the Dukes of *Ancafter*. Besides a Charity-school, and Two Alms-houses, here is a Free-school, founded *Anno* 1563. by Mr. *John Roysse*. *Bulstrode Whitlock*, Author of the *Memoirs*, is said to have been born here.

The other Places of chief Note in *Berkshire* are,

1. *Faringdon*, or *Farrendon*, a neat clean Town, pleasantly situate on a Hill, near the River *Ouse*. The Church here is a large handsome Structure, and the Town is govern'd by a Bailiff. From hence almost to *Abingdon* extends the fertile Vale, where, on the Side of a green Hill to the South, the *White Horse*, mention'd in the general Account of this Shire, takes up near an Acre of Ground.

2. *Wantage*, a pretty neat Town, the Capital of its Hundred, noted for being formerly a Royal Vill, and the Birth-place of King *Alfred*. A little River runs by it, out of the Vale of *White Horse* into the *Ocke*. 'Twas made a Market about 150 Years after the Conquest, and fell to the *Bourchiers* Earls of *Bath*, from whom it came to the *Wrays*, and from them to the *D'Oilies* of *Oxfordshire*. Its Downs, about a Mile off, are noted for Horse-races; and 'tis a fine Hunting Country all about it.

3. *Hungerford* stands on the River *Kennet*, and is famous for the best Trouts and Cray-fish: But tho' it lies in the great Road to *Bath*, &c. which is its chief Support, neither its Buildings, nor Market, are considerable; for its Situation is moorish. The Constable, who is chose yearly, is Lord of the Manor, and holds it immediately of the King. They have a Horn holding about a Quart, which, the Inscription says, was given by *John of Gaunt*, along with the Royal Fishing in a certain Part of the River. As mean as this Place is, it gave Name and Title to the noble Family of the *Hungerfords*, which was rais'd by *Walter Hungerford*, Son to Sir *Thomas Hungerford*, the first Man that was chose Speaker of the House of Commons.

4. *Newbury*, or *Newbery*, q. d. the New Borough, is so call'd in regard to its Rise on the Decay of the *Spinæ* of the *Romans*, which is dwindled into a Village, with a few good Inns in it, call'd *Spinham Land*, tho' still reckon'd a Part of *Newbury*. This Town is famous for the two great Engagements there between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament-Army; the first on the 20th of *September* 1643. and the second on the 27th of *October* 1644. both almost on the same Spot of Ground, and the King present at both. Notwithstanding its Name, 'tis a Place, at least, as old as the Conquest; and the Manufacture of Cloth throve here once to such a Degree, that, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* here flourish'd *John Wincecomb*, commonly call'd *Jack of Newbury*, one of the greatest Clothiers that ever was in *England*: For he kept 100 Looms in his House; and, in the Expedition to *Floddenfield* against the *Scots*, march'd with 100 of his own Men, all arm'd and cloath'd at his own Expence; and he built all the West Part of the Church. Also, Mr. *Kemie*, the Son of a Clothier of this Town,

and afterwards a Merchant in *London*, left 4000 *l.* to this Town, as well as 7500 *l.* to *Reading*, to encourage the Clothing Trade. It has lost most of this Manufacture since it remov'd to the West, but makes a great Quantity of Shalloons and Druggets, which, with its other Trades, renders it still a flourishing Town. It stands most pleasantly, in a fruitful Plain, with the River *Kennet* running thro' it. It was made a Corporation by *Queen Elizabeth*, and is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeses. The Streets are spacious, particularly the Market-place, in which stands the *Guildhall*. 'Tis noted, also, for its excellent Trout, Eels, and Cray-fish, and has all manner of Provisions in Plenty. Here is a Charity-school for 40 Boys, endow'd with 40 *l.* a Year by the Corporation, besides an Estate of 25 *l.* a Year, by a private Gentleman. It gives Title of Baron, as does also *Nonfuch*, to the Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*. *Fox* reports, that, at the Sand-pits near this Town, several were burnt for their Religion, in the bloody Reign of *Queen Mary*.

5. *Lamborn*, or *Langborn*, has its Name, as well as the Hundred, from a little River that rises by it, and runs into the *Kennet* near *Thatcham*. It stands on the South Side of *White Horse* Hill, in a pleasant Sporting Country; and is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Towns*, of which the latter is the biggest. 'Tis particularly noted, of its Rivulet, that 'tis always high in Summer, but so low in Winter, that 'tis intirely lost. It goes off about *Michaelmas*, and sometimes sooner. *Dubartas* has left a Description of it, which is translated by Mr. *Jos. Sylvester*, who liv'd here. These Four Lines are a Part of his excellent Version.

All Summer-long (while all thy Sisters shrink)
Then, of thy Waters, Thousands daily drink;
But while the rest are full unto the Top,
All Winter-long thou dost not shew a Drop.

In another Part of it he intimates, that this Place was the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*.

6. *Sunning* stands on a fine Rise of Ground, with the *Thames*, in a pleasant Vale below it. Tho' it be a Village, we are assur'd by *Leland*, and other Historians, it was the See of eight Bishops, who had this County and *Wiltshire* for their Diocese, till it was translated to *Sherburn*, and, at last, to *Salisbury*, to whose Bishop it has belonged ever since; and they had, before the Conquest, a Palace and Park here.

7. *Maidenhead*. Its antient Name, according to *Leland* our greatest Antiquary, was *Southalington*, which *Stow* has contracted into *Sudlington*, and it took that of *Maidenhead*, from a Head of one of the 11000 Virgins said to have suffered Martyrdom with their Leader *St. Ursula*, in their Return from *Rome* near *Cologne*, where the Inhabitants pretend, to this Day, to shew their Bones; but *Sirmond* the Jesuit, one of the most eminent of that learned Order, has set the true Foundation of this Story in such a Light, that nothing can more expose the stupid and pernicious Ignorance of the Monks. He says, that, in an antient Manuscript Martyrology, he met with the following Words and Letters, viz. *Ursula, Undecimilla, V V. M M.* which are explained to mean *Ursula* and *Undecimilla*, *Virgins* and *Martyrs*. But he observes this *Undecimilla*, the Name of one Virgin only, came by the Blunder of the Vulgar Monks, to be changed into *Undecim mille*, i. e. 11000; so that it was generally believed, at last, by their blind Bigots, that *Ursula* really travelled and suffered with such a long Train of Virgins.

This Town, now so considerable, did not begin to flourish, till, by the building of its Bridge, Travellers, betwixt *London* and the West Country, were brought this Way, who before used a Ferry at a Place called *Babham's End*, two Miles above the Town to the North; but, after a Wooden Bridge was erected here, it began to have Inns, and to be well frequented; and 'tis now pretty large and well built.

It was incorporated by the Name of The Fraternity or Guild of the Brothers and Sisters of *Maidenbithe*, in the 26th of *Edward III.* and, after the Reformation, by that of Warden and Burgeses; but King *James II.* granted it a Charter, incorporating them by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen, with Liberty to chuse a High Steward, and a Steward: So that their present Constitution is a High Steward, a Mayor, a Steward and 10 Aldermen; and out of the latter are chose, every Year, two Bridge-masters. The Mayor, and his Predecessor, and the Steward, are Justices. The Mayor is Clerk of the Market, and Coroner, and also Judge of the Court, which he is obliged to hold once in three Weeks. The Mayor and Aldermen chuse two Serjeants at Mace yearly. They have a Gaol both for Debtors and Felons. The Mayor holds a Session twice a Year, and, in Conjunction with the Aldermen, has Power of making By-laws. The Revenue of the Corporation is but small, consisting chiefly of the Tolls of the Market and Bridge, and three or four little Tenements. The Town stands partly in the Parish of *Bray*, and partly in that of *Cockburn*,

Lamborn.
4 M. fr. Hun-
gerford,
7 M. fr. Wantage,
8 M. fr. Marl-
borough,
10 M. fr. New-
bury.
Market Friday.
Fairs 4,
May 1.
Whit-mond.
Sept. 21.
Nov. 23.
Its remarkable
Rivulet.

Sunning.
1 M. fr. Twy-
ford,
2 fr. Reading,
4 fr. Henley.

Maidenhead.
7 M. fr. Wind-
sor,
28 fr. Lond.
Market, Wednes-
day, 67
Wednesday in
Whitsun-week,
July 22.
Dec. 21.
Story of the 11000
Virgins explained.

Faringdon.
6 M. fr. Wantage,
68 fr. London.
Market on Tues-
day,
Feb. 2.
Whit-tuesday,
Aug. 24.
Octob. 18.

Wantage.
7 M. fr. Abingdon
and Faringdon,
10 fr. Newbury,
59 fr. Lond.
Market on Sat-
day,
July 7.
Oct. 6.

Hungerford.
64 M. fr. Lon-
don.
Market Wed-
nesday,
Aug. 10.

Family of
Hungerfords.

Newbury.
1 M. fr. Spin-
ham Land,
57 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Thur-
sday,
1st Mond. in
Sept.
Ascension Day,
June 24.
Aug. 24.
Nov. 30.

Jack of New-
bury, the great
Clothier.

Mr. Smith's
Alms-houses.

Cookham, tho' here is a Chapel peculiar to the Corporation, founded by Mr. *John Husbands*, the Minister whereof is chose by the Inhabitants, at a Common Hall, called for the Purpose, and is not obliged to attend the Bishop's Visitation. In that Part of the Town which is in *Cookham* Parish, *James Smith*, Esq; of *Hammer-smith*, Citizen and Salter, of *London*, and Great Grandfather of Sir *John Smith*, Bart. erected an Alms-house in 1589, and endowed it with 40 *l.* a Year. It consists of eight Houses for eight poor Men and their Wives, so that each House has 5 *l.* a Year, and every Person a new Gown once in two Years; and his Widow added 8 *l.* a Year more, that is 20 *s.* to each of the Alms-houses, to buy them Wood. Of this Charity the *Salters Company*, in *London*, are the Trustees. Mr. *Smith* also left 5 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year to be distributed in Bread, at the Rate of 2 *s.* every *Sunday*, to the Poor of *Maidenhead* on *Cookham* Side, and to the Poor of the same Parish at large; besides several small Gifts to the Minister, Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Clerks. The Bridge is maintained by the Corporation, for which they are allowed the Tolls both over and under it; and they have three Trees given Yearly by the Crown, out of *Windsor* Forest, towards repairing it. This Shire is divided from that of *Buckingham*, by the Barge Pier. There's a great Trade here in Malt, Meal, and Timber, which they carry in their Barges to *London*. As this is the great Thoroughfare for *Bath*, *Bristol*, and the other South-west Parts of *England*, a Wood adjoining, called *Maidenhead Thicket*, has been noted for many Robberies.

8. *Bray* above-mentioned, which gave Name to the Hundred, is a much more antient Place, and supposed, by *Camden*, to be the Residence of the *Bibroci*, a People who submitted to *Cæsar*, when he cross'd the *Thames*, in its Neighbourhood, with his Army. Scarce a Village in *England* is more frequently mentioned or celebrated in Song, on account of its famous Vicar, who, having been twice a Papist, and twice a Protestant, in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and the Queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and taxed for being a Turn-coat, said he always kept his Principle, which was, *To live and die Vicar of Bray.*

9. *Okingsham.* 'Tis the chief Place in *Windsor* Forrest, being a pretty large well-frequented Town, with several Streets, a Fair, Market-house, and a Manufacture of Silk Stockens and Cloth, especially of the former, of which large Quantities are bought in its Market. 'Tis a Corporation governed by an Alderman, Recorder, and Capital Burgesles; and has a Free-school, and a Hospital. This Place gave Title of Baron to the late Prince of *Denmark*; as did the Forest it stands in, Birth to Mr. *Alexander Pope*, who has given such a beautiful Description of it in the celebrated Poem which bears that Title.

Bray.
1 M. fr. Maiden-
head,
3 fr. Windsor.

Okingsham.
5 M. fr. Read-
ing,
9 fr. Windsor,
7 fr. Henley,
53 fr. Lond.
Market on Tues.
Fairs, on
June 11.
Aug. 29.

The most remarkable Antiquities, not already mentioned, are, 1. *St. Leonard's Hill*, near *Windsor*, on which have been discovered great Numbers of antient Coins, Instruments of War, and a Lamp. 2. A large Camp at *East Hempsted* in *Windsor* Forest, called *Cæsar's Camp*. 3. Another, which is of a quadrangular Form, with single Work, on the Brow of a Hill a Mile above *Wantage*, East from *Ashbury*. Mr. *Camden* concludes it to be *Roman*. 4. Another at *Ashbury* Park near *Kingston* Lisle, which is almost of a round Figure about 100 Paces Diameter, and the Works single, supposed to be *Danish*; but they are now much defaced by digging for *Sarjden* Stone, as 'tis called, to build Lord *Craven's* House in the Park. 5. Another above the same Hill, and, at about two Furlongs Distance, a Barrow, called *Dragon Hill*, supposed to be the *Tumulus* of *Uter-Pendragon*. 6. *Cherberry Castle*, within two Miles of *Denchworth*, an orbicular Rampart, treble-ditch'd, said to have been the Castle of the *Danish* King *Canute*. 7. *Ickleton Way*, a high *Roman* Ridge, Part of *Icknild Street*, which the Antiquaries trace to *Stratley*, and no farther. 8. About four Miles East from *East Ilsey*, are Tombs and Statues of an extraordinary Size, which the Country People think were made for Giants; but the Antiquaries say they were for the Family of *La Beche*, who had a Castle here. 9. At *Laurence Walsham* several *Roman* Coins, especially of the later Emperors, have been frequently dug up; and there is supposed, from the vast Number of Bricks, and other Ruins, to have been a *Roman* Fort.

The chief Seats in this County are, Lord *Cadogan's*, at *Caversham*, near *Reading*; Lord *Stratford's*, at *Hurley*, near *Maidenhead*; Lord *Clarendon's*, and Mr. *Dodd's*, at *Swallowfield*, near *Ockingham*; Duke of *St. Alban's*, at *Windsor*; Earl of *Godelphin*, Lord *De la War*, at *Old Windsor*; Lord *Fane's*, at *Basselden*, six Miles from *Reading*; Lord *Abingdon's*, at *Whiteham*, near *Oxford*; Lord *Barrington's*, at *Beckett*; Lord *Craven's*, at *Hempsted-marshall*, and *Ashdam Park*, the former near *Newbury*, the latter near *East Ilsey*; Lord *Blundell's*, at *Bill Hill*; Lord *Stawell's*, at *Aldermaston*; Countess of *Ceningsb's*, at *Cranburn Lodge*; Lady *Rich's*, at *Sunning*; Sir *John Stonhouse's*, at *Redlay*, near *Abingdon*; Sir *John Rush's*, at *Stratley*; Sir *Mark Pleydwell's*, at *Colshill*; Sir *John Cope's*, at *Bramsell*; Mr. *Nevill's*, at *Billingsbear*; Mrs. *Stanhous's*, at *Tubney*; Mr. *Vansittart's*, at *Shutebrook*; Mr. *Head's*, (the present High Sheriff) at *Langley*; Col. *Thompson's*, at *Coley*; Mr. *Head*, at *Hodcote*; Mr. *Berzie's*, at *Uffington*; Mr. *Garrard*, at *Lamburn*; Mr. *Scutley*, at *Appleton*; Mr. *Pye*, at *Farringdon*; Mr. *Winchcomb* Howard Packer's, at *Donnington*, near *Newbury*.

S U R R E Y.

Its Boundaries.

Name.

Extent.

Contents.

Air.

Soil.

Rivers.

5 to Mole.

IT joins on the West, to *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; on the South, to *Suffex*; on the East, to *Kent*; and 'tis parted from *Middlesex*, on the North, by the River *Thames*: For which Reason, the *Saxons* gave it the Name of Sub-pea i. e. the South Side of a River. The County is almost square, being 34 Miles in Length from *Rotherbith* in the East, to *Trentham* in the West; 21 in Breadth, from the *Thames* on the North, to *Ausfold* on the South; and 112 in Circumference; containing in that Space 735 square Miles, or about 592,000 Acres; near 35,000 Houses, 13 Hundreds, 140 Parishes, 11 Market Towns, 35 Vicarages, 450 Villages and Hamlets, and 171,000 Inhabitants.

'Tis a healthy pleasant County, and therefore boasts of several Royal Palaces, and many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. But the Air, as well as the Soil, of the Middle and the extreme Parts is vastly different, the Air being mild in the latter, which is very fruitful in Corn and Hay, with a fine Mixture of Woods and Fields, especially on the South about *Holmsdale*, and on the North towards the *Thames*; but the Air is bleak in the Heart of the County, which, except a delightful Spot indeed here and there, is all open sandy Ground, and barren Heath; for which Reason, the County is not unaptly compared to a coarse Cloth with a fine Lint or Hem. In some Places there are long Ridges of Hills or Downs, with Warrens for Rabbits and Hares, and Parks for Deer; and its Rivers, the chief of which, besides the *Thames*, are the *Mole*, the *Wey*, and the *Wandle*, abound with Fish. The *Mole* rises in the South-East Side of the Shire; had its Name, as it is supposed, from sinking into the Earth at the Swallows, at the Foot of *Box-hill*; and working its Way under Ground near two Miles to *Leatherhead*, where, according to common Tradition, and the Maps, it rises again, and, running Northward, falls into the *Thames* at a Village from thence called *Moulsey*. But, for what appears from nicer and later Discoveries, tho' the Stream loses itself at the Place aforesaid, that which rises at *Leatherhead* may flow as well from new Springs, notwithstanding it goes by the Name of the *Mole*, whose Waters, for aught

that we know, may run another Way. The *Wey* enters the *W.*, this County from *Hampshire*, near *Farnham*. It runs East to *Godalming*, and there turns to the North, when it becomes navigable to the *Thames*, at *Weybridge*, being, by that means, of vast Benefit to the County, which it supplies with all sorts of Necessaries, particularly Coals from *London*. The *Wandle*, or *Tandul*, rises near *Carsington*, and runs with a small, but clear Stream, noted for its Trouts, by *Merton* Abbey, to *Hanbury*, where it falls into the *Thames*.

The chief Commodities of this County, besides its Corn, are Box-wood, Walnuts, and Fullers Earth, which last is sold at a Groat a Bushel at the Pits, near *Ryegate*.

The Duke of *Norfolk* has his Title of Earl from this County; and it sends 14 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the Shire, and two for each of the following Boroughs:

Southwark,
Bleckingley,
Ryegate,
Guildford,
Gatton,
Haslemere.

1. *Southwark*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, was by the *Saxons* called *Southwerk*, i. e. a Work or Building to the South. This Borough consists of the Parishes of *St. Olave*, *St. John* at *Horneydown*, *St. Saviour*, vulgarly called *St. Mary Over*; *St. George*, *St. Thomas*, and *Christchurch*. These, together with the adjacent Parishes, *St. Mary's* at *Lambeth*, *St. Mary Magdalen's* *Bermondsey*, *St. Mary's* *Newington*, and *St. Mary's* *Rotherbith*, compose that Part of the District within the Bills of Mortality, in the Hundreds of *Kingston* and *Brixton*, which is computed 9 Miles along the Banks of the *Thames*, from *Canx-hall* to *Dorset-bridge*; but, by the exactest Measurement, is 6 Miles 23 Poles and 2 Feet in Length, from *Canx-hall* Bridge, to the East End of *Holding-street*, beyond *Rotherbith* Hall; and about a Mile in the Centre, where broadest, from *London* Bridge to the Stone's End at *Newington*. Tho' it seems a Suburb of *London*, yet, for Extent, and Number of People, and their Trade and Wealth, its Hospitals, &c.

Southwark.
East to St. S.
for a Bridge
Merton, and
Friday.

'tis inferior to few Cities in *England*. 'Tis mentioned in History *Anno* 1053, and was a distinct Corporation, govern'd by its own Bailiff, till the Year 1327. when a Grant was made of it to the City of *London*, whose Mayor, for the Time being, was to be its Bailiff, and to govern it by his Deputy. Some time after this, the Inhabitants recovered their former Privileges; but in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the Crown granted it to the City of *London* for 647 l. 2s. 1d.; and, in Consideration of a farther Sum of 500 Marks, paid to the Crown by the City, it was annexed to the said City, with certain Privileges enjoyed there by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Abbot of *Bermondsey*, &c. and, by virtue of the said Grant, continues subjected to the Lord Mayor thereof, who has under him a Steward and Bailiff; and is governed by one of its 26 Aldermen, by the Name of *Bridge Ward without*. Its Markets are well stored with all manner of Provisions; and its Fair is proclaimed by the Lord Mayor of *London*. 'Tis divided into two Parts, viz. The Borough Liberty, and the Clink or Manor of *Southwark*. The first consists of three Parishes, which, with most Part of *St. Saviour's*, belongs to the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of *London*, who, by his Steward, holds a Court of Record every *Monday*, at the Sessions House at *St. Margaret's-hill* in the Borough, for all Debts, Damage, Trespasses, &c. within his Limits, to which Court belong three Attorneys, who are admitted by the Steward. There are also three Court Leets held in the Borough for its three Manors, viz. *The Great Liberty*, *the Guild-hall*, and, *the King's Manor*; wherein are chose the Constables, Ale-conners, and Flesh-tasters, besides the other Business transacted at such Courts. Court Leets are likewise kept at *Lambeth*, *Bermondsey*, and *Rotherhith*. The Clink contains Part of *St. Saviour's* and *Christchurch* Parishes, and is under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*, who, besides a Court Leet, keeps a Court of Record on the Bank-side, near *St. Saviour's*, by his Steward and Bailiff, for Pleas of Debts, Damages, and Trespasses. There's a Counter, which serves as a Prison for the Bailiwick, for the Imprisonment of Offenders; and another Prison for the Clink Liberty. Besides these, there's the *Marshalsea* Court, and Prison, on the East Side of the Borough, which is the County Gaol for Felons, and the Admiralty Gaol for Pirates, &c. This Court was first erected for the Trial of Causes betwixt the King's Domesticks, or menial Servants. The Knight-Marshal is President of the Court, and his Steward, who is commonly a Serjeant at Law, the Judge of it, to whom belong four Counsellors, and six Attorneys; and the Court is held every *Friday* by him, or his Deputy, for Debt, Damages, and Trespasses, in Causes for 10 Miles round *Whitehall*, excepting *London*. On the same Side is the *King's-Bench* Prison, the Rules of which are of a considerable Extent, and the Allowance is somewhat better than that of the common Prisons. For these Reasons many Debtors remove themselves hither by *Habeas Corpus*. 'Tis properly a Place of Confinement in all Cases triable in the *King's-Bench* Court. The Governor is called Marshal, and, it being a Place of Profit, as well as Trust, he must give good Security. On the West Side of the Borough was a Palace, built by the Duke of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and from him called *Suffolk-House*, then *Southwark-Place*, and lastly, the *Mint*, because there was a Coinage of Money. It consists of several Streets, whose Inhabitants formerly assumed a Privilege of Protection from Arrests of Debt; which occasioned so many Frauds and Abuses, that an Act was made to suppress it in the Reign of King *William*, notwithstanding which, it was kept up a good while by Violence, and in open Defiance of Laws. The Military Government of *Southwark* is by the Lord Lieutenant, and 11 Deputy Lieutenants, who have under them one Regiment of six Companies, each consisting of 150 Men. As to the Churches properly reckoned in *Southwark*,

The chief is *St. Saviour's*, formerly a Priory of Canons Regular, which, from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*, and its Situation over the *Ree*, or River opposite to *London*, was call'd *St. Mary Overy*, which Name it still goes by with the Vulgar, tho' it was chang'd to that of *St. Saviour*, by an Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* which united to it the Two Parishes of *St. Margaret* and *St. Mary Magdalen*. 'Tis an antient, noble, and spacious Structure, built in the manner of a Cathedral, with Three Isles running from East to West, and a Cross Isle; the former 269 Foot in Length, (so that 'tis thought to be the longest Parish-Church in *England*) and the latter 109. 'Tis 47 in Height within, and its Four Spires and the Tower 150. The Architecture is *Gothick*, and very well adorn'd; and it has several handsome Monuments of Persons of Note, particularly Sir *John Shorter*, Lord Mayor of *London*; Mr. *John Gower*, the eminent Poet; and of Dr. *Lockier*, the famous Pill-Doctor. In this Parish are several remarkable Buildings: 1. The Sessions-House, on *St. Margaret's Hill*, where was formerly one of the Churches

that was united, as above-mention'd, to *St. Saviour's*. On the South Side of it, in a beautiful Niche, adorn'd with *Corinthian* Columns, stands the Statue of King *James II.* in his Royal Robes, holding a Sceptre. This Structure was burnt down in 1677. and rebuilt by the Parish, in 1686. 2. The *Talbot Inn*, where it appears, by an Inscription on the main Beam, that Sir *Geffrey Chaucer*, and 29 Pilgrims, lay here, in their Journey to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 1383. It was an Inn much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry of old, either for the Excellence of its Accommodations, or for the Oddness of its Sign, which was the *Tabard*, i. e. a Coat without Sleeves, such as is worn by the Heralds at Arms; but the Name is now quite lost, except in *Queen's-College* at *Oxford*, where 'tis supposed the Habit was once worn, because a certain Number of Scholars on the Foundation are still call'd *Tabarders* and *Pauperes Pueri*.

3. *Winchester-House* was a Seat built by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in 1103. for his Successors in that See, but has been long ago demolish'd, and the Site of it, with the adjacent Park, converted into Warehouses and Tenements, held by Lease from the Bishop of *Winchester*. 4. There were, in the Times of Popery, no less than Eighteen Houses on the Bank-side licens'd by the Bishops of *Winchester* under certain Regulations (confirm'd by Parliament) to keep publick Whores, who were therefore commonly call'd *Winchester Gese*. And, for securing all Persons that were accused of Crimes committed in this District, the above-mention'd Prison was erected, call'd the *Clink*. In this Parish are 2554 Houses, 4 Charity-schools, 4 Alms-houses, a Work-house for the Poor, 2 Machines for raising Water to supply the Neighbourhood, and an Iron Foundry.

II. *Christchurch* Parish, till separated from it by an Act of Parliament in 1670. was a District belonging to *St. Saviour's*. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, and contains that call'd the *Liberty of Paris Garden*, where were antiently kept Two Bear-gardens, suppos'd to have been the first that were erected near *London*. This Parish, in which there are 1011 Houses, is very much annoy'd by the Water that lies in its Ditches from the *Thames*, but has Two Charity-schools, a Workhouse, a large Glas-house, and has lately rebuilt its Church.

III. *St. George's* is a beautiful new Church, rebuilt in the Room of the old one, which belong'd once to the Abbey of *Bermondsey*. 'Tis a large Parish, containing 1503 Houses, and includes that which was formerly the *Mint*, the *King's Bench*, the *Marshalsea*, and the County Gaol. Here are a Charity-school, an Alms-house, a Work-house, and the *White Lion* Prison, or County *Bridewell*. The Hay-market is kept here, as is also the Fair; and a Burying-ground belongs to it, tho' at some Distance, call'd *St. Andrew's* Burying-ground, consecrated by Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, the late Bishop of *Winchester*.

In this Parish lies also *St. Peter's* Hospital, for 22 Alms-people, neatly built, with 3 Quadrangles, and a Garden; of which the Governors are the Fishmongers Company, by some of whom it was founded: And King *James I.* gave it the Name, alluding to their titular Saint. The Persons admitted here are oblig'd, by their Statutes, to bring Household Furniture with them, and to leave it to the House when they die, to defray the Charges of their Interment, and for the Benefit of the Alms-people who attend them in their Sickness. They have each Two handsome Rooms, 3s. a Week, 15s. at *Christmas*, with a Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown once a Year: And one of the Pensioners, who reads Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, has an additional Allowance of 40s. a Year.

Contiguous to this is *Hulbert's* Alms-house, a beautiful Building, founded in 1719. by a Fishmonger of *London* of that Name, for 20 poor Men and Women; who have much the same Accommodation and Allowance as the former, and are under the Direction of the same Company.

In *Blackman-street*, likewise, in this Parish, are 8 Alms-houses, for 16 poor People, Half to be put in by the Drapers Company, and the other Half by the Parishioners. They were founded *Anno* 1651. They have a Chapel, which has also been used as a Charity-school, for the poor Children of the Parish.

IV. *St. Olave's* Church stands on the North Side of *St. Olave's*, commonly call'd *Tooly-street*. It being fallen to Decay, 'twas pull'd down in 1737. and rebuilt in 1739. The Houses in this Parish are computed at 2012, including a Free-school, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, Two Charity-schools, an Alms-house, a Work-house, and the Bridge-house and Yard, wherein are stor'd all Materials for the Repair of *London Bridge*, and which are supposed to have belonged to it ever since the Erection of the Stone, if not of the original Wooden Bridge. Here are many Wharfs for the shipping and landing of Goods, particularly that contiguous to the Bridge-yard, on the West, call'd *Sellenger's* Wharf, where was a House that was the City Residence of the Abbot of *Canterbury*, and belong'd afterwards to Sir *Antony St. Leger*; and on the East Side was the Mansion-house of the Abbot of *Battle* in *Suffex*, (the Name of which is

Sold to the City of London.

The Borough Liberty.

The Clink Liberty

Marshalsea.

King's-Bench.

Mint.

The Military Government.

St. Saviour's Church.

The Sessions House.

Talbot Inn.

Winchester House and Southwark Park.

The Bank side, and its Gese.

Christchurch, and Paris Garden.

St. George's Church.

St. Peter's Hospital.

Hulbert's Alms-house.

Blackman-street Alms-houses.

St. Olave's.

Battle Bridge.

is partly preserv'd in *Battle Bridge*) tho' since converted to the *Walnut-tree Inn*. He had a spacious Garden to the South Side of it, in which was a Wilderness, or Maze, a Name that the Streets built there still go by.

St. John's Horsley-Down.

V. *St. John's Horsley-Down* is one of the Fifty new Churches, with a Parish taken out of *St. Olave's*, being the District of *Horsley-Down*, and including one Half of *St. Saviour's Dock*. The Houses in it are computed at 1255. Its true Name is said to be *Horse-Down*, from Grazing Ground here formerly; for on the very Spot where this Church stands, with its Cemetery, was a spacious Field, wall'd in, call'd the *Artillery Ground*, for the Exercise of the Trained Bands of *Southwark*; and a large handsome Building belonged to it, in *Parish-street*, call'd the *Artillery House*, which was lately converted into Two Work-houses, for the Poor of the old and new Parishes.

St. Thomas's Church.

VI. *St. Thomas's Church* was founded, as well as the Hospital of the same Name, by King *Edward VI.* but, being decay'd, was pull'd down in 1702. and rebuilt. It was at first erected for the Use of the Hospital to which it joins; but, on the great Increase of the Houses and Inhabitants in the Hospital Precinct, the Church, which is a very neat convenient Building, was made parochial for their Use, and a Chapel was erected in the Hospital for the Use of the Patients. This Parish contains 229 Houses, with Two Hospitals and their Chapels, an Alms-house, and a Charity-school. The Hospitals, Two of the noblest Endowments in *England*, are *St. Thomas's* and *Guy's*.

The Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital, which stands on the East Side of the Borough, was first erected *Anno 1213.* in a Place where the Prior of *Bermondsey* had, but Two Years before, built an Alms-house for poor Profelytes and Children; and having dedicated it to *St. Thomas* the Apostle, he endowed it with Land, to the Amount of 343 *l.* a Year; from which time it was held of the Abbots of *Bermondsey*, one of whom in 1428. granted a Right to the Master of the Hospital to hold all the Lands it was then in Possession of, belonging to the said Abbot and Convent, the whole Revenue of which did not exceed 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum. In the Year 1551. after the Citizens of *London* had purchased of King *Edward VI.* the Manor of *Southwark*, and its Appurtenances, of which this Hospital, by him founded, was a Part, they immediately laid out 1100 *l.* in repairing and enlarging it, and received into it 260 poor, sick, and lame Patients: Wherefore the King, in 1553. incorporated it with the Hospitals of *Christchurch* and *Bridewell* in *London*. The Building, becoming very old and crazy, was pull'd down, and begun to be rebuilt in 1693. by a voluntary Subscription, which succeeded so well, that they not only finished, but enlarged it very much, with additional Buildings, whereby it consisted of Three beautiful Squares, well paved, and supported by Pillars, to which, in 1732. the Governors added a magnificent new Building, consisting of several Wards, with the proper Offices. There are Inscriptions set up in this Hospital, to the Honour of Mr. *Guy*, hereafter mentioned, Mr. *Frederic*, and particularly to its great Benefactor Sir *Robert Clayton*, whose Statue the Governors also set up in Marble, on a Pedestal, in the Middle of the Third Court, during his Life-time, *Anno 1701.* and since his Death have beautified it, to keep up his Memory. There is also a Statue of King *Edward VI.* erected by Mr. *Charles Joye*, late Treasurer of the Hospital. Tho' there was no Estate belonging to this Hospital when the City made the Purchase above-mentioned, yet, by the Bounty of the Citizens, the annual Disbursements have amounted, of late Years, to near 8000 *l.* To give an Idea of the Benefit arising to the Nation from this Hospital, Mr. *Maitland*, in his late History of *London, Westminster, Southwark, &c.* has published an Account of the State of it from 1728. to 1734. inclusive; by which it appears, that in those Seven Years only the Number of Patients admitted was 35538, and of the Cured and Discharged 33097. The Number of Patients in the Hospital in June 1738. was 448, and that of the Out-patients 285. and the Total of the Disbursements, on Account of the House, *Anno 1728.* amounted to 7656 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* Halfpenny. The Number of the Governors, besides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, is uncertain; but they are seldom more than 260, and these chuse their Officers and Servants, who are, a President, Treasurer, Three Physicians, Three Surgeons, a Clerk, a Receiver, an Apothecary, a Steward, and a Chaplain, (besides the Minister of the Parish, who is paid by the Hospital) a Matron, Brewer and Butler, a Cook, Assistant and Servant, an assisting Clerk in the Compting-house, Two Porters, Four Beadles, Nineteen Sisters, as many Nurses and Watchwomen, a Chapel Clerk and Sexton, and One Watchman. The House contains Nineteen Wards, and 474 Beds; and the poor sick People are taken care of with the greatest Application, even beyond that of the *Hotel-Dieu* at *Paris*, or the *Incurable* at *Venice*; there being different Apartments also for each Distemper, with from Twenty to Thirty Beds in a Room.

Mr. Guy's Hospital.

Mr. *Guy's Hospital* stands very near *St. Thomas's*, and is, perhaps, one of the greatest private Charities that has been

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known. Its Founder, *Thomas Guy*, a Bookseller in *Lombard-street*, but born in *Horsley-Down*, lived to see the Building roofed in; and at his Death, *Anno 1724.* left about 200,000 *l.* to finish and endow it, besides 150,000 *l.* in other Legacies and Dispositions: For what with printing Bibles, discounting Sailors Tickets, and his Gains by *South Sea Stock*, he had amassed a vast Estate. Tho' 'tis said to be for Incurables, i. e. for such as are turned out of other Hospitals for any Ailment that is incurable, (except Lunacy) 'tis not so; for the Founder, by his Will, vested his Executors with a Power of continuing the sick and diseased Patients, or discharging them: And he used to say, That he would not have his Hospital made an Alms-house. It consists of Two spacious Squares, in the principal of which is erected the Founder's Statue, with Twelve Wards, and 435 Beds. Fifty-one Gentlemen, of his own Nomination, were, together with his Nine Executors, made a Body Corporate, by Act of Parliament, with the Title of *President and Governors* of his said Hospital; out of whom the Committees were to be chose, who were to fill up the Vacancies of Governors from time to time, so as that the Number should not exceed Sixty. Four hundred and Two Patients were at first admitted, according to the Founder's Will, and handsome Salaries and Wages were settled on the Officers and Servants of the Hospital, to prevent them from imposing on the Patients, or their Friends. The Number of Patients admitted into it from 1728. to 1734. inclusive, was 12402, the Discharged 10543. In July 1738. there were 406 Patients in the Hospital, besides 16 Out-patients; and the Total of the Disbursements, on Account of the House, in 1737. amounted to 7978 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*

VII. *St. Mary's* at *Newington*, or *Newton*, was so called *Newington-Barn* from the Butts here, which they used to shoot at, formerly, in this and many other Towns of *England*, to qualify them for Archery. It contains 751 Houses, a Charity-school, the *Lock Hospital*, Two Alms-houses, and a Work-house; and extends from the Fishmongers Alms-houses to *Kennington Common*, the Place for the Execution of the Criminals for *Southwark*. This Place is called *Chenintene* in the Conqueror's Survey, and had antiently a Royal Mansion. King *Hardicanute* is supposed to have died in it, and *Edward the Black Prince* is said to have sometimes resided in it.

Kennington Common.

The *Lock Hospital*, which stands at the South-east Corner of *Kent-street*, was antiently a House for the Reception and Cure of Lepers, but now belongs to *St. Bartholomew's* in *London*, and is employed for the Salvation of many of its Venereal Patients.

Bourne's Alms-house, in *Kingland Road*, was erected by *Bourne's* the Company of Frame-work-knitters, in 1734. pursuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne*, Esq; who bequeathed 1000 *l.* to the said Company, to purchase Ground, and erect a Building on it, of Twelve Rooms, for Twelve poor Free-men, or their Widows; and endowed it with 2000 *l.* to be laid out in a Purchase of 80 *l.* a Year.

Harwar's Alms-house, in the same Road, was founded *Anno 1713.* by *Samuel Harwar*, a Draper of *London*, for Twelve single Men and Women, Six to be put in by the Drapers Company, and the other Six by the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*. They are allowed each 6 *s.* a Month, and Half a Chaldron of Coals yearly. *Walter's* Alms-house, in this Parish, was founded by another Draper of that Name, *Anno 1651.* for Sixteen poor Men and Women, who have each 5 *s.* per Month, Half a Chaldron of Coals, and 10 *s.* every New Year's Day.

Walter's Alms-house.

VIII. *St. Mary's* at *Lambeth*, or *Lambithe*; Mr. *Camden* *Lambeth* thinks, its proper Name is *Lomebith*, i. e. a dirty Haven; but as it is as clean a Shore as most on the *Thames*, this is taken to be a forced Construction; and it is rather guessed to have been *Lamb's Haven*, from one *Lamb*, the Owner of it. 'Tis a large Parish, and divided into Four Liberties, and Eight Precincts, viz. 1. The Archbishop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. *Vauxhall*. 4. *Kennington*. 5. The Marsh. 6. The Wall. 7. *Stockwell*. 8. The Dean's. Which make about Seven Miles Circumference in the Whole, and contain about 1600 Houses. The Archbishops of *Canterbury* have long had a Palace here, the Site of which belonged to the See of *Rocheſter*, till *Balaſwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, got it, in Exchange for a Piece of Ground elsewhere; and in 1188. began the Collegiate Church here. The North Part of the Palace, consisting of the *Lollar's* Tower, Chapel, Guard-Chamber, the Archbishop's Apartments, Library and Cloysters, is supposed to have been built in great Part, if not wholly, before the Year 1250. The stately Gate of this Palace, and a Gallery in the East Part of it, with some adjoining Rooms, were erected by its Archbishop, Cardinal *Pole*; but its Hall was pulled down during the Civil Wars, and the High-Commission Court-room turned into a Dancing-room, and the Chapel into a Dining-room. The Tower above-mentioned, which was the Prison of the *Wickliffites*, or *Lollar's*, who were committed to it by their implacable Persecutor Archbishop *Chicheley*, was, in those Wars, turned into a Prison for the King's Friends. In the uppermost Part of it is a very strong Room, wainscotted with thick Elm-planks, to which are

The Palace.

Lollar's Tower.

T

fixed

fixed Eight strong Iron Rings, and the Cieling is covered with Oak-planks. After the Restoration, the whole Palace was repaired by Archbishop *Juxon*. The new Library, over the Cloyster, was built by Archbishop *Sheldon*; and, being first stocked with Books by Queen *Elizabeth's* Favourite *Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, has been since augmented by *Laud*, and other Archbishops. There is a Spot of Ground on that called *Lambeth Wall*, of about an Acre and Nineteen Poles, now built on, which has belonged to this Parish Time out of Mind, by the Name of *Pedlar's Acre*, and is said to have been given to it by a *Pedlar*, on Condition that his own and his Dog's Pictures should be perpetually preserved in painted Glafs, in one of the Windows of the Church; and in the South-east Window of the Middle Isle they are to be seen, accordingly. In that called *Lambeth Marsh*, *St. George's Fields*, and a little beyond the *Bridge-house*, are Ditches that were made when *London* was besieged by *Canute the Dane*, to turn off the Course of the *Thames* from about the King's Barge-house, to a Place just below the Bridge. The Canal, or Trench, that he cut, thro' which he carried his Navy of little Vessels to the West Side of *London Bridge*, to attack the City by Water, ran a little Northward of this Palace, and had its Influx into the *Thames* at the Lower End of *Chelsea Reach*.

Lambeth Wall.

Pedlar's Acre.

Lambeth Marsh.

Cuper's Gardens.

Cuper's, or, as some call them, *Cupid's Gardens*, in this Parish, over-against *Somerſet-house*, are said to be the Estate of *Jefus College* in *Oxford*. They are laid out into fine Walks, and have been lately the more frequented in the Summer, for the extraordinary fine Fire-works that are played off there in the Evenings, at the Expence of the Tenant, who keeps a Publick House, and has erected a pretty Temple in the Gardens, for the Accommodation of a Band of Musick. They were mostly frequented heretofore by the *Virtuosi*, on account of several Fragments of *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities, the latter of which are supposed to be Part of the Collection of the Earl of *Arundel*, which, not being thought good enough to be put among the *Marmora Arundeliana*, which he presented to the University of *Oxford*, were removed hither, at the Time when *Arundel-house* was turned into a Street.

But of all the Gardens of publick Entertainment about *London*, or, indeed, in *England*, none are to compare with those to the South of *Lambeth Palace*, that are called *Vauxhall*, or *Spring-Gardens*. They are laid out, both by Nature and Art, in such a grand and ravishing Taste, that each seems to vie with the other in a Profusion of charming Scenery, for regaling the Polite; and as they are often honoured with the Royal Family, for whose particular Accommodation there are fine Pavilions, they are, on this Account, as well as for the delightful Walks, shady Groves, and splendid Decorations, mostly frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, who are entertained here, during the Season, with the sweet Song of Numbers of Nightingales, in Concert with the best Band of Musick in *England*. Mr. *Tyers*, the Master of the House, who in every Part of these Gardens has spar'd no Cost to display his exquisite Notion of what is beautiful and elegant, has set up above a Thousand Lamps, to succeed the setting Sun, which are so disposed, that, by an artful Communication from one to another, as quick, almost, as Lightning, they all take Fire in a Moment, and dart such a sudden Blaze, as is perfectly surprizing. Here are, among others, Two curious Figures, of *Apollo*, the *God*, and Mr. *Handel*, the Master of Musick; and in the Centre of the Area before the Walks is erected the Temple for the Musicians, which is encompassed all round with handsome Seats, ornamented with pleasant Paintings, on Subjects that are most happily adapted to the Season, the Place, and the Company.

Vauxhall Gardens.

Remains of a Roman Camp, Forts, and Lines.

Near *Vauxhall Turnpike*, where the Road turns off towards *Newington*, are still to be seen Remains of a Bastion, and some Lines cast up by the *Romans*, which, in the late Civil Wars, were repaired, for the Security of *London*. Farther on, at the Corner of *St. George's Fields*, was another Fort, to which the Water of that now called the *Ducking-pond* seems to have been the Moat. That this was formerly a *Roman Camp*, is plain, from the many Urns, Coins, tessellated Pavements, &c. frequently found hereabouts; besides the Military Way, which crossed the *Thames* to *Lambeth* at the Horse-Ferry, proceeded to *Vauxhall*, where it turned round to the *Ducking-Pond*, from whence it went to the Windmill in *St. George's Fields*, and there crossed the Road to the End of *Kent-street*, where was a Stone Fortrefs, the Foundation of which being dug up, in the Year 1685. there were found, among the Ruins, Two Pillars of a Gate, with a *Janus's* Head on each, one of which was afterwards purchased by Dr. *Woodward* of *Gresham-College*. These Lines were drawn from hence to the Grange near *Bermondsey-street*, where is another Fort, as visible almost as when it was demolished. By the Direction of these Lines, which seem to have been thrown up from the *Thames* at *Lambeth*, quite round to the *Thames* at *Deptford*, it is hardly to be questioned, that they were cast up to prevent the Incurſion of the *Britons* into *Kent*; and there is great

Probability that what is now called *Southwark*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, the Situation of old *London*.

To conclude the Account of *Lambeth Parish*: It has Two Charity-schools, Two Alms-houses, and a Work-house, for the Reception of the Poor, besides Glafs-houses and Potteries; and had Wells, which were formerly resorted to for their Mineral Water; but they have been, for some Years, disused, and the Virtues of a new Spring discover'd at the *Dog and Duck*, nearer to *St. George's Fields*, whose Waters have been very much in Vogue lately, on account of their antiscorbutick and other medicinal Qualities.

Lambeth Wells.

IX. *St. Mary's* at *Rotherhith*, vulgarly called *Redriff*, is inhabited mostly by Sea-faring People, and Watermen; has a modern Church, and contains above 1300 Houses, with a Charity-school, and a Work-house, three Docks for Ship-building, a Copperas Work, a Corn-mill belonging to the King, and a School for the Education of Mariners Sons, to the Number of Eight.

Rotherhith.

X. *St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey* contains above 2100 Houses, three Charity-schools, a Work-house, an antient Water-course, called the *Neckinger*, which was formerly navigable from the *Thames* to *Bermondsey Abbey*, and a large Haven called *St. Saviour's Mill*, and Dock. The Church here, being very old and decayed, was pulled down, and rebuilt in 1680.

Bermondsey.

Having now gone thro' the several Parishes in and adjacent to *Southwark*, we shall proceed, according to our Method, to the other Parliamentary Boroughs; which are,

2. *Guildford*, a large, handsome, neat, and well-built Town, by some called the County-Town, stands on the River *Wey*, which is here divided by a Heap of Sand into two Branches, but it is navigable from hence to the *Thames*. In the *Saxon* Times it was a Royal Vill, which King *Alfred* left, by his Will, to his Nephew *Ethelwald*; and not far from the River, are the ruinous Walls of an old Castle. We read that King *Henry II.* King *John*, and King *Edward III.* kept *Christmas* here.

Guildford.
7 M. fr. Farnham,
25 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs, on
April 23.
Nov. 11.

Mr. *Blount*, in his Account of antient Tenures, gives Instances of certain Lands that were held here *Anno* 1234. and 1254. by the Tenure of Maintaining the King's Laundresses, who being called, in those Times, by the *Latin* Word *Meretices*, some Writers have been so mistaken as to assert, that the Lord of the Manor held his Estate by being Serjeant of the King's Harlots. 'Tis a Corporation which had its first Charter from *Henry I.* and the second from *Henry VII.* and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Magistrates, or Aldermen, and 16 Bailiffs. It has sent Members to Parliament from the Beginning. It had three Churches, of which *Trinity's* and *St. Mary's* were, in 1699. united, by Act of Parliament; but in 1740. *Trinity Church*, which was an antient Building, fell down. Its Market is reckoned one of the greatest in *England* for Wheat, and is furnished with almost all other Necessaries. The Assizes for the County are often held here, and always the Election for Knights of the Shire; and its Inns have been ever reckoned as good as any in *England*. Several excellent Scholars have owed their Education to its School, founded by King *Edward VI.* Here's a handsome Alms-house, called *Trinity Hospital*, founded and endowed by *George Abbot* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (who was born here, and buried in *Trinity Church*) for a Master, 12 Brethren, and eight Sisters, who were to wear blue Coats, and Gowns, with an Allowance of half a Crown a Week each, for their Maintenance. 'Tis a Quadrangle, built of Brick, with a noble Tower at its Entrance, having four small Turrets over its Gate. It has a Chapel with a lofty Roof, and two good Windows of painted Glafs, being the Figures of *Jacob*, and his Children, and three Angels. There's a fair Dining-room, with the Founder's Picture, at the upper End of it; and 'tis subject to the Visitation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Here are also two Charity-schools for 30 Boys and 20 Girls, who are taught and clothed by a Subscription, which, together with the Offertory of its two Churches, is also applied to the Teaching of 20 more poor Children in both Parishes. By the Navigation of its River, a great Quantity of Timber is brought to *London*, not only from its Neighbourhood, but from the woody Parts of *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, above 30 Miles from this Place, to which 'tis brought by Land, in the Summer, by the Country Carriages. This Navigation is also a great Support to the Corn-Market at *Farnham*, a good deal of the Corn that is bought there, being brought to the Mills on this River, where 'tis ground and dressed, and then sent down in Meal by Barges to *London*, at a small Expence. Many considerable Estates were raised here formerly by its Manufacture of Cloth; for the Archbishop above-mentioned, and his Brother *Robert Abbot*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and Sir *Maurice Abbot*, Lord Mayor of *London*, were the Sons of a Clothier here. 'Tis said that the *Canary Islands* were supplied near 100 Years ago with blue Cloth, from a Place called *Ognerſh*, two Miles East of the Road from hence to *Godalming*; but that some of the Manufacturers ruined that Trade by stretching the Cloth to such a Degree, that when it was wetted,

it

it was found to stretch four or five Yards in a Piece. However there is still some Remainder of it, extending even to *Godalmin*, *Haslemere*, and the Vale Country on the Side of *Holmwood*, quite to *Darling*, to the great Service of the Poor in this Part of the County, where the Lands are but indifferent, and the Inhabitants, who are generally Cottagers, live chiefly by the Commons, and Heath Ground. There's a fine circular Course near the Town for Horse Matches, where King *William* founded a Plate of 100 Guineas, to be run for every *May*, after the *Newmarket* Races are over. There's an Ascent from the Town to that called *St. Katharine's Hill*, on the Top whereof stands the Gallows, which is placed in such a Point of View, that the People from the *High-street* may, from their Shop Doors, see the Executions. This Hill, which runs West almost to *Farnham*, is a Ridge no wider than the Road itself, and all of Chalk, so that, in a hot Summer's Day, the Reflection of the Sun upon it makes the Heat almost insupportable. The Wheat in the Lands hereabouts, having a red Stalk, is very good, being much of the same Nature with the famous *Suffex* Wheat, and bearing as good a Price. A little Way from it are two round Hillocks, called *Robin Hood's Butts*, which 'tis supposed contain the Bodies of many Men killed in Battle. This Town gave Title of Earl to *John Duke of Lauderdale*, so created by King *Charles II.* as it does now of Baron to the Family of *North*, whose Ancestor the Lord Keeper *North* was so created by that King, on the Duke's dying without Male Issue.

Robin Hood's Butts.

3. *Blechingley*. It is a small, antient, Parliamentary Borough by Prescription, yet has no Market. It had a Castle, which, with the Manor, is or was lately in Possession of the Family of *Sir William Clayton*. The Bailiff, who returns its Members, is chose annually at the Lord of the Manor's Court. The Town stands on a Hill, on the Side of *Holmsdale*, with a fine Prospect as far as the *South Downs*, and *Suffex*; and from some Ruins of its Castle, which are still visible, tho' overgrown with a Coppice, there's a Prospect East, into *Kent*; and West, into *Hampshire*. Here's an Alms-house for 10 poor People, and a Free-school for 20 poor Children. It has a handsome Church, which had a Spire, but in 1606 it was consumed by Lightning, and all the Bells melted.

Blechingley.
5 M. fr. Ryegate,
20 fr. Lond.
Fairs, on
June 11.
Nov. 2.

4. *Ryegate*, or *Rhigate*, which signifies the Channel of a River. 'Tis an antient Borough by Prescription, like the former, and its Constitution the same. It stands in the Vale of *Holmesdale*, with Hills on each Side, where is great Variety of Soil, Stone, Sand, and Chalk, abundance of Fullers Earth, and no less Variety of Medicinal Plants and Herbs, and the Vale abounds with *Holm-trees*. The Inhabitants, because they once or twice defeated the plundering *Danes*, boast in this Rhyme,

*That the Valley of Holmsdale,
Was never won, nor ever shall.*

Its Weekly Market was procured, by Charter, from *Edward II.* its Monthly one, from King *Charles II.* and its Market-house was formerly a Chapel dedicated to *Thomas Beckett*. It has sent Members to Parliament from the first. King *Charles II.* at his Restoration, granted the Manor and Castle to his Brother the Duke of *York*; and, at the Revolution, King *William* granted them to Lord *Somers*; upon whose Death, it came to *James Cocks*, Esq; then one of its Burgesses in Parliament. The Ruins of its Castle, which was built in the time of the Saxons, are still to be seen, particularly a long Vault, with a Room at the End of it, where, 'tis said, the Barons, who took Arms against King *John*, had their private Meetings, it being large enough to hold 500 Persons. Its Church is built of Free-stone, and, in a Vault under its Chancel, are many Monuments of the Family of *Howards*, Earls of *Nottingham*, and Lords *Effingham*. This Place gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Peterborough*. Under the Hill adjoining to it, on the South Side, is a great House, formerly a Priory of *Black Canons*, and now in the Possession of Mr. *Parsons* the Grandson of Sir *John*, the Lord Mayor of *London*, who bought it. In this Parish also is a fine Seat called *Flankford*, with a spacious Garden, a Deer Park, containing four Ponds, and the River *Mole* runs on the South Side of it. It belong'd lately to Sir *Cyril Wyche*, who was Secretary of State for *Ireland*.

Gatton.
1 M. fr. Blech-
ingley,
18 fr. Lond.

5. *Gatton*, under the Side of a Hill going to *Ryegate*, is a Borough by Prescription, and was formerly a large Town, but now a mean Village, with a small Church, and without Fair or Market; yet ever since the 29th of *Henry VI.* has sent Members to Parliament, that are returned by its Constable, who is chose annually at the Court of Mr. *Newland*, the Lord of the Manor. 'Tis supposed to have been known to the *Romans* by reason of their Coins, and other Antiquities that have been discovered here; and where the Manor House stands, 'tis said there was once a Castle.

Haslemere.
11 M. fr. Guild-
ford,
41 fr. London.

6. *Haslemere*, in the Lordship of *Godalming*, on the Borders of *Suffex*. Some will have it, that it was destroyed by the *Danes*, and had once seven Parish-churches, tho' it

has now but one, and that only a Chapel of Ease to the Mother-church of *Chidingfold*. There is also a Notion, that formerly the Town stood upon a Hill more to the South, which the frequent Discovery of many Walls thereabouts renders not improbable. This is also an antient Borough by Prescription, consisting of a Bailiff and Burgage-tenners, who have sent Members to Parliament ever since the Reign of *Edward IV.* It stands at the Entry of a rich Valley, extending to the *South Downs*, and covered with Timber.

The other Places of Note in this County, are,

1. *Kingston upon Thames*, so called from its Castle, the Residence of several Saxon Kings, of whom *Athelstane*, *Ethelred I.* and *II.* *Edwin*, and *Edward the Martyr*, were crowned here. 'Tis the Capital of a Hundred of the same Name, with a large wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, which is navigable here by Barges, and is generally the Place where the Summer Assizes are held for the County. 'Tis a populous, trading, well-built, and pleasant Town, and in the Reigns of *Edward II.* and *III.* sent Members to Parliament. The Market is kept in a Field, so large that it might pass for a Fair. Here is a Free-school erected and endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*; an Alms-house built in 1670, by Alderman *Cleave* of *London*, for six Men and six Women, and endowed with Lands here to the Value of 80 *l.* a Year; and a Charity-school for 30 Boys, who are all clothed. The Bridge has 22 Piers of Wood, and 20 Arches, of which the two middlemost are passable by Barges. *Hircomb's Place* here, as 'tis called in the Deeds, was formerly the House of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, who from deposing and setting up *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* as he pleased, was called the *King-maker*. Here is a spacious Church with eight Bells, where, besides the Pictures of the forefaid Kings that were crowned here, which are preserved in *St. Mary's* Chancel, there is also the Picture of King *John*, who gave this Town the first Charter of its Incorporation. At a little Distance from hence to the South-east is *Combe Nevil*, so called, because it was another House of *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, but 'tis now the Seat of the Heirs of Sir *Daniel Harvey*, and is a fair House, with a Park. Several Roman Medals, Coins, Urns, &c. have been found here; and, near it, are certain Springs, whose Water is conveyed in leaden Pipes under the Road, Lands, and even the *Thames* itself, to *Hampton Court*, which is reckoned three Miles. Over-against *Combe* is *New Park*, one of the best in *England*, made in the time of King *Charles I.* and inclosed by a Brick Wall said to be 11 Miles round. Some of the Royal Family often hunt here, and Lord *Walpole* has a pretty little Hunting Seat in it; whose Noble Father the Earl of *Orford*, who is fond of that Diversion, often retires to Captain *Jackson's* Lodge here to partake of it. There's a little Mount cast up in the Middle of it, called King *Henry's*, from whence there's a full Prospect of six Counties, with *London* at 9 Miles Distance, and *Windfor Castle* at 14.

Market, twice
chiefly for Poultry
Fairs, on
May-Day.
Sept. 13.
both granted by
Q. Elizabeth.

Kingston.
7 M. fr. Chertsey
12 fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
for Corn, &c.
Fairs, on
Thursday in
Whitsun week,
July 22.
Nov. 2. the latter
chiefly for Welsh
Cattle.

Its Bridge.

A King-maker.

Combe.

New Park.

2. *Petersham*, a pleasant Village noted for fine Seats, near the *Thames*, appears from the Records to be more antient than *Kingston*, and was heretofore so privileged from Arrests, that no Officer could arrest here, or so much as come thro' this Place with any Person arrested elsewhere. It has a small Church, and gave Title of Baron to the Duke of *Lauderdale*, so created by King *Charles II.* who often retired to it; as it does now of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Harrington*, who has erected a delightful Seat, according to a Design of Lord *Burlington*, on the very Spot where that fine House of the late Earl of *Rochester* was burnt down in 1720. by an accidental Fire, so sudden and furious, that, besides consuming the rich Furniture, Paintings, and Library of the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Family had much ado to save their Lives.

Petersham.
3 M. fr. King-
ston.

3. *Richmond*, by reason of the Beauty of the Place, and the Wholsomeness of its Air, has long been the Seat of our Kings, and often the Nursery of their Children. We read that their antient Palace here, built by King *Edward III.* was laid level with the Ground by King *Richard II.* for very Grief, that Death here levelled his beloved Queen. It was restored, in some measure, by King *Henry V.* but was burnt down by an accidental Fire, Anno 1500. in the Reign of *Henry VII.* who soon after caused it to be rebuilt, with the nicest Architecture of that Age, and changed its Name of *Sheen* to that of *Richmond*, from the County of which he had been Earl before he came to be King. It was pretty much neglected by the Princes of the Race of the *Stuarts*; but his present Majesty took great Delight here with his late Royal Consort till her Death, and not only made vast Improvements and Alterations in the Palace, but purchased several fine Houses on *Kew Green* for the Duke, and the Princesses. At the same time the Prince of *Wales* made considerable Improvements in the fine House and Gardens formerly belonging to Lady *Capel*; while her late Majesty diverted herself at her Royal Dairy-house, in her beautiful Hermitage *Merlin's Cave*, and in the other charming Improvements which she made to the Park, and Gardens of this delightful Place. The Town runs up the Hill

Richmond.
12 M. fr. Lond.

Hill a full Mile to the Park, with Gardens declining all the Way to the *Thames* that runs in the Bottom, and is accompanied just so far by the Tide, which is 60 Miles from the Mouth of it, a greater Distance than the Tide is carried by any other River in *Europe*. The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *Kingston*. On the Top of the Hill there's an Alms-house built by *Duppa* Bishop of *Winchester*, which appears, by an Inscription over the Gate, to have been in Performance of a Vow he made during the Exile of King *Charles II.* 'Tis for the Support of 10 poor Widows, who are allowed each five Groats a Week, 20 s. a Year to buy Coals, and a Gown once in two Years. In the Year 1713. two Charity-schools were opened here for 50 Boys, and as many Girls, who are all taught and clothed by a Subscription of 270 l. a Year; and 400 l. was soon after given towards the building of a School-house, and a Dwelling-house for the Master and Mistress; and many Gifts and Legacies have been bestowed since on the School, besides the Collections at Church-doors.

Battersea.
3 M. fr. Richmond,
4 fr. London.
Putney and
Wimbledon.

4. *Battersea* lies pleasantly on the *Thames*, with very pretty Seats along the River, but is of no other Note, except for giving Title of Baron to Lord Viscount *St. John*. Nor are *Putney* and *Wimbledon*, tho' they are both adorned with fine Seats of the Citizens of *London*, of any other Note than for giving Titles of Peerage to Sir *Edward Cecil* who was Admiral, Lord Marshal, and General of the Forces sent by King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* against the Empire, and the *Spaniards*, whom King *Charles* created Baron of *Putney*, and Viscount *Wimbledon*.

Dulwich.
5 M. fr. London.

5. *Dulwich*, on the Borders of *Kent*, deserves particular Mention for those called *Sidnam Wells*, which are resorted to in a Morning by Crouds of the lower Class of People, in the proper Season for Purging; but more especially for its College or Hospital, called, *The College of God's Gift*, consisting of two Quadrangles, founded in 1619. by Mr. *Alleyn*, who, having been a Player on the Stage, and being appointed with six others to represent the Devil, the latter was said to have appeared among them *propria persona*, and to have so frightened Mr. *Alleyn*, that he made a Vow to erect this Hospital, and accordingly signed the proper Deeds. We are told, that afterwards he chang'd his Mind, and would gladly have recalled his Charity, but it was too late. He lived to be several Years Master of his said College, which he founded for a Master and Warden, who were to be always of his own Name, and Batchelors; and four Fellows, (of whom three were to be Divines, and the other an Organist) six poor Men, and as many poor Women, with a School for the Education of 12 poor Boys. By his Endowment he excluded all Augmentations of it by future Benefactions, and constituted the Churchwardens of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, and *St. Saviour's Southwark*, to be its Visitors, who, in case of any Difference, were to appeal to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, before whom all Members were to be sworn. The Founder himself lies in a fair Chapel here, with his Wife.

Alleyn's College.

Stretham.
2 M. fr. Dulwich
6 fr. London.

6. *Stretham*, which is about half Way betwixt *London* and *Croydon*, is also famous for its medicinal Springs, first discovered about *Anno 1660.* has been for some Years the Lordship of the Family of the *Howlands*, and gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Bedford*. Twelve Girls are taught and clothed here upon Charity.

Epsum.
15 M. fr. Lond.
and Guildford.
Fairs, in the
Easter-Holidays.
July 4.

7. *Epsum* is another Village, about a Mile in Length, forming a Semi-circle, which has been long famous for its excellent Mineral Waters. 'Tis a charming Place, being open to *Bansted Downs*, with many handsome Seats of the Gentry, as well as the Merchants and Tradesmen of *London*; the chief whereof is *Durdan's* at the End of the Town, which beloug'd formerly to the Earl of *Berkley*, but now to the Lord *North* and *Guildford*, and was lately taken by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. 'Twas built out of the Materials of *Nonfuch*, a Palace erected in the Neighbourhood by King *Henry VIII.* which King *Charles II.* gave to the Dukes of *Cleveland*, who pulled it down, and sold the Materials to Lord *Berkley*. Its Purging Waters, which issue from a rising Ground near to *Asted*, were first discovered in 1618. and tho' they are not in so much Reputation as formerly, yet they are not impaired in Virtue, and the Salt made of them is famous all over *Europe*, for gently cleansing the Body, and cooling and purifying the Blood. On the neighbouring Downs are frequent Horse-races; but the Wells and Bowling-greens having not been frequented so much as formerly by the Nobility and Gentry, the Hall, Galleries, and other publick Apartments, are much decayed. *Nonfuch* above-mentioned, tho' now reduced to one Farm-house, gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*. It stands in the Hundred of *Croydon*, and was called *Cuddington*, till King *Henry VIII.* built there that unparallel'd Palace, from whence it had its new Name.

Nonfuch.

Wandleworth.
6 M. fr. Lond.

8. *Wandleworth* or *Wansworth*, a Village between *Putney* and *Battersea*, is so called from the River *Wandle*, which runs into the *Thames*, under a Bridge here, that is reckon'd the Sink of the County. This Place is of Note

for a Manufacture of Brass Plates, and Kettles, Skillets, and Frying-pans. It has a Charity-school for 40 Boys.

9. *Farnham*, which had its Name, as supposed, from abundance of Fern growing here, stands on the Banks of the River *Lodden*, near its Rise, and is the Capital of a Hundred of its own Name. It was given by *Ethelbald*, King of the *West Saxons*, to the See of *Winchester*, whose Bishops have generally resided here in the Summer, at a Palace in the Castle, ever since the Reign of King *Stephen*. 'Twas a magnificent Structure, being deeply moated, and strongly wall'd, with Towers at proper Distances, and a fine Park, but the Building is much decayed. The Town, which is large and populous, with many handsome Houses, and well-pav'd Streets, is governed by 12 Masters, or Burgesses, (of whom two are Bailiffs, chose annually) who act under the Bishop of *Winchester*, and hold a Court every three Weeks, which has Power of trying and determining all Actions under 40 s. 'Tis one of the greatest Wheat Markets in *England*, especially between *All-Saints Day* and *Midsummer*, when, one Day with another, 250 Load of Wheat, and sometimes 400, have been sold here in a Day. The *Hampshire* White Wheat, which is sold here, is counted best for Meal, but *Suffex* for Weight and Spending. The Toll Dish here was lately counted worth 200 l. a Year, and it has been known, that a Load of Wheat has been taken for Toll upon a Market Day, whereas, about 100 Years ago, it turn'd to so little Account, that the Toll-gatherer sold his Place for 40 s. The Meal Trade here also increased with the Market: But the Toll-dish is said to be much diminished, since the People about *Chichester* and *Southampton* got into the Way of sending their Wheat in Meal to *London* by Sea. 'Tis remarked, that this Loss to the Town is amply supplied by its plentiful Product of Hops, of which there are as fruitful Plantations about this Town, as any-where; and they are said to out-do the *Kentish* Hop-yards, both in Quantity and Quality. They were first brought hither out of *Suffolk*, and the Soil has so well agreed with them, that here are 3 or 400 Acres of Hop-gardens. But then 'tis observed on the other hand, that this Nursery has quite thrust out the Cloathing Trade, which was very considerable here formerly, and consequently thrown the greater Number of Poor upon the Parish, who used to be employed in Spinning, Weaving, Combing, &c. 'Tis certain that the Poores Rate here is advanc'd by the Increase of its Inhabitants to above 200 l. a Year, besides the Benefactions to the Town by sundry People, and 50 l. a Year given by one Person especially, so remarkable for his Acquisition and Disposition of his great Estate, that it deserves particular Mention. His Name was *Henry Smith*, and he had been a Silversmith in *London*, but left his Business to go a Begging, and was always followed by a Dog, from which he had the Nick-name of *Dog Smith*. With the Estate he left, his Executors were enabled to give, in Charity, to every Market Town in the County 1000 l. in Money, or 50 l. a Year for ever in Land, besides six or eight Pounds yearly to almost every Parish, except *Witcham*, which no wonder he left out, because he had been whipped out of it, as a common Vagrant — This Town sent Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward II.* but never since; and gave Title of Countess to the Dukes of *Portsmouth*, so created by King *Charles II.* Dr. *Fuller* says, the Market-house here was built by one Mr. *Clark*, at his sole Charge; and that while it was building, the Workmen were so interrupted by Numbers of Spectators, some approving, others condemning the Model, that he caus'd this Distich to be put upon that Part of it which was then erected, viz.

You who do like me, give Money enough to end me;
You who dislike me, give as much to mend me.

10. *Godalming*, (*vulgo*, *Godlimont*) i. e. *God's Alms*, it being supposed to have been given by the Lady *Goda* or *Godiva*, to some Religious House. 'Tis a Corporation, by whose Charter, granted, as some say, by King *Edward III.* or, as others, by Queen *Elizabeth*, their chief Magistrate is a Warden, chose annually, who has eight Brethren, his Assistants. 'Tis the most eminent Town in the County for making Cloth, particularly mixed Kerseys, and blue ones, (said to be the best coloured in the Kingdom) for the *Canaries*. The Parish is divided into nine Tithings, of which one is *Catteshall* or *Gateshill*, a Manor which was antiently held of the King by the Master of his Concubines that followed the Court. The Town stands on the River *Lodden*, which abounds with good Fish, especially Pikes, and drives a Grist-mill, two Paper-mills, and three Corn-mills. The best whited brown Paper is said to come from hence, and that this was the first Place in the County that it was made in, the Manufacture having been set up here in the Reign of King *James I.* This Place is also famous for Liquorice, good Carrots, and great store of Peat, that burns as well or better than Pit Coal; but a Woman of this Town lately endeavoured to render it infamous, by a monstrous Production of Rabbits, which is a Story that only

Farnham.
40 M. fr. Lond.
Market Thursday
Fairs, on
June 24.
Aug. 10.
Nov. 1.

The Bishop of
Winchester's
Palace.

Its great
Wheat-market.

And Plantations
of Hops.

Dog Smith, a
great Benefactor
to this County.

Whipped out of
Mitcham.

Godalming.
3 M. fr. Guild-
ford,
35 fr. Lond.
Market Wednesd.
Fairs, on
Feb. 2.
June 29.

A monstrous
Production of
Rabbits.

only deserves a Place in the scandalous Chronicle, tho' she puzzled and amused several Physicians, Anatomists, &c. for some time with her vile Imposture.

'Tis said that, before the Conquest, this Place was the See of a Bishop, with a Dean and Canons; that the Seat of the Bishop was at *Lothesley*, now that of the *Moors* Family; that the Canons Houses were in a Street of this Town, called *Church-street*; that the Bishoprick was taken from it in the Reign of *Henry II.* and the Estates belonging to it conferr'd on the Deanry of *Sarum*. Here is a Charity-school for 50 Boys.

Woking.
5 M. fr. Chertsey,
Weybridge, and
Guildford.
20 fr. London.
Market Tuesday.
Fairs, on
Whitsun-tuesday.
Sept. 11.

Vegetation in
dead Bodies.

11 *Woking* stands on the River *Wey*, half Way betwixt *Guildford* and *Weybridge*, and gives Name to its Hundred. A neat Market-house was built here *Anno* 1665. at the Charge of *James Zouch*, Esq; Its first Fair, which is but a small one, was procured by *Edmund Duke of Somerset*, from *Henry VI.* the other from *King Charles II.* by Mr. *Zouch*. 'Tis a private Country Town, out of any great Road, so that 'tis little heard of; but there are the Remains of a Branch of the Family of *Plantagenet*, viz. the old Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry VII.* In the Church-yard here it has been remarked, that so long as there is any thing left of a Corpse, besides Bones, a kind of Plant grows from it, about the Thickness of a Bulrush, with a Top like the Head of Asparagus, which comes near the Surface, but never above it: The Outside is black, but the Inside red, and, when the Corpse is quite consumed, the Plant dies away. But the same Observation has been made in other Church-yards where the Soil is a light red Sand, as it is in this.

Bagshot.
7 M. fr. Wind-
for,
8 fr. Stanes,
23 fr. London.

Bagshot-heath.

12. *Bagshot* is famous for its Mutton, tho' it must be noted, that the Sheep killed by its Butchers are generally brought from the *Downs* of *Hampshire*. 'Twas formerly called *Holy Hull*, and the *Lordship of our Kings*, who have a House here, with a Park, which was laid open after the Civil Wars: Yet *King James* and *King Charles I.* often came to it, because of its convenient Situation for Hunting in the Neighbourhood. This Place is noted for good Inns in the Road betwixt *Stanes* and *Hartley Row*. The Church, which is about half a Mile from the Road, was burnt down by Lightning in 1676. but rebuilt by the Parishioners in 1680. *Bagshot-heath* is a barren Desert, with nothing but Furze for a great many Miles, extending a long Way into *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; yet by some Inclosures lately made on the Edge of it, and others in the Centre, which produce good Corn and Grass, and Plantations of Trees, the Soil is judged to be capable of Improvement, tho' the whole Tract of the Country from *Egham* to *Farnham*, for near 18 Miles, looks very much like one of the Deserts of *Westphalia*.

Egham.
3 M. fr. Wind-
for,
20 fr. London.

Cowper's-hill.

Running-mead.

13. *Egham* stands on the *Thames*, over-against *Stanes*, and has several as good Inns as any Town in the West Road. Here's a great Alms-house, built of Brick, and endowed by *Baron Denham* Surveyor of the Works in the Reign of *Charles II.* for the Maintenance of Five poor old Women of this Parish, who have each a different Orchard, and were to have, by his Will, new Gowns every *Christmas*, and Stockings and Shoes twice a Year, but they were not to receive Relief from the Parish. *Sir John Denham* the Poet, (Son to the former) who lived at that which is now the Parsonage-house, took great Delight in *Prunewell-hill* in this Parish, and also in *Cowper's-hill*, the sweet Prospect of which he has celebrated in one of the finest Poems that ever appeared in our Language. At *Rumney-mead*, on the North Side of the Town, called by our Historians *Running-mead*, and sometimes *Council-mead*, which is now divided into Inclosures, *King John*, frightened with the numerous Army of Barons who met him there, signed the Great Charter of the Liberties of *England*, called *Magna Charta*; and the Land is said to have been ever since exempted from Tithe on condition of paying 3d. an Acre, and 1d. Dole. About *Anno* 1706. the Sum of 6000 l. was bequeathed to this Town, with which, besides several Alms-houses, a Charity School-house was built here, and endowed with 40 l. a Year for teaching 50 poor Boys to read, write, and cast Accounts; and next Year, another Gentleman left 50 l. a Year for ever, to put out Five poor Boys of the Parish Apprentices.

Chertsey.
10 M. fr. Lond.
Market Wedn.
Fairs on 1st Mon.
20 Lent,
May 3.
July 26.
Sept. 14.

14. *Chertsey* has a Bridge over the *Thames* to *Shepperton* in *Middlesex*, and its principal Trade is in Malt, which it sends in Barges to *London*. It gives Name to a Hundred which has the particular Privilege of being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff, who must direct his Writ to the Bailiff of it, who is appointed for Life by Letters Patent from the Exchequer. 'Tis noted for the Burial-place of *Henry VI.* whose Bones were afterwards removed by *Henry VII.* to *Windsor*; and for the Retreat of the celebrated Poet Mr. *Cowley* from Court to the Exercises of a Country Life, the Happiness of which he has beautifully described in one of his Poems; as he has, in another, the base Servility of a Court Life, and his hearty Abhorrence of it, in that well-known Distich,

NUMB. VI.

Were I to curse the Man I hate,
Attendance and Dependence be his Fate.

Cowley's Curse.

At *Coway Stakes*, near this Place, *Julius Caesar* passed the *Thames*. There is a handsome Free-school here, built by *Sir William Perkins*. Its Market was granted by *King James I.*

Coway Stakes.

15. *Croydon*, antiently called *Cradiden*, is a large, pleasant, handsome Town, on the Edge of *Bansted Downs*, well supplied with all Sorts of Provision, and the chief of the Hundred to which it gives Name. 'Tis said, that formerly our Kings had a Palace here, which, with the Manor, was given to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*; but, since Archbishop *Whitgift's* time, it has been much neglected and decayed; and that in or about 1716. the Dilapidations of it alone were valued at 1400 l. and paid by the late Archbishop *Tennison's* Executors. *Whitgift* left an Hospital here, which is a handsome Building, in the Form of a College, and endow'd with Farms, for the Maintenance of a Warden, and Twenty-eight Men and Women, poor decay'd House-keepers of this Town and *Lambeth*; and a School for Ten Boys and Ten Girls, who are all cloath'd and taught, with a House for the Master, (who must be a Clergyman) endow'd with 20 l. a Year for his Salary. The Church, which is the finest and largest in the County, stands by the Palace, and has many remarkable Monuments in it; particularly that of *Dr. Grindall*, whose Effigies lies on his Tomb in his Episcopal Robes; a Prelate so studious, that his Book was call'd his *Bride*, and his Study his *Bride-chamber*, for he therein spent his Eye-sight, Health, and Strength: Another Monument of Archbishop *Sheldon*, reckon'd one of the finest in *England*; and one for Mr. *Tyrrel*, a Grocer of *London*, who gave 200 l. to build its Market-house, besides 40 l. to beautify the Church. Its Market is chiefly for Oats and Oatmeal for *London*; tho' there is a great Sale here, too, of Wheat and Barley. The Town is encompassed with Hills, well stor'd with Wood, of which great Quantities of Charcoal are made, and sent to *London*.

Croydon.
10 M. fr. Lond.
Market Sat.
Fairs,
June 24.
Sept. 21.

16. *Bansted* is a Village noted for abundance of Walnuts, but more for giving Name to its *Downs*, one of the most delightful Spots, of the kind, in *England*, not only for its fine soft Carpet Ground, and the pretty Villages around it, but for its pleasant Prospect into *Kent*, *Hertfordshire*, *Bucks*, *Oxfordshire*, even beyond *Henley upon Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Middlesex*; with a View of the Royal Palaces of *Windsor* and *Hampton-Court*; and, also, of *London*, from the *Tower* to *Westminster*. These *Downs* stretch Thirty Miles in Length from *Croydon* to *Farnham*, tho' under different Appellations; and are cover'd with a short Herbage, perfum'd with Thyme and Juniper; and therefore their Mutton, tho' small, is sweet. The Soil, which, in general, is a sort of Chalk, mix'd with Flints and Sand, is dry soon after Rain. There is a Four Mile Course on them, for Horse-races, which is much frequented. The Numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies that take the Air here, Mornings and Evenings, in the fine Season, some on Horseback, and some in Coaches, ranging either singly, or in separate Companies, over every Hill and Dale, are a most entertaining Object.

Bansted Downs.

17. *Dorking* is the chief Town of its Hundred, noted for its Meal Trade, and its Market for Poultry, particularly the fattest Geese, and the largest Capons, which are brought hither from *Horsham* in *Sussex*; where it is the Business of all the Country, for many Miles, to breed and fatten them. Some are as big as Turkey-Pouts. *Sussex* Wheat is brought hither from the Wilds of that County, and most Market-days it is furnished with all Sorts of Sea-fish. The Town was destroyed by the *Danes*, but rebuilt by the *Normans*. It stands on a Rock of soft sandy Stone, in which are dug several convenient Cellars. According to the Custom of the Manor, of which the *Howard* Family of the *Norfolk* Branch are Lords, the youngest Son or youngest Brother of a Customary Tenant is Heir of the Customary Estates of the Tenant dying Intestate. Some learned Physicians have said, the best Air in *England* is upon *Cottman Dean*, (i. e. the Heath of poor Cottages) belonging to this Town, on which stand their Alms-houses. The great *Roman* Causeway, call'd *Stone-street*, passes thro' its Church-yard, and is plainly traced Two Miles to the South of *Okeley*. It appears to be made of Flints and Pebbles, like those in the Beeches of *Sussex*. 'Tis really a prodigious Work, being from Seven to Ten Yards broad, and near a Yard and half deep; which is the more remarkable, for that, in some Places, there is not a Flint to be seen within many Miles of it; and therefore the common People think the Devil had a Hand in it.

Dorking.
8 M. fr. Epsom,
24 M. fr. Lond.
Market Thurs.
Fairs on
Holy Thursday.
the great fair in
England for
Lambs.

In the Neighbourhood is a Hill of a most enchanting Prospect, much resorted to by the Gentry from *Epsom*: It is call'd *Box-Hill*, from the abundance of Trees, Arbours, and Labyrinths, of Box, upon it, especially to the South; tho' on the North it is almost cover'd with Yew-trees. It

Box Hill.

U

Was

was first planted with Box-wood by that famous Antiquary Thomas Earl of Arundel.

Okeley.

Okeley above-mention'd, in the same Neighbourhood, is nam'd so from the Plenty of Oaks growing on it. Its Church-yard is remarkable for Rose-bushes at the Head of many of the Graves, from a Custom here, time out of mind, among the young Lovers, that, at their Death before Marriage, the Survivor plants a Rose-tree at the Head of the Deceased's Grave, which some of them are at the Expence of keeping up many Years; a Practice deriv'd, probably, from the Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, thought Roses planted or strew'd upon the Graves of the Dead perfum'd and protect'd their Ashes. There was a Castle here formerly, of which the Moat and Mole of the Keep is still remaining, near the Church: And we read, that a bloody Battle was fought here between the Saxon King Ethelwolf and the Danes, after their Fifth Invasion of England. The Poor in these Parts have an Art of drawing peel'd Rushes thro' melted Grease, to save Candle.

Lith-hill's vast Prospect.

In the next Parish of Wotton is a very remarkable Hill, call'd Lith-hill, which, rising almost insensibly for Two or Three Miles South of that Village, has a Declivity of about Eight Miles, almost as far as Horsham. 'Tis much the highest Hill in Surrey, and from the Top of it may be seen, in a clear Day, all Surrey and Sussex, quite down to the Sea; Part of Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, even beyond Windsor Castle; a Part of Hampshire, and, as it is believ'd, says Dr. Gibson, of Wiltshire: So that, he thinks, the whole Circumference of the View to be near 260 Miles, and that the like is not to be found in England, if in Europe.

Antiquities, and other Remarkables. Walton upon Thames.

Bensbury.

Effingham.

Aldbury.

The other Antiquities and Remarkables in this County, not yet mention'd, are, 1. The Remains of a Roman Camp, of about Twelve Acres, at Walton upon Thames, to which there runs a Rampire, with its Trench, from St. George's Hill. 2. A military Work, of an orbicular Form, near Wimbleton, call'd Bensbury, where Cheaulin King of the West Saxons fought and defeated one of the Kentish Generals, in the first Battle of the Saxons among themselves. 3. Effingham, a small Village Three Miles South-West of Leatherhead, was antiently a Town of Note, and said to contain Sixteen Parish-Churches; and 'tis certain, that, in the Neighbourhood, the Foundations of Buildings are often discover'd. 4. Near Aldbury, Five Miles East of Guildford, is the Platform of a Roman Temple, on the Edge of Blackheath; and some Roman Tiles are, to this Day, found, among the Rubbish, with Eight Angles.

This Place is remarkable, also, for a Perforation or Passage of at least a Furlong in Length, dug thro' the Bottom of a great Hill, and leading into a fine Valley: It was intended

for a Way to the House, then the Seat of Henry Duke of Norfolk; but the Design was hindered by a Rock, at the South End; yet it is still preserv'd and admir'd as a Grotto. 5. A Skeleton of a Man, which measured Nine Feet Three Inches, was found in the Church-yard at Wotton, as the Labourers were enlarging a Vault belonging to the Evelyns.

A gigantic Skeleton at Wotton.

Putney is noted for the Birth of Thomas Cromwell Earl Putney, of Essex, whose Father was a Blacksmith in that Town.

Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, where he built a noble House in the Reign of Henry VIII. deserves to be remembered, not only for bringing the River to Guildford, and making it navigable to the Thames, but for bringing Clover-Grass into England. Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, of the same Family, was so great a Proficient in Literature, as to be admir'd by all Men of Learning at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century.

Sir Richard Weston of Sutton Place.

The principal Seats in this County are, The Duke of Newcastle's at Claremont, between Kingston and Cobham; and at Pepperharrow, Five Miles from Guildford. The Honourable Henry Pelham at Esber, in whose Church hangs a Bell that was brought by Sir Francis Drake from St. Domingo in the West-Indies. The Duchess Dowager of Marlborough; Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. Mr. Auditor Benson, Mr. Bisse, and Mr. Walker, at Wimbleton. The Duke of Argyll's at Sudbrook near Kingston. Duke of Grafton at Nonsuch near Richmond. Duke of Roxburgh, and Earl of Arran, on Bagshot-heath. Earl of Anglesea's at Farnborough near that Heath. Earl of Portmore at Weybridge. Earl of Aylesford at Aldbury near Blackheath. Earl of Effingham at Great Bockham, Five Miles from Guildford. Lord North and Guildford at Durdans near Epsom. Lord Trevor at Peckham, Three Miles from London. Lord Windsor at Beachworth near Dorking. Lord Baltimore at Woodcote near Epsom. Lord St. John at Battersea. Lord Onslow at Clendon Place near Guildford. Honourable Mr. Speaker Onslow at Imber Court. Denzil Onslow, Esq; at Pyriford on the River Wey. Sir Henry Vincent at Stoke Dalbernon. Mr. Evelyn at Wotton near Lith-hill, and at Nutfield. Mr. Harvey at Combe-Neuil near Kingston. The Carew's at Beddington, (near Croydon) where is a fine Plantation of Orange-trees 100 Years old, planted in the open Ground, but secur'd, in the Winter, by moveable Coverts, and supposed to be the first ever brought into England. The Moors at Lotbesley near Guilford, and at Fetcham near Leatherhead. Mr. Nicholas at West Horsley. Mr. Seawen at Carshalton. Mr. Howard at Deepden near Dorking. Mr. Randyl at Chikworth near Albury. Mr. Temple at Moor Park, (Two Miles from Farnham) where the Heart of his Ancestor, Sir William Temple, lies buried, at his own Request, under a Sun-dial, in the Garden.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Plantation of Orange-trees.

Sir William Temple's Heart.

S U S S E X.

Its Name.

Boundaries.

Extent.

Contents.

Rivers.

Its Fish.

THIS County, during the Heptarchy, was call'd Sudrex, or the Country of the South Saxons. 'Tis bounded on the West with Hampshire, on the South with the British Channel, on the North with Surrey, and on the East with Kent. 'Tis 65 Miles in Length, along the Channel, about 29 in Breadth, and 170 in the Circumference; wherein it contains, according to Mr. Templeman's Calculation, 1416 square Miles. 'Tis divided into 6 Rapes, which have each its particular Castle, River, and Forest; and subdivided into 65 Hundreds, wherein are reckon'd 312 Parishes, 123 Vicarages, 1 City, 18 Market-Towns, 1060 Villages, Hamlets, and Chapels; 21537 Houses, and about 129000 Souls. It has few good Ports, by reason of its rocky Shore, and its Shelves and Sand-banks; which the South-west Winds, so common upon our Coast in the Winter, are continually augmenting. Its chief Rivers are, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother; but none of them will admit a Vessel of 500 Tuns, by reason of the Sand and Beach continually thrown up by the Sea. The Arun rises in St. Leonard's Forest, not far from Horsham, passes by Arundel, and about Three Miles below it falls into the Sea. This River has lately had a new Outlet cut from it, to improve its Navigation, which carries Barges above Pulborough, and Ships, even of 100 Tuns, as high as Arundel; from whence they carry the largest and best Timber in England to the Docks of Portsmouth and Plymouth, Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and all the King's Yards. Mulletts are caught here, which, in the Summer, come up from the Sea in Shoals, and, feeding upon a particular Weed in this River, attain that high luscious Taste which makes them as great a Dainty as the Chichester Lobster, the Selsey Cockle, the Amberley Trout, the Pulborough Eel, the Rye Herring, and preferable to the Carp of this County, which is so much commended. The Adur, which some call the Beeding, comes from the same Forest, forms the same Course, and, passing by Steyning and Bramber, whence it is sometimes called Bramber River, runs

into the Sea at New Shoreham. The Ouse comes from Two Branches, the one rising in that Forest near the Source of the Arun, the other in the Forest of Worth; but they soon unite into one, which runs South by Lewes into the Sea, and forms the Harbour of Newhaven. The Rother rises near Rotherfield in Pevensey Rape, runs mostly to the East, but then makes an Angle to the South, Six Miles North of Rye, and there falls into the Sea. There are, also, the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn and Asten, which, it is observ'd, have, as well as the former, all their Fountains and their Mouths in this County. The Air along the Sea Coast is reckon'd aguish, to Foreigners especially; but on the Downs it is very sweet and healthy. The Soil is various, the hilly Country, as it is in others, being less fruitful, and the Vales dirty, but fertile, especially that call'd the Weald, which is a rich deep Soil, and produces abundance of Oats and Hops. Here the Air is apt to be foggy, but not unwholesome. The Roads here are certainly the worst in England, in the Bottoms: For the prodigious Trees, of which many are carried thro' this Part of the County, in the Summer-time, to the Medway, on a Carriage called a Tug, drawn by a Score of Oxen, make so little Way, being thrown down for other Tugs to take up, and carry on, that sometimes it is Two or Three Years before one of these Trees gets to Chatham; for, if once the Rains set in, it stirs no more that Year, a whole Summer being sometimes not dry enough to make the Roads passable. On the Sea Coast are very high green Hills, call'd the South Downs, well known to Travellers, especially such as deal in Wool or Sheep; there being great Numbers bred here, whose Wooll, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to France by Farmers and Jobbers, who are call'd Owlars. Many Parts of the Downs, being a fat chalky Soil, are, on that Account, very fruitful, both in Corn and Grass. The middle Part of the County is delightfully chequer'd with Meadows, Pastures, Groves, and Corn-fields, that produce Wheat and Barley.

Its Air, Soil, and Product.

The South Downs.

Manufacture.

Barley. The North Quarter is shaded with Woods, from which they make abundance of Charcoal; and they supply Timber for the Navy Docks, and Fuel for the Iron-works, there being not only Plenty of Ore on the East Side towards Kent, but many great Forges, Furnaces, and Water-mills, for both Cast and Wrought Iron, which, tho' it is said to be more brittle than the Spanish, yet Cannon are cast with it; and the best Gunpowder in the World is made in this County. A great deal of its Meadow-ground is turn'd into Ponds and Pools, to drive Hammer-mills by the Flashes. This County is particularly famous for that delicious Bird call'd a *Wheat-eat*, which is fattest when the Wheat is ripe. 'Tis no bigger than a Lark, and is taken by digging a Hole in the Ground, into which they put a Snare of Horse-hair, and then cover the Hole, very near, with the Turf, turning the grassy Side downwards; this Bird being so very timorous, that the Shadow even of a Cloud frightens them into these little Cavities. They are so fat, that, when caught, they can't be carried many Miles without being tainted; and even in plucking them they must be handled as little as possible.

The Wheat-eat.

The Wild of Suffex.

Andradswald, which we term the *Wild* or *Weald* of *Suffex*, was call'd, in *British*, *Coid Andred*; and in the *Latin* *Anderida Sylva*, from *Anderida*, an adjoining City. 'Twas 120 Miles long, and 30 broad, taking in some Parts both of *Kent* and *Surrey*, but was antiently nothing but a Desert for Deer and Hogs. Fuller mentions a Mineral found here call'd *Talck*, which is white and transparent, like Crystal, full of Streaks or Veins, and, being calcin'd, and variously prepar'd, he tells us, it makes a curious White-wash, and, if used in Physick, is a great Astringent.

Talck Mineral.

This County has given Title of Earl to several Families, but now to that of *Yelverton*; the present Lord's Father, *Talbot* Lord Viscount *Longueville*, being so created by the late King *George I.* and sends Twenty-eight Members to Parliament, viz. Two for the County, Two for its City, and Two for each of the following Boroughs:

Horsham, Lewes, Bramber, East Grinstead,
Midhurst, Shoreham, Steyning, Arundel;

and these Four Cinque-ports, viz.

Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford,

CHICHESTER.
Len. 40.
Lat. 50 49.
63 fr. Lond.
20 fr. Midhurst.
Markets 3,
Wed. Frid. and
Sat.
Fairs on Ash-
wednesday,
April 23.
Whit-tuesday.
St. James's Day.
Sept. 29. which
continues 9 Days,
and is call'd
Slow Fair.

Its only City is CHICHESTER, (*Latin*, *Cicestria*) in a Plain on the Rivulet of *Lavant*. The antient *Britans* call'd it *Caer-cei*. Their King *Careticus* was besieg'd in it by some *Saxon* and *Norwegian* Pirates, who set it on Fire; and he, narrowly escaping the Flames, retir'd to the Mountains of *Wales*. After the Establishment of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was rebuilt by *Cissa*, the Second King of the *South Saxons*, who call'd it *Cissa's Ceaster*, or City; and the *South Saxon* Kings made it their Royal Seat. It had but 100 Houses at the Arrival of *William the Conqueror*, who bestowing it on *Roger de Montgomery*, he made such Additions to the Buildings, as induced that King's Chaplain, Bishop *Stigand*, to remove his Episcopal Chair hither from *Selfey*; and his Successor *Ralph* built a Cathedral in it, which being burnt Anno 1114. May 5. before it was finish'd, he began another, and his Successors completed it. This second Cathedral, with most of the Town, was burnt, also, in the Reign of *Richard I.* but its then Bishop *Selfrid*, or *Saffrid*, restor'd both. Its Chapter consists of a Dean and Thirty Prebendaries, Two Archdeacons, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Chanter, and Twelve Vicars Choral. 'Tis a neat compact Town, with a Stone Wall and Four Gates, answering to the Four Cardinal Winds, from whence the Streets, which meet in the Centre, where the Markets and Fairs are kept, have their Names. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, has a Spire, deservedly admired for its strong, but curious Workmanship. 'Tis not a large, but a very neat Church, was finely adorn'd on one Side with the Pictures of all the Kings and Queens of *England* from the above-mentioned *Cissa*, and the History of its Foundation; and on the other with those of all the Bishops of this See: Which Ornaments were first begun by Bishop *Sherburn*, who brought them down to his Time, from whence they were continued. The said Bishop, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* added other Beauties to the Cathedral; but a great Part of them, together with the Pictures above-mentioned, was defaced in the Civil Wars. The *Index Villaris*, published in 1690. reckons up Ten Churches in *Chichester*, and belonging to it; but the *Magna Britannia* only mentions Five within the Walls, with a Remark, that there were Two in the Suburbs also, which were demolish'd by those Wars. What is called the *Friers*, formerly a *Franciscan* Convent, was originally a Castle and Seat belonging to the Earls of *Arundel*, who likewise styl'd themselves Earls of *Chichester*. 'Tis a City and County of itself; and tho' it has had Charters immemorial, yet by the last, granted by King *James I.* and II. the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-council without Limitation, and Four Justices of the Peace chose out of the Aldermen. The Mayor is chose annually

by Ballot of the Aldermen and Common-council, who put up Two Persons; and he is attended by Four Serjeants at Mace, and a Crier. The Market-place is adorn'd with a very stately Cross, and furnished with Plenty of all Provisions, especially Fish, on its *Saturday's* Market; for it is encompassed almost on all Sides, except the North, by the *Lavant*, which, tho' very low in the Winter, when other Rivers are full, yet, at other Times, even in the midst of Summer, is ready to overflow, and is navigable at a little Distance from the Mouth, tho' not deep enough near the City to make a good Haven. In these Waters are bred the finest Lobsters in *England*. The *Saturdays* Market is likewise so noted for Corn, that Fuller says the Toll of Wheat, Barley, Malt, and Oats there, has sometimes amounted, at only a Halfpenny per Quarter, (Measure) to at least 60 *l.* per Annum. Every *Wednesday* Fortnight here is also one of the greatest Cattle-Markets in *England*. The Cross in the Market-place was erected, says Bishop *Godwin*, by its Bishop *Edward Story*, in the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century, tho' he says a Cross was erected there a Hundred Years before, by its Bishop *Robert Read*, who, according to *Camden*, adorn'd the Market-place, also, with a Stone Piazza. The chief Manufactures of the Town are Malt and Needles. The publick Buildings are not extraordinary; the Guildhall is but mean; the Bishop's Palace, which is rather large than fine, with the Cathedral, and the Houses of the Prebendaries, take up the whole Space between the West and South Gates. The Palace has been lately rebuilt, and in *October* 1727. the Workmen found some valuable antient Coins, and a curious Piece of *Roman* Pavement in the Gardens: Also in digging the Foundation of a House in this City, in 1723. a Stone was found deep in the Ground, denoting, that a Temple was erected there in the Reign of *Claudius Caesar*, dedicated to *Neptune* and *Minerva*: This Stone was presented to the Duke of *Richmond*, who has placed it in a Temple on a Mount at *Goodwood*, between Two Statues of those Deities. The Streets in general are pretty broad, the Houses uniform, and tolerably well built. The Citizens suffer'd so much by being so far from the Haven, that in the Reign of King *James I.* they dug a Canal, to remedy it. The Farmers in and about *Chichester*, *Embsworth*, &c. who used to send their Wheat by Land Carriage to *Farnham*, which is Forty Miles at least, have lately erected Granaries near the Creek, where the Vessels come up: And here they buy and lay up all the Corn which this Part of the Country can spare; and, having good Mills in the Neighbourhood, they grind the Corn, and send it in Meal to *London* by Sea. Here is some foreign Trade, and a Collector, with other Officers of the Customs, at *Dell Key*, a small Harbour about Four Miles from the Sea, where Vessels come in and go out at High-water, not only with Wheat, but Timber and Coals, for *London*, and Ports on the Coast. The City, as well as *Southampton*, gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*, and has Two Charity-schools, one for 42 Boys, the other for 20 Girls; who are taught and clothed. There are several Houses of the Nobility, near this City, which have a delightful Prospect of the Sea, and the neighbouring Country.

2. *Horsham* is a Town about Three Miles out of the Main Road to *Arundel*, in the Rape of *Bramber*; and has its Name from *Horfa*, Brother to *Hengist* the *Saxon*. It was antiently a Lordship of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, till forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and given to *Thomas West Lord Delaware*. 'Tis one of the largest Towns in the County, has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of King *Edward I.* and is the Place where the County Gaol is held, and often the Assizes; yet Mr. *Camden* says not a Word of it. 'Tis a Borough by Prescription, with the Title of Two Bailiffs and Burgageholders within and without the Borough, &c. who elect the Members of Parliament return'd by the Bailiffs, the latter chose yearly by a Jury at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor, who return Four Persons to the Steward, and he nominates Two out of the Four for the Year ensuing. It has a very fine Parish-Church, and a Free-school, well endow'd. Great Store of Poultry is brought to its weekly Market, (granted by King *John*) which are bought up for *London*; the Town has also a Patent for a monthly Market; and here is a Quarry of very good Stone, either for Tiling, or Flooring.

3. *Midhurst*, i. e. *Middlewood*, (the *Mide* of the *Romans*) is in the Rape of *Chichester*, belong'd antiently to the *Bobuns*, (of the same Stock as the *Bobuns* Earls of *Hereford*) with the Title of Baron, and has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 4th of King *Edward II.* 'Tis a pretty large Town, pleasantly situate on a Hill surrounded with others, having the River *Arun* at the Bottom, and is a Borough by Prescription, govern'd by a Bailiff chose annually by a Jury at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor, Lord Viscount *Montague*. At *Tratten*, near this Place, was born that excellent Poet *Thomas Otway*.

Horsham.
37 M. fr. Lond.
17 fr. Ryegate.
Markets Sat.
Fairs,
May 3.
Midsummer Day.
July 7. fr 9
11 days.
Nov. 19.

Midhurst.
52 fr. Lond.
17 fr. Shoreham.
Market on Thur.
Fairs on Lady-
Day,
Whit-tuesday.
July 20.
Octob. 18.

Otway the Poet.

4. *Lewes*

Lewes.
50 M. fr. Lond.
Market Sat.
Fairs,
April 23.
Whit-tuesd.
St. Matthew's
Day.

4. *Lewes* gives Name to its Rape, and is one of the largest and most populous Towns in the County. 'Tis so ancient, that we read that the *Saxon King Athelstan* appointed Two Mint-houses here; and that, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, it had 127 Burgesses. The Town and Lordship was given by the *Conqueror* to *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, who built a Castle here, and converted the Church of *St. Pancras* into a Priory; but, after the Dissolution of Monasteries, it fell into the Possession of the Earls of *Dorset*. This Town is famous in History for the bloody Battle between King *Henry III.* and the Barons, in 1264. when the latter entered and plundered it. 'Tis a pleasant Town, situate in the midst of an open champaign Country, on the Edge of the most delightful South Downs. It has Six Parishes, which have each their Church; and consists chiefly of the Seats of the *Pelhams*, the *Gages*, the *Shelleys*, and other Gentlemen of good Families and Fortunes, whose Gardens join to one another, tho' they lie, for the most part, up Hill and down Hill. Near it is its old demolish'd Castle, and there are some Remains of its ancient Wall. It has sent Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 26th of King *Edward I.* The Streets are handsome, and it has Two fair Suburbs, the one call'd *Southover*, which is the largest; and the other to the East Side of the River, call'd *Cliff*, because it lies under a chalky Hill. It carries on a good Trade, and a little River runs thro' the middle of the Town, to which it brings Goods in Boats and Barges from a Port Eight Miles off: On this River are several Iron-works, wherein they make Cannon for Merchant Ships, and other useful Works of that kind. A Charity-school was open'd here in 1711. for Twenty Boys, who are all cloath'd, taught, and maintain'd, at the Expence of a private Gentleman, by whom they were also furnish'd with Books. The publick Horse-races are run here almost every Summer, but the Road from hence to *Tunbridge* is so deep and dirty, that the Ladies are sometimes drawn to Church in their Coach by Six Oxen. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, by the Style of Constables and Inhabitants: The said Constables are chose yearly, at a Court-leet, held alternately by Three Lords, viz. the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Duke of *Dorset*, and Lord *Abergavenny*.

Each and Six
Oxen.

A most extensive
Prospect.

From a Windmil near this Town is a Prospect, which, for its Extent, is hardly to be equall'd in *Europe*; for it takes in the Sea for 30 Miles West, and an uninterrupted View of *Bansted Downs*, which is full 40 Miles. Betwixt this Town and the Sea is the best Winter-game that can be for a Gun; and several Gentlemen here keep Packs of Dogs, but the Hills are so many and steep, that 'tis extremely dangerous to follow them, tho' their Horses naturally run down a Precipice without Harm, if they are not check'd by the fearful or unskilful Rider.

Shoreham.
4 Miles from
Steyning,
26 fr. Lond.
Market, on
Saturday.
Fair, St. James's
Day.

5. *Shoreham*, Old and New, are both upon the Rape of *Bramber*, upon the River *Adur*, at whose Mouth was the ancient *Portus Adurni*, from whence Ships under Sail us'd to go as high as *Bramber*, two or three Miles from the Sea, till it was ruin'd for the most part by Sand-banks cast up at the Mouth of the River. 'Twas the Place where *Ella* the *Saxon* landed with Supplies from *Germany*, drove the *Britons* into the great Wood now called the *Weald*, and, possessing himself of their Country, establish'd the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*. After the Conquest, we read, that this Lordship was in Possession of *William de Braese*, till it came to the Crown, and then it was given to King *John's* Son *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*; but in the time of King *Richard III.* it was the Estate of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Bosworth Field*; after which his Estate was confiscated, and this with other Manors was given to *Thomas* Lord *De la War*.

The old Town is diminished into a poor Village, by the Rife of that call'd *New Shoreham*, which is a Borough by Prescription, by the Name of Constables and Inhabitants, that has sent Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 26th of *Edward I.* Its Market is inconsiderable, and most of the Town has been wash'd away by the Sea: Yet 'tis still a populous Place, and has a Collector and other Officers to take care of the Customs, here being now a very good Harbour for Vessels of considerable Burden; and many Ships are built here, for the Service both of the Navy and Merchants. The Parish-Church, which was formerly Collegiate, has lately been repair'd, and greatly beautify'd, at the Expence of the Inhabitants, to whose Credit, 'tis also observ'd, there's not one who receives Alms. The Ship-carpenters and Ship-chandlers, who are pretty numerous here, with all the Tradesmen depending on that Business, seem to have settled here chiefly because of the great Quantity and Cheapness of Timber in the Country behind them; and the River, tho' not navigable for large Vessels, serves to bring down the Floats of it from *Bramber*, *Steyning*, and the adjacent Country, which is in a manner cover'd with Timber.

Bramber.
45 M. fr. Lond.

6. *Bramber*, or *Bramborough cum Botolph*, which gives Name to its Rape, was for divers Successions from the Conquest the Estate and Barony of the Family of the *Braeses*, who built a Castle here, in which they resided till one of them, for having offended King *John*, had his Estate seized,

and given, with the whole Rape, to his Son *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*; but a Part of the Estate was restor'd to the *Braeses* by King *John*, and the Whole by King *Henry III.* It afterwards came into the Possession of the *Mowbrays*, of whom *John de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* being killed in Battle, as above-mention'd, and his Estate seized, upon his Attainder in Parliament, this Castle and Manor was given to *Thomas* Lord *De la War*, and his Heirs. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, with the Style of Constables and Inhabitants, and is water'd by a small River, which was formerly navigable by Ships of Burden. One half of the Town, which is a very poor one, joins to *Steyning*; the other, which stands about half a Mile from it, is called *Bramber-street*. This Town was also join'd with *Steyning* in the same Writ for electing Burgesses to Parliament, from the 26th of *Edward I.* to the 12th of *Edward IV.* but they have ever since elected as Two different Boroughs: However, the Customs of the Borough are the same with those of *Steyning*. Most of the Houses in the Borough lately belong'd to the Lord *Windsor*; but they are very sorry Structures. On the North-west of *Bramber-street* are the Remains of the old Castle, and there are some Walls standing about it of a vast Thickness. Here are also the Ruins of a Bridge and other publick Buildings. The Constables are chosen yearly by a Jury, at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet. Here is one Church, but no Fair or Market.

7. *Steyning*, or *Stening*, was in King *Alfred's* Will call'd *Steyningham*. 'Tis another poor small Town in *Bramber* Rape, but an ancient Borough by Prescription, with the Style of Constable and Burgesses. Its two first Fairs in the Year are pretty large for all Sorts of Cattle, Seed, Wheat, and other Goods; but its *Michaelmas* Fair is much the greatest, there having been 2 or 3000 *Welsh* Cattle sold at it on a Day, besides abundance of other Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses, Seed, Wheat, &c. so that 'tis counted one of the greatest Fairs in *Suffex*. This was also a Manor of *John de Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, and, after his Attainder, already mentioned, given to Lord *De la War* by *Henry VII.* It has not near 200 Families, tho' we are inform'd it was once a very large Town, and County of itself, and had a Priory of Black Canons, annex'd by *William the Conqueror* to the Abbey of *Feschamp* in *Normandy*, which was afterwards turn'd into a College for a Dean and Secular Canons. It gives Name to its Hundred, which being mix'd in the Town with the Borough in such a manner, that some Houses stand partly in the Borough and partly in the Hundred, occasions frequent Disputes about the Right of voting for the Members of Parliament. Its chief Magistrate the Constable, who is chosen yearly at a Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, presides over and determines the Elections. Here is a Grammar Free-school, founded by one Mr. *Holland*, a Tradesman of this Town, who died above 100 Years ago, and lies bury'd in the Church-yard. There is also a very particular Sort of Charity, given by Sir *Barrick Hiltman*, Bart. viz. 24 l. a Year to this and 23 other Parishes for 99 Years; which is very near, if not quite, expir'd. There's a Tract of some Hundreds of Acres of Land about this Town, worth above 20 Shillings an Acre per annum, which often produce 30 or 40 Bushels of Wheat, and 50 Bushels of Barley per Acre. The Downs are also very good Feed for Sheep; so that they have as sweet and as sound Beef and Mutton in those Parts as any-where in *England*. Upon the Hills, within a Mile of the Town, is a good Four-mile Course, where Plates were often run for. The Air of this Town and Country is very wholesome, and the People generally long-liv'd. The Town seldom wants Water, being supply'd with it by a famous Spring, which comes out of a great Hill not half a Mile out of the Town, and drives two Mills; and the Road passing thro' here from *Lewes*, *Brightelmstone*, and *Shoreham*, to *Petworth*, *Midhurst*, &c. is a great Advantage to it.

Steyning.
47 M. fr. Lond.
Market, on
Wednesday,
and on the 2d
Wednesday of
every Month for
Cattle.
Fairs, on
May 9.
Sept. 8, & 29.

8. *East Grinstead* or *Greanstead*, in the Rape of *Pevensey*, is so call'd to distinguish it from *West Grinstead*, a Manor in that of *Bramber*, which was antiently the Duke of *Norfolk's*, but forfeited, together with those he had in the neighbouring Boroughs, as already mention'd, and given by King *Henry VII.* to Lord *De la War*. The Lordship of *East Grinstead* belong'd in the Reign of *Edward III.* to *Reginald Cobham* Lord *Stereborough*; after which it came to the Noble *Sackville* Family, who had great Possessions in *Suffex*; for *Robert Sackville* Earl of *Dorset*, in the Reign of King *James I.* built an Hospital for 31 poor People of this Town, and endow'd it with 330 Pounds a Year. 'Tis a Borough by Prescription, govern'd by a Bailiff and his Brethren, has sent Burgesses to Parliament from 1 *Edw. II.* had a Charter for a monthly Market from *Henry VII.* and is generally the Place for the County Assizes. The Returning-officer here is the Bailiff, who is chosen by a Jury of Burgageholders, at the Duke of *Dorset's* Court-Leet, and return'd by the Steward. Its Fairs are well frequented; and that in *November* is a great one for *Welsh* Runts, that are bought up here by the *Kentish* and *Suffex* Farmers, and for fat Hogs, and other Cattle.

East Grinstead.
12 Miles from
Horsham.
29 fr. Lond.
Market, on
Thursday.
Fairs, on
April 16.
July 2.
Sept. 25.
Nov. 30.

Arundel.
8 Miles from
Chichester,
55 fr. London.
Markets, on
Thursday and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
May 2, 3, 4.
August 10.
Sept. 14.
Decem. 6.

9. *Arundel*, which gives Name to its Rape, seems to have its own from the River *Arun*, by which 'tis water'd, and supply'd with the excellent Mulletts formerly mention'd. 'Tis pleasantly situate on the Side of a Hill, with a stately wooden Bridge over the River, at a convenient Distance from the Sea. 'Tis a Borough Town by Prescription, (mention'd so long ago as in King *Alfred's* Will) the Manor of which has constantly gone along with the Castle, to which it is inseparably annex'd, as is also the Title and Honour of an Earl, as will be shewn presently, inasmuch that whoever has the Castle does thereby become an Earl, without any other Creation. The Castle, which under the *Saxon* Government was in a flourishing Condition, and said to be a Mile in Compass, was repair'd by *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom it was given by *William the Conqueror*, who created him at the same time Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*; but he took his Title from the former, where he resided, as was then the Custom, tho' he was really under that Title Earl of *Suffex*. His Successors continued to enjoy the Title, as a local Dignity, with the Castle; which being sometimes however disputed, it was in the Reign of *Henry VI.* declared by Act of Parliament, that all who had been or should be possess'd of the Castle and Honour of *Arundel*, were and should be, by virtue of the said Possession, Earls thereof, without any other Creation. And the then Earl having a Dispute with the Earl of *Devon* about Precedency in Parliament, it was adjudged by the same King and his Council to the Earls of *Arundel* then and for ever thereafter. The Title was formerly in the Family of *Fitz-Alan*, but now in that of *Howard*, and gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Norfolk*; so that the Duke of *Norfolk*, as Earl of *Arundel*, is Lord of the Manor. This Town has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of *Edward I.* and had antiently a Collegiate Church, founded by *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, and a Priory of *Benedictines*. In the Civil Wars, *Arundel* Castle, being possess'd by the Parliament's Forces, was taken for the King, after three Days Siege, by Lord *Hopton*, and retaken by Sir *William Waller*, when the great *Divine Chillingworth*, who was also an excellent Engineer, serv'd here in the latter Capacity. By the Charter of this Place, ratify'd and enlarg'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, 12 Burgesses, a Steward, and the other usual Officers in Corporations. The Mayor is chosen yearly, at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet, by the Majority of the Inhabitants paying Scot and Lot. Within the Jurisdiction of the Castle is a Prison call'd the *East-gate*. The first of its Fairs was procur'd from *Edward I.* by *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*.

The Situation of this Town near the Mouth of its River (which heretofore had a good Harbour, call'd *Little Hampton*, capable of admitting Ships of a considerable Burden, even up to its Bridge, where Ships of 100 Tons might ride) render'd its Trade so considerable, that several Ships were built there to carry it on, till a Beach, being thrown up by the Sea, ruin'd the Harbour and the Navigation of the River. But *Anno 1733.* an Act passed for repairing the Harbour, by cutting a Channel thro' the Beach and old Piers, and for erecting new Piers, Locks, &c. There are several Monuments of the antient Earls in the Church, which, tho' once collegiate, is now made parochial. A Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor is held here every three Weeks, at which the Mayor is Judge: He appoints the Officers for collecting Package, Stallage, &c. as also Ale-conners, Fleish-tasters, &c. and no Sheriff or Bailiff can execute a Writ within the Borough, without his Leave; for he has the Authority of a Justice of Peace, tho' he seldom acts.

The other Parliamentary Boroughs in this County are Four of the Cinque Ports; which are,

1. *Hastings*, the chief Town of the Rape, to which it gives Name, and which it is suppos'd to have taken from *Hastings* the famous *Danish* Pirate, who us'd to build Fortresses where he went ashore for his Prey, to cover his Men, and secure his Retreat. In the Reign of King *Athelstan* here was a Mint. It being the chief of the Cinque-Ports, we shall give an Account of their Institution, as *Cumden* exhibits it from the Record in the Exchequer.

They were at first but Five, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelsea* and *Rye* were afterwards annex'd as Principals, and some other little Towns as Members only. Because they are oblig'd to serve in the Wars by Sea, they enjoy many large Immunities; as Exemption from Payment of Subsidies, from Wardship of their Children as to Body, from being sued in any Courts without their Boroughs; and such of their Inhabitants as have the Name of Barons support the Canopy at the Coronation of our Monarchs, and for that Day have their Tables furnish'd at the King's Right-hand; and the Lord Warden, who is always of the Nobility, has, within his Jurisdiction, in several Cases, Authority of Admiral, Chancellor, and other Privileges.

The Members sent to the Parliament from these Towns, who are 16, have the Title of Barons.

Hastings, with its Members, ought to find 21 Ships, at the King's Summons; and there ought to be in every Ship

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21 able Men, well-furnish'd and well-arm'd, for the King's Service; provided there be Summons made thereof, in the King's Name, Forty Days before. And when the said Ships and Men are come to the appointed Place of Rendezvous, they shall there abide in the King's Service 15 Days, at their own Charges; but if the King's Service requires their longer Stay, they shall then be defray'd at the King's Expence. The Master of each Ship, and the Constable, shall have Six pence a Day, and every one of the rest Threepence.

It was at this Town that *William the Conqueror* muster'd his Army, after he had burnt the Ships which brought it over to *England*, being determin'd to conquer or die; tho' 'tis not improbable, that he did it that he might not be oblig'd to divide the Army, which must have been the Case, if he had kept the Ships.

This Town had its Charters from *Edward the Confessor*, *William I.* and *II.* *Henry II.* *Richard I.* *Henry III.* *Edward I.* and *Charles II.* by which they are exempted from Toll, and have Power to hold Courts of Judicature on Life and Death. 'Tis incorporated by the Style of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty; and has these Towns belonging to it as Members, *Pevensey*, *Seaforth*, *Bulliver*, *Heath*, *Hidney*, *Beakburn*, and *Granger*. Here are handsome Houses, and Custom-house Officers; but the Harbour has suffer'd so much by Storms, that 'tis but indifferent; tho' a vast Sum of Money has been laid out at times to make it a good one. *London* is supply'd from hence with store of Fish, of which abundance are caught on the Coast. The Town lies betwixt a high Cliff Seaward, and as high a Hill to the Landward, having two Streets, and in each a Parish-Church; and it gives Name to the noble Family of the Earls of *Huntingdon*, as well as the Title of Baron. About the Year 1377. this Town was burnt by the *French*. After it was rebuilt, it was divided into two Parishes, as it now remains. Here are two Charity-schools, erected for the teaching of 2 or 300 Children. There was a Castle on the Hill, which overlook'd and commanded the Town, but 'tis now in Ruins.

2. *Rye* or *Rhie*, on the Frontier of *Kent*, is a pretty populous Town on the Side of a Hill, in the Rape of *Hastings*, with a delightful Prospect of the Sea. 'Twas wall'd in the Reign of *Edward III.* and was well fortify'd by *William d'Ypres* Earl of *Kent*, of whose Name there is a Tower still standing, which is the Prison of the Town. It has one of the largest Parish-Churches in *England*. It enjoys the same Privileges as the other Cinque-Ports, and has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 42d of *Edward III.* but the Port is so choaked up with the Sands, that, notwithstanding several Acts of Parliament, and expensive Efforts to restore it, there is scarce Entrance left for the smallest Vessels. The Town is encompassed about Two-thirds by the Tides, which, with the River *Rother*, that washes it on the East Side, before its Influx into the Sea, form a sort of Peninsula. The South Side is wash'd by a Branch of the Tide call'd *Tillingham Water*, over which was formerly a Ferry, but now a Bridge. The Mackarel and Herrings taken here in their Seasons, are reckoned the best of their Kind. All the rest of the Year they trowl for Soles, Plaice, Rates, Turbets, Brills, &c. which are carried up every Day by the Rippiers (*i. e.* Fishermen, so call'd from *Ripa*, the Bank it stands on) to *London* Market, which they perform by Three Stages. The Corporation, which is only by Prescription, consists of a Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen. The Mayor is chosen out of the Jurats the Monday after *Bartholomew-tide*, by a Majority of the Freemen. The Jurats, who must be but Twelve, are, in case of a Vacancy, chosen by the Mayor, with Consent of the Jurats, on his Election-day, or at the general yearly Sessions, which are on the Monday after the Feast of *Saint Andrew*. Here is a free Grammar-school, erected in 1644. by Mr. *Peacock*, one of the Jurats, who also endowed it with 32 *l.* a Year, for teaching all the Children of the Town; besides which there is a Charity-school for teaching Thirty poor Children, who are maintained, with an Addition of their own Work, by the Moneys collected at the Sacraments, and some private Charities. The Place is every-where well supplied with good Water, by leaden Pipes laid under-ground to Two Conduits from the Hills on the Land Side. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* when the Nation was in some Confusion, the *French*, then hovering about in the Channel for Prey, landed, and burnt this Town, as they did afterwards others in the *Isle of Wight*, &c. but the People of *Rye* soon fitted out some Ships, and, in Conjunction with those from other Ports, took Seven of their Ships richly laden. There are some Remains of its old Walls still to be seen, but the Ditches are almost filled up. The Trade of the Town is in Hops, Wooll, Timber, Kettles, Cannon, Chimney-backs, &c. which are cast at the Iron-works at *Bakely*, Four Miles from *Rye*, to the North-west, and at *Breed*, Five Miles to the South-west. The Houses are well enough built, and of Brick, though generally old-fashioned; but there are some very neat ones of a modern Taste. There is a small Settlement of *French* Refugees

Rye.
2 M. fr. *Winchelsea*.
64 fr. *London*.
Markets, on
Wednesday, and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
Whit-monday,
Aug. 10.

Its Fishery.

Hastings.
6 M. fr. *Battel*,
8 fr. *Winchelsea*,
62 fr. *London*.
Markets, on
Wed. and Satur.
Fairs, on Tuesd.
and Wedn. in
Whitfun-week,
Nov. 23 and 24.

Institution of this
and the other
Cinque-Ports.

Refugees here, who are for most part Fishermen; and a good Number of *Presbyterians* and *Quakers*. Here is a Storehouse for Planks, Hops, and other Merchandize, which was formerly a Church that belonged to a Monastery. King *George I.* being obliged to put into this Port after a very tempestuous Passage from *Holland* in *January 1725-6.* when he could not make *Dover*, was under great Difficulties to land here, and the larger Ships were unable to follow him. This was one Proof of what a Benefit it would have been to have had this, which was formerly the only considerable Haven betwixt *Portsmouth* and *Dover*, reduced to its once flourishing State, especially as 'tis the more frequented by being the most ready Passage to *Dieppe* in *Normandy*; whereas a considerable Part of the Harbour has been gained from the Sea, and turned into Arable Land. *Tenterden* belongs to it as its Member.

Winchelsea.
2 M. fr. Rye.
7 fr. Hastings.
71 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, May 3.

3. *Winchelsea*, which also lies in the Rape of *Hastings*, signifies in the *Saxon* a *waterish Place*, seated in a Corner; which Interpretation exactly answers the Situation of the Town at the Angles of *Kent* and *Suffex*. It was built in the Time of King *Edward I.* when a more antient Town of the same Name, at Two or Three Miles Distance, which had Eighteen Parishes, was swallowed up by the Sea in a terrible Tempest; at which Time the Surface of the Earth, both here, and on the *Kentish* Shore, was much altered. That small Part of it, which was not buried by the Sea, is now Marsh and Meadow-land. It was then encompassed with a Rampart, and afterwards with a Wall; but no sooner began to flourish, than it was sacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*, and, being abandoned by the Sea, it fell to Decay on a sudden. Nor was the new Town quite finished before it was also abandoned by the Sea, and which is now retired a Mile off; and, having also lost its Market, and all Trade, the Grass grows in the Streets, though they are paved, to such a Degree, that the Herbage is let some Years for Four Pounds, and there remains now little more than the Skeleton of what was once a very fair Town. The Streets, standing all at Right Angles, were divided into Thirty-two Squares or Quarters, as they now call them. The Stone-work of its Three Gates is still standing, tho' they are near Three Miles asunder over the Fields; and in many Places of the Town are fine Stone-arch'd Vaults for Merchants Goods, and many ruinous Materials of antient Structures, which are so buried, that the Streets have been turn'd into Corn-fields, and the Plough goes over the Foundations, nay, over the First Floors of the Houses, where nothing of a Town seems to remain. Upon the Level, relinquish'd by the Sea, appears a Castle built by King *Henry VIII.* and now quite decay'd. Near the Town are large Marshes, which the Inhabitants are at great Expence in defending from the Encroachments of the Sea by great Banks of Earth and Walls. Here were formerly Three Parish-Churches, but now only the Chancel of One, that is used for Divine Worship. In *St. Leonard's*, one of those that are disused, is erected the Picture of that Saint, as Patron of the Town, with a Fane or Vane in his Hand, which being moveable at Pleasure, such Persons as wish'd for a fair Wind to bring their Friends home from a Voyage, were allowed, upon making some Offering to the Idol, to set it as they pleas'd; and such was the Credulity of those Times, that they believed they should have the Wind they desired. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the noble Family of the *Finches*, since *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, was created Countess of *Winchelsea* by King *Charles I.* This Borough is incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty.

4. *Seaford* or *Seaforth*, a small Fishing Town, (in the Rape of *Bramber*) built of Stone and Slate, and defended with a convenient Fort, but has no Markets. Though Mr. *Camden* says not a Word of this Cinque-Port, it sent Members to Parliament Seven times, viz. from 26 *Edward I.* to 21 *Richard II.* from whence it was discontinued to the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and then that Privilege was restor'd. It was incorporated in the 35th of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* by the Style of *Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty, of the Town, Parish, and Borough of Seaford*. The Bailiff is chosen on *Michaelmas-day*, and, by himself or Deputy, holds a Court every Fifteen Days. This Place has suffer'd much by the Depredations of foreign Enemies. In 1560. it was attack'd by the *French*, but they were repulsed by Sir *Nicholas Pelham*. So much for the Parliamentary Towns.

Battel.
6 M. fr. Hastings.
57 fr. Lond.
Market on Thursd.
Fair, Nov. 11.

The Abby.

The chief of the others are, 1. *Battel*, in the Rape of *Hastings*. Its old Name was *Epiton*, but it took the present from the decisive Battle, (call'd likewise the Battle of *Hastings*, because fought betwixt these Two Places) when King *Harold* was kill'd by *William the Norman*; as were, also, 60000 Men, on both Sides. To make some Atonement for the Effusion of so much Blood, the Conqueror erected an Abbey in that call'd *Heath-field*, on the very Spot that was soaked with it; wherein he placed *Benedictine* Monks, (whose Abbot was mitred) to pray for the Souls of the Slain. He made it a Sanctuary for the greatest of Cri-

minals that fled to it, and impower'd the Abbot to save the Life of any Villain that he saw going to be executed. By the Remains of it, 'twas, no doubt, a very stately Pile, and a Mile in Compass. The Gate-house, which stands almost intire, is made a Place for the Sessions, and other publick Meetings. Here is a Charity-school for Forty Boys. Its Market was first granted by King *Henry I.* for *Sundays*; but in 1600. *Anthony Lord Viscount Mountague* got it chang'd, by Act of Parliament, to *Thursdays*. It has another on the Second *Tuesday* in every Month. All that the Town is noted for now, is, for making the finest Gunpowder, and the best, perhaps, in *Europe*. The Incumbent of the Church here is call'd Dean of *Battel*. The Place stands in a dirty low Country, not reckon'd very healthy. There's a Hill near it with a Beacon on it, for which Reason it is call'd *Beacon-hill*, but its old Name was *Standard-hill*, because *William the Norman* set up his great Standard of Defiance there the Day before his above-mentioned Battle with *Harold*. Here is a Harbour for its Barges.

Beacon-hill.

2. *Beachy-head*, a Promontory, so call'd from the adjoining Beach, where, in stormy Weather, so many Ships have been lost, has several large Caverns made in it by the Sea. It stands in the Rape of *Pevensey*, and projects over the Beach to a greater perpendicular Height than the Monument of *London*. Hares, closely pursued, have sometimes tumbled over the Edge of the Precipice, with a Hound or two after them, and been dash'd to Pieces. 'Tis reckon'd the highest Cliff of all the South Coast of *England*. Under it is the Village of *Eastbourn*, or *Eborn*, the chief Place where they take the Wheat-ears, that delicious Bird already mentioned, so like the *French Ortolans*. From beyond *Arundel* to this Point, the Country along the Coast, for a great Breadth, rises into those high Hills called the *South Downs*, which are as fruitful as most Valleys and Plains. *Beachy-head* is remember'd particularly in History for the great Engagement over-against it, between the *French* Fleet and the *English* and *Dutch*, in 1690. when the former, being much superior in Number, forced the latter to retire.

Beachy-head.

Eastbourn.

3. *Brightelmston*, in the Rape of *Lewes*, which, in antient Record, is also stiled *Bristelmston*, *Brightamston*, and *Brightelmsted*, is a pretty large, populous, old-built Town, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen. The Situation of it is very pleasant, and generally reckoned healthy, and the Bay has good Anchorage. 'Tis supposed there has been some Engagement near it formerly, from the great Number of Mens Bones that have been dug up on the West Side of it, for near a Mile together. King *Charles II.* after he had hid himself in the Oak, and wandered up and down about six Weeks, to the great Hazard of his Person during the Civil Wars, made his Escape from hence to *France*. 'Tis said that Queen *Elizabeth* built Four strong Gates of Free-stone here, and a Wall 14 or 15 Feet high, extending itself 400 Feet from the East Gate to the West. There is also another Wall facing the Sea, in which are many Port-holes for Cannon. The Town-hall, which has a Dungeon under it, faces the Sea, and in its Walls are several arched Rooms, where the Stores are kept. Before it, next the Sea, is the Gun-garden, large enough to hold Four Cannon. There are Seven Streets, and as many Lanes. It was formerly so considerable a Fishing Town, that it was one of the chief of the County, but decayed very much after the breaking out of the Civil Wars, for want of a free Fishery, and by Losses at Sea. The *French* have several times attempted to demolish it; but, its Situation being low, their Cannon-balls usually flew too high to do Execution. The greatest Mischief it has suffered, has been by the Inundation of the Sea, which, in 40 Years time, destroyed above 130 Tenements, to the Damage, by a modest Computation, of near 40,000 *l.* and the whole Place is thought to be in Danger of being devoured at last by its continual Encroachments. The Vicar here claims the old Episcopal Custom of a Penny per Head, (commonly called Smoak Money, or the Garden Penny) and a fourth of a Share out of all Fishing Vessels. The Church stands about 40 Rod from the Town, at a little Distance from the Sea; and formerly, 'tis said, there was another near the Middle of the Town, which was burnt down by the *French*. There are two considerable Charity-schools here, one for 50 Boys, who are taught Arithmetick and Navigation; and another for 20 Girls, who are put out to Apprenticeships or Services. Barks, and other small Craft, are built here for the Merchants of *London*, &c. The Fishermen go from hence to *Yarmouth* Fishing Fair, on the *Norfolk* Coast, and let themselves out for the Season, to catch Herrings for the Merchants.

Brightelmston.
5 M. fr. Shoreham.
12 fr. Lewes.
50 fr. Lond.
Market, on Thursday.

4. *Newhaven*, in the Rape of *Pevensey*, at the Mouth of the River *Ouse*, the same on which *Lewes* stands, is a little Town, inhabited chiefly by maritime People, with a Key, where Ships may ride safe in bad Weather; but 'tis so small, that Vessels of above 50 or 60 Tons durst not venture into the Harbour, it being choaked up with Sand and Beach, and the Piers decayed; to remedy which, an Act passed in 1731. for repairing, and keeping them in Repair.

Newhaven.
8 M. fr. Lewes.
56 fr. Lond.

Repair. A pretty many small Vessels bring Coals, Deals, &c. from *Lewes*, and load from hence with Corn, Timber, Tan, &c. Some of the small Crafts are also built here.

Petworth.
5 M. fr. Midhurst
10 fr. Chichester
46 fr. London.
Market, Satur.
Fair, on
Nov. 20.

Duke of Somers-
et's Palace.

5. *Petworth*, in the Rape of *Arundel*, is a large, populous, handsome Town, in a healthy Air, and on a fine dry Ascent, so that the Place, and its Neighbourhood, are full of Gentlemens Families, and well-built Houses, besides the noble Seat, which descended by Marriage to the Family of the Duke of *Somerfet*, who have made one of the most splendid Figures at the *English* Court ever since the Reign of *Henry VIII.* which has been now kept up by his Grace in Four Reigns. His magnificent Palace, which is the Beauty of *Petworth*, has a large Free-stone Front, adorned on the Top with Statues. The great Stairs, and the Apartments, are truly noble; the Bagnio, and Offices, all very nice; and there is one Vault near 400 Feet in Length. In short, take it all together, with its Ornaments and Accommodations, too many to be mentioned here, 'tis a House fit for the Court of any Prince in Christendom; and the late Emperor of *Germany*, when King of *Spain*, was entertained in it. There are few, if any Subjects in *Europe*, have such Palaces as his Grace has in *England*, which, tho' this is the finest, are so richly and completely furnished, that whenever his Grace removes to any of them, he need not remove any thing, for his Use, from his other Seats. It had the Misfortune to be once almost destroyed by Fire,

but it has been fully repaired. Many of the *Piercies* Earls of *Northumberland* (whose Daughter, and sole Heiress, by Marriage with one of the Duke's noble Ancestors, transferr'd their great Estates to his Grace's Family) lie buried in a separate Vault of the Church here. The Rectory, which is the richest in the County, said to be worth 600 or 700 l. a Year, is in the Gift of his Grace.

The principal Seats of this County, besides the Duke of *Somerfet's* just now mentioned at *Petworth*, and the Duke of *Norfolk's*, at *Arundel Castle*, are, The Duke of *Richmond's*, at *Goodwood*, near *Chichester*; the Duke of *Newcastle's*, at *Halland*, six Miles from *Lewes*, and at *Bishopston*; the Duke of *Dorset's*, at *Buckhurst*, (which gives him the Title of Baron) sixteen Miles from *Lewes*; the Earl of *Derby's*, at *Malnaker*, four Miles from *Chichester*; the Earl of *Winchelsea's*, at the Town of that Name; the Earl of *Thanet's*, at *Bolbrook*, four Miles from *Horsham*; the Earl of *Scarborough's*, at *Stanstead*, five Miles from *Chichester*; the Earl of *Tankerville's*, at *Up-Park*, in that Neighbourhood; the Earl of *Asburnham*, at the Place of that Name, eight Miles from *Hastings*; Lord Viscount *Mounsgue's*, at *Cowdry*, near *Midhurst*, and at *Battel-hall*; Lord *Abergavenny's*, at *Earidge*, eight Miles from *East-Grinstead*; Lord *Irvine's*, at *Hills*, near *Horsham*; and the Seat of the *Gages*, at *Furk*, near *Lewes*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

K E N T.

Its Name.

AS to the Etymology of its Name, none of all the various Conjectures is more probable than Mr. *Camden's*, who derives it from an old *Gaulish* or *Celtick* Word *Cantou*, signifying, a Corner or *Peninsula*; and from hence, perhaps, the *Romans* called it *Cantium*; for in their Time they found the Inhabitants did, in most things, resemble the *Gauls*, from whom, 'tis likely, they were descended.

Boundaries.

'Tis bounded with *Suffex* on the South-west; *Surrey* on the West; the *English* Channel on the South; *Dever-freights* on the South-east; and the *Downs* on the East; and 'tis divided from *Essex* and *Middlesex* on the North, by the *Thames*. It lies in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, is 56 Miles in Length from East to West, 30 in Breadth from South to North, 36 from *Rye* in *Suffex* to the Mouth of the *Thames*, and 166 Miles in Circumference, containing 1,248,000 Acres, or 1550 Square Miles. 'Tis divided into five *Lathes*, which are subdivided into 68 Hundreds, wherein are two Cities, 163 Vicarages, 408 Parish-Churches, 30 considerable Towns, 1180 Villages, near 40,000 Houses, and 220,000 Inhabitants. 'Tis distinguished by three Parts, which have different Qualities of Air and Soil; the Upper or East Part towards the Downs and the *Thames*, where is said to be *Health* without *Wealth*; the Middle, and Parts near *London*, which are both *healthy* and *wealthy*; and the Lower, as about *Romney Marsh*, called the *Weald* of *Kent*, where is *Wealth* without *Health*, because of the wet Soil, tho' 'tis, however, very fruitful in Grass. As the County lies much upon the Sea, the Air, tho' generally thick and foggy, is pretty warm, and often purified by South, and South-west Winds. The marshy Parts, tho' agreeable, are wholsomer than the Hundreds of *Essex*; and the Beach not so ouly as in that County. The whole Shore, from *Woolwich* to *Gravesend*, is low, and spread with Marshes, and unhealthy Grounds, excepting some Places where the Land bends inward, as at *Eritb*, *Greenhithe*, *Northfleet*, &c. where the Chalk Hills almost join the River, and from thence the City of *London*, and Parts adjacent, and even *Holland* and *Flanders*, are supplied with Lime, or Chalk. From these Cliffs the Rubbish of the Chalk is brought, and carried by Lighters and Hogs to all the Fords and Creeks in *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, where 'tis sold to the Farmers to lay upon their Land, who give from half a Crown to 4 s. a Load for it, according to the Distances.

Soil and Product.

The Country, in general, abounds with Plantations of Hops, Fields of Corn, Pastures, and Woods of Oak, Beech, and Chestnuts, and fine Orchards of Cherries, and Pippins; and, about *Bowley*, *Foſts*, *Cray*, *North Cray*, &c. are many Woods of Birch, from whence the Broom-makers are supplied, who live in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*. The Cattle here, of all sorts, are reckoned larger than they are in the neighbouring Counties; and the *Weald* of *Kent* is noted for its large Bullocks, as well as for its great Timber for Shipping. Here are several Parks of Fallow Deer, and Warrens of greyish Rabbits. Here are Mines of Iron, and Pits of Marl, and Chalk, Wood, and Madder, for Dyers; Wool, Flax, Saintfoyn; and on the Cliffs, between *Folkstone* and *Dover*, is plenty of Samphire. The *Medway*, which is the chief River peculiar to this County, enters it from the *Weald* of *Suffex*, near *Penshurst*; and runs by *Tunbridge*, *Maidſton*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham*, into the

The Medway, and other Rivers.

Thames. From this, the *Darent*, the *Stour*, and other lesser ones, as well as from the *Thames*, they are supplied with plenty of Fish, especially large Oysters.

In the Time of the *Britons*, it was governed by Four petty Kings, or *Reguli*, as they are called in *Cæſar's* Commentaries. As it lay near to the Continent, it was the first that was invaded by the *Romans*, who, when their Government was established in *Britain*, put this County under the Jurisdiction of the Government of *Britannia Prima*; but the Sea Coast had afterwards a particular Governor, called the Count of the *Saxon Shore*, who presided over Nine Ports, and whose Business it was to fix Garisons on the Coasts to prevent the *Saxons* Depredations; and it was, no doubt, in Imitation of this Method, that afterwards *William* the Conqueror set a Constable over *Dever* Castle, and made him Governor or Portreve over the *Kentish* Coast, with the Style of Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, which, tho' at first they were only Five, are, since, increased to Eight, viz. Four in *Kent*, and Four in *Suffex*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, of which the Kingdom of *Kent* was the first, and an intire Kingdom of itself, it was governed for 372 Years by 17 Kings successively, from *Hengist* to *Baldred*, who being conquered by *Egbert*, it became a Part of the *West Saxon* Kingdom, and so continued till the Arrival of *William* the Norman. The Inhabitants, who, according to Dr. *Fuller*, were the first in *England* that were Converts to Christianity, glory in their Defence of their Liberties against several Invaders of *Britain*; fewer Marks of Conquest, and greater Privileges, being found here than in other Counties. The chief of these they acquired by Capitulation with the Conqueror, and they enjoy them at this Day, under the Name of *Cavelkind*; by virtue whereof, 1. Every Man having Lands in this County is, in a manner, a Freeholder, he being not so bound by Copyhold, Customary Tenure, &c. as they are in other Parts of *England*. 2. The Male Heirs, and, if there be none, the Female, shall share all the Lands alike. 3. The Lands of a Brother, if he have no Issue, shall be shared by all the surviving Brethren. 4. An Heir is at full Age when at 15, to sell, or alienate. 5. Tho' the Ancestor be convicted of Felony, or Murder, the Heirs shall enjoy his Inheritance, according to a Proverb common in this Country, viz. *The Father to the Bow, and the Son to the Plough*. The Yeomanry, a Term generally confined to this County, who are the Farmers, Freeholders, or Commoners, undignified with any Title or Rank of Honour or Gentility, are the richest in the Kingdom, and were antiently so noted for Valour, that they were always put in the Front of the Battle. They were generally enriched by the Manufacture of Cloth, which is since quite lost in the County: Yet the Farmers, and Descendants of the Clothiers, make such an Appearance still at the Election of the Knights of the Shire, that 1400 or 1500 Freeholders are commonly brought from about *Maidſton*, who, tho' they dress so plain, that they are called the *Grey-Coats* of *Kent*, yet whoever they unite for, is sure to carry it.

Its antient History.

Its Privilege of Ga. elkind.

Yeomen of Kent.

And the Grey-Coats.

This County gave Title of Earl from the Time of *William* the Conqueror, to the Reign of Queen *Anne*, who in 1710. created *Henry de Grey* Duke of *Kent*, with the Titles also of Marquis and Earl of *Kent*. It sends 18 Members to Parliament, viz. The County Two, the Cities of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* Two each, *Maidſton* and *Queenborough* Two each,

each, and Eight for the Four Cinque-Ports, viz. *Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney.*

1. **CANTERBURY.** This antient and renowned City, the chief of the County, and Metropolitan See of all *England*, was called by antient Geographers *Darvernum*, and *Dorobernia*. The former some derived from the *British* Word *Dunwhern*, i. e. a rapid River, as is the *Stour*, which runs thro' it. Some say it was built 900 Years before Christ. That the *Romans* were here 50 Years before his Nativity, is pretty certain from *Antoninus's Itinerary*, from the *Roman* Coins frequently dug up here, and from the Remains of a Military Way, and the great *Roman* Causeys leading from hence to *Dover* and *Lymne*. *Vortiger* King of the *Britons* resided here after the *Romans*, and yielded it to the *Saxons*, in whose Time the chief Magistrate was called a Prefect, afterwards a Portreve, and in 1011. his Style was, The King's Provost of *Canterbury*. It appears that, at the time of the Conquest, the Jurisdiction of the King, and the Archbishop, lay intermixed; and that tho' the latter had some considerable Privileges, as a Mint, &c. and Rents, yet the King had the Supreme Royalty, till *William Rufus* gave the City to Bishop *Anselm* wholly and intirely, which Bishop *Lanfranc* held before only by Courtesy. In the Reign of *Henry III.* it was governed by Two Bailiffs. In that of *Henry VI.* the Magistracy was constituted as it now stands. 'Tis a County of itself. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Sheriff, 24 Common-councilmen, a Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and Four Serjeants at Mace. A Court is held every *Monday* in the *Guild-hall*, for Civil and Criminal Causes; and every other *Tuesday*, for the Government of the City.

The Cathedral was built partly by *Lucius* the first Christian King of the *Britons*, at the time when the *Romans* govern'd here, who allow'd him to rule in his own Province as their Viceroy; and here the converted *Britons* worship'd, till the Pagan *Saxons* drove them beyond the *Severn*. But when *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* had been converted by *Augustin*, he gave him this Church, together with his Palace, (which had been the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings) and the Royalty of the City and its Territories; and the Archiepiscopal See was afterwards remov'd hither from *London*. *Augustin* immediately repair'd it, consecrated it by the Name of *Christ-church*, and built a Monastery adjoining to it call'd from him *Augustins*. In 1011. it was rifled and burnt, with the rest of the City, by the *Danes*. King *Canute* caused it to be repair'd, and presented his Crown of Gold to it; but in 1043. it was again much defac'd by Fire. *Lanfranc* the Archbishop pull'd it all down, rebuilt it, together with the Palace and Monastery, and the Church was new dedicated, with the Name of the Church of the *Holy Trinity*; but in the Reign of *Henry I.* it was dedicated again, in the Prefence of the King and Queen, and of *David* King of *Scots*, as well as many of the Bishops and Nobility of both Realms, by the Name of *Christ-church*. In 1174. another Fire happen'd, by which it was again destroy'd; but it was rebuilt, and augmented to its present State by the succeeding Archbishops; the Monks having been enabled to begin it by the Grant they had from the Pope of the rich Offerings made to the Shrine of *Thomas Becket*, who was newly Sainted, because he was murder'd by the King's Order, for setting up the Papal in defiance of the Royal Authority. 'Tis a noble *Gothick* Pile, 514 Foot long, 74 in Breadth, and 80 in Height from the Area of the Nave to the Canopy; but the Limits of our Work oblige us to refer the Curious for the rest to the Rev. Mr. *Dart's* History and Antiquities of the Cathedral, and to Mr. *Brown Willis's* Account of the Mitred Abbeyes; so that all we shall observe further is, 1. That the present Structure was begun in the Reign of King *Stephen*, but not completed till *Henry V.* 2. That its middle Tower, which is seen a great way off, is 235 Foot in Height; and that before the Reformation this Church had 37 Altars. 3. That here were interred the Bodies of Seven Kings; particularly, King *Henry IV.* and his Queen *Joan*, *Edward the Black Prince*, and other Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops, and other great Men; and that Seven Archbishops of *Canterbury*, including *Augustin* whom they immediately succeeded, lie buried in One Vault. 4. That the immense Wealth offered by Votaries and Pilgrims from all Parts, for several Ages, to *Becket's* Shrine, was such, that *Erasmus*, who saw it, says, 'That his Chapel (to which there's an Ascent from the Choir) shone all over with rare and very large Jewels; and that in the whole Church appear'd a Profuseness above that of Kings.' In short, Gold was one of the meanest Treasures of his Shrine. *Dugdale* observes, that, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Plate and Jewels belonging to this Tomb fill'd Two great Chests, each of which required Eight Men to remove it: And *Camden* takes notice, that *Becket* was so much idoliz'd, that the Name of *Christ*, to whom the Church was dedicated, was almost laid aside for that of *St. Thomas*. 5. That King *Henry VIII.* who had all this Wealth at the Dissolution, seiz'd all the Lands and Revenues both of the Monastery and Church, except such as he annex'd for the Maintenance of a Dean, an Archdeacon, 12 Prebendaries, and Six Preachers, whom he plac'd

in it when he turn'd out the Monks. 6. That under the Cathedral is a large Church of foreign Protestants, given first by Queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloons*, who fled hither from *Artois* and other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, from the Duke of *Alva's* Persecution; and that their Congregation has been since very much increas'd by Numbers of Protestants who were for the same Reason oblig'd to leave *France*, in the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* so that 'tis computed here are not less than 2 or 3000 *French* Protestants, Men, Women, and Children, to the no small Advantage of this City; for those who were allow'd to settle here by Queen *Elizabeth* brought over the Art of Weaving broad Silks, which is now arriv'd to such Perfection, that the Silks woven at *Canterbury* are as good if not better than any foreign Silks, and are so much esteem'd by our Merchants, that great Quantities of 'em are sent to *London*. To conclude, the Cathedral, which was the Model to the great Church at *Ghent*, tho' not so big, is in the Form of a Cross, with the high Stone Tower built on the Top of the Middle, in the manner of a Cupola; but the Roof is too high for its Breadth, after the manner of all those *Gothick* Buildings. The Prebendaries Houses, with a great many other good Buildings, stand here in a very spacious Close, where nevertheless are sundry religious Ruins, particularly the Walls of a Chapel, said to have been a Christian Temple before the Time of *Augustin*, and by him again consecrated to *St. Pancras*; and near it is a little Room, said to have been King *Ethelbert's* Chapel while he was a Pagan, in which the Vulgar fancy are the Marks of the Devil's Claws.

The City, which has undergone many Vicissitudes by Wars as well as Fires, had strong Walls, (the Materials of which were chiefly Flint) with many Towers, a deep Ditch, and within it a great Rampart. The Castle, whose decay'd Bulwarks appear on the South Side of the City, is supposed to have been built by the *Saxons*. The two Gates of *Augustin's* Monastery that were next the Town are remaining, and are both very stately. The Site of it, which took up a great Compass of Ground, is surrounded with a very high Wall. This us'd to be the Burial-place of the Kings, Archbishops, &c. because there was a Prohibition to bury in Cities, till Archbishop *Cuthbert* at *Rome* prevail'd with the Pope to take it off.

'Tis observ'd, that what has added most to the Advantage of this City is the Hop-grounds all round it, to the amount of several thousand Acres; so that, till it was equall'd by *Farnham*, it was reckon'd the only great Plantation of Hops in the whole Island. This City and *Shrewsbury* are the two most noted Places in *England* for excellent Collars of Brawn. Here was not only a Mint formerly, but a Royal Exchange. It has Six Wards, denominated from its Six Gates. Besides the Cathedral, here are 15 Parish-Churches, Two Charity-Schools, and Seven Hospitals, one of which is called *Bridewell*, for a House of Correction, and for the Entertainment of poor Townsmen's Boys. Here is also a Gaol for Criminals, and a Gallows for their Execution in one of its antient Markets call'd *Wincheap*, because Wines were sold there. A sumptuous Conduit was erected by Archbishop *Abbot*, which is of vast Benefit to the City. The Gaol has been at *West-gate* ever since the Reign of *K. Henry VI.* and was then call'd the *Speech-house*, as was also its Guild-hall.

The City appears round before one enters it, but 'tis an exact Cross. It consists of Four Streets, which centre at *St. Andrew's* Church, in the Middle; and is about Three Miles in Circumference, including the Cathedral and Gardens. Its Buildings are not very grand; but there's a good Market-house, over which are Rooms, where the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. transact the publick Affairs of the Corporation. Here is a Free-school, near the Cathedral, called the *King's School*; besides other Schools, for 58 Boys and 66 Girls. Dr. *John Potter*, the present Metropolitan, is the 81st Archbishop of this See.

2. **ROCHESTER,** the *Durobria* or *Durobrevis* of *Antoninus*. This, too, is a very antient City, and has suffer'd much by War, Fire, &c. It lies in a Valley on the East Side of the *Medway*, in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, and is the See of a Bishop, the most antient in *England* next to *Canterbury*, whose Archbishop, according to Dr. *Heylin*, was Patron of it till about the Year 1147. To its Cathedral belong a Dean and Six Prebendaries. The City has been incorporated time out of mind, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Twelve Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, Twelve Common-councilmen, a Town-Clerk, Three Serjeants at Mace, and a Water-Bailiff. It has given Title of Earl to several Families, but last to that of *Hide*, descended from the Earl of *Clarendon*, and the present Lord is stil'd Earl of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*.

Ethelbert King of *Kent* built a stately Church here, dedicated it to *St. Andrew*, and made it an Episcopal See. It had antiently Two Parish-Churches, which, in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, were united into one by Act of Parliament. It had a Castle supposed to have been built by *William the Norman*, which fell to Ruin, and the Revenues of it were taken away by the

A Church of foreign Protestants under the Cathedral.

Sil. Manufacture.

The Dead not allowed Burial in Cities.

The Plantations of Hops.

Rocheſter, 30 M. fr. Canterbury and Lond. Markets on Wed. and Frid. Fairs, 24 May 19. Oct. 5. Nov. 5.

CANTERBURY Long. E. 1:8. Lat. 51:14. 56 M. fr. Lond. Markets, on Wednes. and Sat. Fairs, on Whitchan-tuesd. July 7. and 27. Sept. 21. and 29. Dec. 29. each for 9 Days.

Its Government.

Its Cathedral.

The vast Wealth about Becket's Shrine and Tomb.

the Crown, till King *James I.* granted it, ruinated, as it was, and now is, with all its Services, to Sir *Anthony Weldon* of *Swancomb*, and his Posterity, to whom it has prov'd a considerable Benefit, because many Lands of the County are held of this Castle by the Tenure call'd *Castle-Guard*, and are still kept strictly to the Payment of their Rents; for on a Day appointed a Flag is hung out upon or near the Ruins of the Castle, when all the Tenants are obliged to come and pay their Quit-rents, and do Suit and Service, on pain of having their Rents doubled at every Tide of the *Medway*, according to the Custom of the Manor. There was a Wooden Bridge over this River formerly, till the Reign of King *Henry IV.* when Sir *John Cobham* and Sir *Robert Knowles*, with the Money they raised out of the Spoils they had taken in *France*, built a Stone Bridge in the Place of it, with Twenty-one Arches. It is one of the finest, if not the very best, in *England*; the strongest, except those of *London* and *Newcastle upon Tyne*; and at the End of it Sir *Robert* erected a Chapel, according to the Custom of those Times, when there was no considerable Bridge built without one. There is a high Iron Palisade, or Copping, upon it, which was set up by Archbishop *Wareham*. For the Maintenance of this Bridge, certain Lands were ty'd down by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *Richard III.* and two others in that of Queen *Elizabeth*. This City has sent Members to Parliament ever since the first Summons of such Assembly; but the Town-house and Charity-school are two of the best publick Buildings in *Rocheſter* and *Stroud*, except the Churches. A Mathematical-school was founded here by Sir *Joseph Williamson*, one of its Members, who was a Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Ryswick*; and one Mr. *Richard Watts* founded an Alms-house in it, for the Relief of poor Travellers, and endow'd it with 60 l. a Year; but he excepted Persons contagiously diseased, Rogues and Proctors, the latter, in particular; because one of that Faculty, whom he had employ'd to make his Will, had made himself Heir to his Estate, by a Fraud in the Will, which he found out when he recover'd; and therefore he made this Exception. This Foundation is so improved, as not only to answer the first Intention, but to set other Poor at Work. The Town, which consists chiefly of one broad, but ill-built Street, is encompassed on some Sides with Walls, but not very strong, and runs out with large Suburbs towards the South-east and West. That antient military Way call'd the *Watling-street*, runs directly thro' it, from *Shooters-hill* near *Blackheath*, to *Dover*. The Walls that remain of the great Tower call'd *Gundulph's*, are Four Yards thick. The Bishop of that Name, who was an Architect, is said to have built the Castle, and to have repaired the Body of the Cathedral, which is of the original Structure before the Conquest. The chalky Cliff under the Castle-wall next the River, is a romantick Sight; for, by its being washed away by the Rapidity of the Stream, huge Tracts of the Wall are tumbled down. The Ground on that Side is very low and marshy, and, being overflowed by every high Tide, it renders the Situation unpleasant and unwholsome. On the North Side of the North-west Tower of the Church is *Gundulph's* Effigies. Its Fairs, of *May 19.* and *November 30.* were granted by King *Henry I.* In several of the Creeks and Branches of the *Medway*, within the Jurisdiction of this City, there is an Oyster-fishery, which is free to every-one who has served Seven Years Apprenticeship to any Fisherman or Dredger that is free of the said Fishery. The Mayor and Citizens of *Rocheſter* hold what is called an Admiralty-Court, once a Year, or oftener, upon Occasion, for regulating the said Fishery; at which Courts they appoint when Oysters shall and shall not be dredged and taken, which they call *opening and shutting the Grounds*; and settle the Quantity each Dredgerman shall take in a Day, which is usually called *setting the Stint*. They have a Power to go on board, and enforce these Orders; and, when they have found them not duly observed, or that the *Breed* or *Spat* has been taken which should have been preserved, they seize all that exceed the prescribed Quantity, and throw them into the River and Creeks. Persons who dredge or fish for Oysters, not being free of the Fishery, are call'd *Cablehangers*, and are prosecuted and punished by the Court. Every licensed Dredger pays 6 s. 8 d. yearly, to the Support of the Courts, whose Jurisdiction and Authority, having been contested by licentious and litigious Persons, were confirmed and enforced by an Act of Parliament in 1729. and by another since; so that the Fishery is now in a flourishing Condition.

It might here be expected, perhaps, that as *Rocheſter*, *Chatham*, and *Stroud*, are, in a manner, contiguous, we should next proceed over the Bridge; but we apprehend, that the Description of *Chatham*, and all the other remarkable Places on the *Medway*, from its Influx into the *Thames*, will be every whit as proper to follow our Account of *Queenborough*; and shall pursue the Method we have hitherto observed, of first describing those Towns of every County that send Members to Parliament.

3. *Maidſton*, which is also in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, is the County Town, and has a Bridge over the *Medway*,
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which is navigable hither by Barges and Hoys of Fifty or Sixty Tuns, the Tide flowing up quite to the Town. 'Tis an antient Borough, and was governed by a Portreve, till *Edward VI.* made it a Mayor-Town. For its Adherence to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, Queen *Mary* disfranchised it; but Queen *Elizabeth* incorporated it again, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commoners, and allowed it the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Twelve Assistants call'd Jurats, and Twenty-four Commoners, with other inferior Officers; and its chief Trade is in Linen Thread, which it makes to pretty good Perfection, and in Hops, of which there are great Plantations about the Town, as well as Orchards of Cherries. It gives Title of Viscount to the Earls of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, who is Lord of the Manor, which belong'd to *Wyat* above-mention'd, but, being forfeited to the Crown by his Rebellion, was granted by King *James I.* to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch* Viscountess of *Maidſton*.

This was once reckon'd the third chief City of the *Britons*, who call'd it *Cacr Medway*, or *Megwad*. 'Twas a Roman Station, which Mr. *Camden* thinks the *Vagniacum* mention'd by *Antoninus*, from the British Word *Madwey*, i. e. *Meadows*, on the River *l'aga*, or *Medway*. It has been a considerable Town in all Ages since the *Romans*, and is a pleasant Place, as well as large and populous. One of the publick Gaols for the County is kept in it, and the Custody of Weights and Measures renew'd by the Standard of King *Henry VII.* was committed to it by Act of Parliament, as being in the Centre of *Kent*, and therefore the more commodious for the whole County; for which Reason, too, the Courts of Justice are always held here, and generally the Assizes. The Knights of the Shire are also chosen here, and it has been favour'd by several of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, who had a Palace here of good *Gothick* Architecture, and out of them erected its fine Stone Bridge, which some think is only inferior to that of *Rocheſter* in point of Length. Archbishop *Boniface* built a College here, as did Archbishop *Courteney* another, which both fell at the Dissolution: The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is also the constant Parson of its large Parish, which is his Peculiar, and serv'd by his Curate. There are Four Charity-schools here; one for Thirty Boys, another for Thirty Girls, both clothed, a third for Thirty Boys, who are distinguished by Cloaks and Bands, and a fourth for Twenty Boys and Girls; all which Schools are visited once a Week, and instructed in the Catechism, by the Minister of the Place. A little River falls into the *Medway* here from *Lenham*. This Town, and the Country about it, is so eminent for its Plenty of Provisions, and its rich Lands, that *London* is supplied from hence with more Commodities than from any single Market-Town in *England*, particularly with the large *Kentish* Bullocks, that come from the *Weald* of *Kent* (which begins but Six Miles off); with Timber, Wheat, and great Quantities of Hops, Apples, and Cherries; with a sort of Paving-stone, about Eight or Ten Inches square, exceeding durable; and with the fine white Sand for the Glass-houses and Stationers. The populous Villages, and delightful Seats of the *Fanes*, *Culpepers*, *Deerhams*, *Honeywoods*, *Wottons*, *Hales's*, and other Gentry, who are rich, and keep good Equipages, all within Ten Miles of the Town, make it a most agreeable Place, it being rare to find a Town of so much Trade and Business so full of Gentry and good Company. There are some *Dutch* Inhabitants here, who have Divine Service in the old Parish-Church call'd *St. Faith's*.

4. *Rumney*, *Old and New*, (antiently call'd *Romenal*) in the Lathe of *Shepway*. The former, which lies a little to the South-west of the latter, was a large Town, consisting of Twelve Wards, Five Churches, a Priory, and an Hospital, when the Sea came up so close to it, that Ships used to cast Anchor in one of the Church-yards; but since its Haven was deserted by the Sea, which was about the Time of King *Edward I.* it has but one Church. The *New* Town, which is one of the Four Cinqueports of this County in the Channel, has a clean healthful Situation on a high gravelly Hill near the Middle of the Marsh, is completely built, and well inhabited, and was first incorporated, by the Name of *Barons of the Town and Port of Romney*; and then by the Style of *Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty*. The Mayor is chosen on *Lady-day*. The Two great Meetings for all the Cinqueports, call'd *Gesling*, are held here yearly, on the *Tuesday* after *St. Margaret's Day*. The Members of, or Appendages to this Cinqueport, are, *Old Rumney*, *Lidd*, *Dangemarsh*, *Oswardstone*, and *Broomhill*; which, by the Constitution of the Cinqueports, are bound jointly to fit out Five Ships for the War. Its chief Trade is grazing Cattle in the Marsh, which, *Camden* says, is Fourteen Miles long, and Eight broad (including the adjacent Marshes of *Walland* and *Gulford*). It has Two Towns, Nineteen Parishes, and 44,200 Acres of firm and very fruitful Land, the richest Pasture in *England*, which fatten vast Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Black Cattle, sent hither from other Parts, and sold in the Markets of *London*. The Sheep are reckon'd rather larger than those of

26 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Thurl.
the best in the
Shire.
Fairs, on
Candlemas-day,
May 1.
June 9.
Oct. 6.

Rumney.
25 M. fr. Lond.
Market, on Sat.
Fairs,
April 10.
Aug. 10.

The Marsh

Its Bridge.

Its Oyster-fishery.

Maidſton.
9 M. fr. Ro-
cheſter.

of *Leicestershire* and *Lincolnshire*; and their Bullocks, especially those they call Stall'd, or House-fed Oxen, from their being kept all the latter Season within the Farmers Yards, or Sheds, where they are fed for the Winter Market, are generally deem'd the largest Beef in *England*. This Marsh is the Place from whence the Owlers have for so many Ages exported our Wool to *France*. 'Tis supposed to have been once cover'd with the Sea, and is so unwholsome a Part of the Country, being, as *Lambard* says, in his Perambulation of *Kent*, *Hyeme malus, Æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*, that, for the Encouragement of such as will inhabit it, all the Towns within the Limits of the Marsh were, by King *Edward IV.* incorporated, by the Name of a Bailiff, 24 Jurats, and the Commonalty of *Rumney-marsh*. They have a Court every other Three Weeks, to hold Pleas for all Causes and Actions, and a Power to chuse Four Justices of the Peace yearly among themselves, (besides their Bailiff) who are vested with the same Authority, and have the Return of all the King's Writs, the Benefit of all Fines and Forfeitures, Privileges of Leet, Law-day and Tourn, Exemption from Toll and Tax, Scot and Lot, Fifteens and Subsidies; and, in short, many other Privileges and Exemptions which scarce any other Place has in *England*. Nor has the King any Waste here, or Title to Wrecks, they being appropriated to the several Manors next to the Sea. Besides these, there are Laws establish'd among the Inhabitants, call'd the *Statutes of Sewers*, for regulating their several Shares and Interests in the Pasturage, and for maintaining the Banks and Walls to keep out the Sea; by which Laws all the low Grounds between the Isle of *Thanet*, in this County, and *Pevensey* in *Suffex*, are govern'd; and they are become a Pattern for all the low and marshy Grounds thro' the Kingdom. In this Marsh, as in other Parts of *England*, great Trees are found lying at Length under-ground, as black as Ebony, but fit for Use when dry'd in the Sun.

Rumney formerly gave Title of Earl to *Henry Sidney*, youngest Son of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*; as it does now of Baron to Sir *Robert Marjham*, Bart.

5. *Hith*, or *Hede*, another of the Cinqueports in the same Lath, takes its Name from the Saxon Word *Hæ*, i. e. a Port, tho' it can hardly be call'd such, by reason it is so shut in with Sand-banks. It rose on the Decay of *West Hith*, which was a Harbour till about 1607. when the Sea retired from it; but both owe their Original to *Limme*, a little Village adjoining, which was a very famous Port too, till it was shut up with Sands. *Hith* was at first incorporated, by the Name of Barons; afterwards the Archbishop of *Canterbury* appointed a Bailiff yearly, by whom, and certain Jurats, the Town was governed, till it was incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Name of a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. The Mayor is chosen yearly, on *Candlemas-day*. This Town suffered so much, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* by a Pestilence, and by a Fire, which in one Day consum'd 200 of its Houses, besides the sinking of Five of their Ships at Sea, and the Loss of 100 of their Men, that the Inhabitants who survived were consulting to remove elsewhere, if the King had not encouraged them to stay, by releasing to them, for the Turns next following, their Service of Five Ships, 100 Men, and Five Horses, which they were to have furnished out for his Wars at their own Charge, Fifteen Days. It had antiently Five Parish-Churches, tho' now but one, the rest being quite demolished. Here are Two Hospitals, viz. *St. John's* and *St. Bartholomew's*, both under the Government of its Mayor and Jurats, the last of which was founded above 300 Years ago, for Ten poor Men, by *Haymo* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who was born here, and obtain'd a Licence to build it, from King *Edward III.* notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, then newly made. Here is a Charity-school for 38 Boys. There is a surprising Collection of several Thousand Skulls and Bones, of a gigantick Size, in a Vault under the Church here, placed in as good Order as Books in a Library, with an Inscription, denoting that they are the Remains of the *Danes* kill'd in a Battle near this Place, before the *Norman* Conquest. The Pile is 28 Foot in Length, 6 in Breadth, and 8 in Height. The Steeple of the Church here fell down in *April* 1739. with Six Bells in it, just as Ten Persons were waiting in the Church-porch for the Keys to go up into it, to take a View; but they happen'd, by good Luck, to receive no Damage.

6. *Dover*, the *Dubris* of *Antoninus*, was by the Britons called *Disyrra*, i. e. a steep Place. 'Tis another of the Cinqueports, which was formerly bound to find 21 Ships for War. It lies in the Lathe of *St. Augustin*, under a Ridge of Hills somewhat like a Semicircle, and had Seven Churches once, but Five of 'em are destroy'd. 'Twas formerly wall'd, and had Nine Gates; and the Passage from hence to *France* being the nearest of any Port in *England*, there was formerly a Law that none should take Passage to it but from hence. The Situation of it is perfectly romantick, it being in a great Valley, the only one about the Coast, where Water is admitted inwards of the Cliff, which is here very high. 'Tis a large populous Place,

and noted for its Tide-Harbour, and for being the Station of our Packet-boats, which go twice a Week to *France* and *Flanders*. In *Edward the Confessor's* Days, when it was in a flourishing Condition, it was incorporated, by the Stile of Mayor and Commonalty, and the Townsmen were call'd Burgeſſes. From these the Mayor chose Assistants for his Year, who, being sworn to faithful Service, were therefore call'd *Jurats*, which Name and Office is now common to all the Cinqueports. The Members belonging to this Port are, *Folkstone*, *Faversham*, *St. John's*, *St. Peter's*, *Birchington*, *Kingsdown*, and *Ringswold*. The Courts of Chancery, Admiralty, &c. relating to the Cinqueports, are kept here; as also a Custom-House and Victualling-Office. It consists of one Street, a Mile long, very ill paved, with some Houses. One of the Streets is call'd *Snare-gate*, from the dreadful Rocks of Chalk which hang over it. Its chief Glory is its lofty Castle, on a neighbouring rugged steep Rock, or chalky Hill, which in the Saxons Time was reckon'd the Key of *England*; but it is too high to hurt any Ship at Sea, and by Land could not stand a formal Siege Half a Day. The Area of this Fortification takes up 30 Acres. 'Tis said to have been founded by *Julius Caesar*, tho' *Lambard* says it was built by the Emperor *Claudius*, because he does not find it in *Caesar's* Commentaries; but the latter only finished it. When *William the Conqueror* had an Eye upon this Kingdom, he made *Harold* swear to deliver up this Castle to him, with the Well, which is Sixty Fathom deep, and said to be the Work of *Julius Caesar*. 'Tis call'd by the Name of *Mr. Watson's Cellar*. 'Tis round, large, and all lin'd to the Bottom with Free-stone. The Water is drawn up by a Wheel, wherein Men walk, and it is a noble Piece of Antiquity. The Remains of the Royal Palace, the Chapel, Stables, and Offices here, shew the Whole to have been prodigious grand, tho' now all decay'd, except the Walls, which still hold very good. In the late War with *France*, 1500 Prisoners were confined in the Castle, at one Time. Here is a great Curiosity, being a Brass Gun, of excellent Workmanship, the longest in the World, being no less than 22 Feet. It was presented by the States of *Utrecht* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and is call'd her *Pocket Pistol*. It requires 15 Pounds of Powder; and, they say, it will carry a Ball Seven Miles. Here are Two very old Keys, and a *Chinese* Brass Trumpet like a Horn, which, they pretend, has been kept here ever since the Time of *Julius Caesar*; tho' it seems to be the Ensign of Authority belonging to the Lord Warden of the Cinqueports. One Part of the Fortifications is a circular Work, in which stands an old Church, said to have been built by *Lucius*, the first Christian King in *Britain*, out of some of the *Roman* Ruins. It is in form of a Cross, with a square Tower in the Middle; but the Stone Windows are much more modern than the Building. The greatest Curiosity is the *Roman* Pharos, or Watch-tower, at the West End of it, wherein there was a Ring of Bells, which Sir *George Rook* procured to be removed to *Portsmouth*. Upon another Rock, over-against the Castle, and almost as high, there are the Remains of another old Watch-tower call'd *Bredenstone*, and, by the Vulgar, *Devil's Drop*, from the Strength of the Mortar: Here the Constable of the Castle is sworn. This Castle fell to Decay several times, and was repair'd by King *Henry IV.* and King *Edward IV.* but its greatest Benefactor was Queen *Elizabeth*, who, on a Complaint of the Inhabitants of the great Decay of this important Fortrefs and Harbour, not only bestow'd many Gifts and Favours on them herself, but got her Parliament to give them Relief out of the Tonnage; by which means the Harbour was made navigable for a Ship of some Hundred Tuns, whereas before it was so choak'd up, that there was not Four Foot Water in it. But tho' the Parliament in King *William's* Reign gave 10,000 *l.* to improve it, 'tis but a poor Harbour, only fit for small Ships, and that at High-water. The Mayor of this Town is chosen yearly, on the Ninth of *September*, in *St. Mary's* Church. Soon after the Conquest great Part of it was destroy'd by Fire; and it had not been long rebuilt, but, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* a great Part of it was burnt by the *French*, who landed here in the Night; which Misfortunes it never fully recover'd from before the Haven began to decay. The Ships which carry Freight from *Virginia* and *New York* to *Holland*, generally come hither, unlade their Goods, enter them with, and shew them to the Custom-House Officers, pay the Duties, then enter them again by Certificate, reload them, draw back the Duty by Debenture, and they proceed for *Holland*.

When *Dover* was in the Height of its Prosperity, it had 21 Wards, of which each furnish'd a Ship of War, and maintained it 40 Days at its own Expence; in Consideration of which Service, each Ward had a licensed Packet-boat; and the Fare was, according to the Tower Records, thus settled in the Reign of King *Richard II.* viz. for a single Person in the Summer-time, 6 *d.* in Winter, 1 *s.* for a Horse in Summer, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and in Winter, 2 *s.*

The Castle.

Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol.

Hith.
13 M. fr. Rumney.
67 fr. Lond.
Market, on Sat.
Fairs, St. Peter's
Day,
Nov. 30.

A Collection of
Bones, disposed
like a Library of
Books.

Dover.
6 M. fr. Deal,
71 M. fr. Lond.
30 fr. Calais.
Lat. 51 5
Lon. 1 25 E.
Markets, on
Wednesday, and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
Aug. 24.
Sept. 21.
Nov. 11. for 9
Days.

Several Families have had the Title of Earl from this Town, which now gives that of Duke to the Duke of *Queensbury* in *Scotland*.

Sandwich.
20 M. fr. Can-
terbury.
70 fr. Lond.
Markets, on
Wednesday, and
Saturday.
Fair, Nov. 23.
and two Days
after.

7. *Sandwich*, in the Lathe of *St. Augustin*, is the last and most easterly of all the Cinqueports. 'Tis pleasantly situate near the Mouth of the *Stour*, at the Bottom of a Bay, being well furnish'd with Gardens and Water; and was formerly one of the chief Ports of *England*, having been encompassed with Walls, and built out of the Ruins of *Stonar* and *Richborough*, one of which is supposed to be the *Portus Rutupensis*, or *Statio Rutupiae*, where the *Romans* first landed, and from whence they used to sail to the Continent. It has suffer'd much by the Wars with the *Danes*, &c. and here it was, in particular, that King *Canute* in 1015. inhumanly slit the Noses, and cut off the Hands, of such *Englishmen* as had been given to *Swain* his Father as Hostages. In 1217. it was burnt by *Lewis* King of *France*. We read, that it formerly paid 40 l. and 40,000 Herrings, &c. to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. 'Twas incorporated first by the Name of Barons, and since by the Stile of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. The Mayor is chosen yearly, the Monday after *St. Andrew's* Day, in *St. Peter's* Church. Here are Three Churches, Three Hospitals, a Free-school, where a Maintenance is settled for sending Two Scholars to *Lincoln College Oxford*, a Custom-House, and a Key. The Members belonging to it are, *Fordwich*, *Deal*, *Warmar*, *Ramsgate*, *Stonar*, *Sar*, and *Brighthelmsey*. It has given Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Montagu*, ever since the 19th of King *James I.* It was reckon'd one of the Cinqueports so long ago as in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and was to find Five Ships for the King's Wars, arm'd and equip'd at its own Charge, with Twenty Men in each, which they were to maintain Fifteen Days; and then the King was to pay them. This Port has for many Years past been so choaked up with Sands, and by a great Ship of Burden, of Pope *Paul IV.*'s, sunk in the Channel, that it has not Depth enough to receive Vessels of a considerable Size. The Markets of *London* are supplied from hence with the largest and sweetest Carrots, and the Seedsmen with most of their Seeds; for the Land, being light, sandy, and fresh, as well as pretty low, is very good for producing most Sorts, and they are not so apt to be blighted as elsewhere.

The *French*, to the Number of 15,000, plunder'd and set Fire to it again in 1457. when they also kill'd the Mayor, and other Officers. Not long after, it was ransack'd by the Earl of *Warwick*, when he took Part with the Duke of *York* against King *Henry VI.* but all these Damages it recover'd in a little time, by the Settlement of some *Walloons* and *Dutchmen*, who, flying hither from Persecution, set up the Manufacture of Cloth. But the chief Trade of the Town now is in Shipping and Malting; and here are Two Charity-schools, for 25 Boys, and as many Girls.

Queenborough.
34 M. fr. Lond.
Markets, on
Mon. and Thurs.
Fairs, on
March 24.
St. James's Day.

8. *Queenborough*, the last of the Parliamentary Boroughs of *Kent*, stands on the West Side of the Island of *Sheppey*, on the Bank of the *Medway*, in the Lathe of *Screy*. It was built by King *Edward III.* and so called in Honour of his Queen: He likewise erected a Castle here, and made it a Corporation, by the Name of Mayor and Jurats, who are Four, a Constable, a Town-Serjeant, and a Land and Water-Bailiff. The Mayor and Bailiff were to be chosen annually, and to be sworn to their Allegiance, before the Constable of the Castle. That King also granted it the Cognizance of Pleas, its Markets and Fairs, with the Benefit of Toll, and other Privileges, in order to encourage People to dwell in it. The Castle, falling to Ruin, was repaired by King *Henry VIII.* when he raised several Blockhouses on the Sea-Coast. It was standing in 1629. but has been since demolished, and the Town is become a poor dirty Place, without any Support but Fishing; the chief Traders here being Oyster-catchers and Alehouse-keepers; yet it has a Mayor, Aldermen, &c.

Sheppey Island.
7 M. fr. Ro-
chester.

The Island of *Sheppey*, which Mr. *Camden* thinks to be the *Toliatis* of *Ptolemy*, stands between *East Swale* and *West Swale*, the two Mouths of the *Medway*; of which the former falls into the Sea, and the latter into the *Thames*; or, rather, it has the mix'd Waters of the *Thames* and *Medway* on the West, the *Swale* on the South, and the main Ocean on the North and East. It is Twenty-one Miles in Compass; and tho' it wants Wood and fresh Water, most of the Springs being brackish, it is fruitful in Corn, and always fed a Multitude of Sheep, from whence it had its Name. It is in the Bailiwick of *Milton*. In the marshy Parts, all over the Island, are several Tumuli, some of which the Inhabitants call *Coterels*, supposed to have been cast up in Memory of some of the *Danish* Officers buried there, the *Danes* having often made this Island the Scene of their Ravages and Plunder. The common Way to it from the main Land of *Kent*, is by *King's Ferry*, where a Cable of 140 Fathom in Length, fastened at each End across the Water, serves to get the Boat over by Hand. For the Maintenance of this Ferry, and the Highway which leads to it for above a Mile thro' the Marshes, the Land-Occu-

King's Ferry.

piers tax themselves One Penny per Acre for Fresh Land, and One Penny for every Ten Acres of Saltmarsh Land, per Annum: This Tax, together with some Lands belonging to the Ferry, has all along kept the said Ferry and Causeway, a Sea-wall, Boats, Cables, and Ferry-House, in good Repair; and all Travellers are towed over free, except on *Palm-monday*, *Whitmonday*, *St. James's* Day, and *Michaelmas*; when a Horseman pays Two-pence, and a Footman One Penny: But on *Sundays*, or after Eight o'Clock at Night, every Horseman pays Six-pence, and every Footman Two-pence. A Well was lately sunk here, so deep, as to be below the Bed of the Sea, which has furnished the Garrison of *Sheerness* with fresh Water, whereas, before, they used to fetch it from *Deptford*. This Island is frequently visited, in the Summer, by the Botanists, on account of the Abundance of marine Plants that grow in the Salt Marshes.

On that Point of the Island next to the *West Swale*, lies *Sheerness*, where King *Charles II.* after the Demolition of the Castle of *Queenborough*, and the Mischief which the *Dutch* did in the *Medway*, Anno 1667. erected a Fort, more strong, commodious, and spacious. It is a regular Fortification, with such a Line of heavy Cannon, to guard the Mouth of the *Medway*, that no Enemy can attempt to pass by it, as the *Dutch* did that Year, without the Danger of being torn to Pieces. There is a Town here of Three clean little Streets, and various Sorts of Inhabitants. The Officers of the Ordnance and Navy are often obliged to be here many Days together, especially in War-time, when the Fleet's Rendezvous is at the *Nore*, to see every Ship duly furnished with Stores: Here is also a Yard for building Ships, which are generally Fifth and Sixth Rates, small Frigates, Yachts, &c. and a Dock for repairing them. The Channel of the *Medway* is so deep, all the Way from hence to *Rocheſter*, the Banks so soft, and the Reaches so short, that it is the safest and best Station in the World; for the First and Second Rate Men of War are land-lock'd here several Miles together, as in a Harbour; where they are moor'd in such a Manner at their Chains, with so much Room for them to swing up and down with the Tide, that they cannot run foul of one another.

Sheerness.
2 M. fr. Queenb.
18 M. fr. Rocheſt.
by the River
Medway, and
3 fr. Blackſtokes.
27 M. fr. Lond.

On the East Side of *Sheppey* Island is *Shurland*, which is Shurland, one of the Baronies of the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; and at the Corner of the same Island, over-against *Feverſham*, to whose Abbey it antiently belonged, lies *Harty*, a Place famous for a Combat that was to have been *Harty*, fought, by a Writ of Right, for a Messuage, and 190 Acres of Land, in this Parish, between *Simon Lowe*, &c. Demandants, and *Henry Naylor*, their Champion; against *Thomas Paramore*, Tenant, and his Champion *George Thorn*. The Battle was to have been fought before the Justices of the Common Pleas in *Totbill-Fields Westminster*, in *Trinity* Term of 1571. and the Champions appear'd ready to fight, in Presence of the whole Court, and at least 4000 Spectators: But, on hearing the Cause, the Demandants were nonsuited, and no Battle ensued. This Island gave Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Rumney*, so created by King *William III.*

On the Two Shores of the *Medway* are Two Castles, *Upnor* and *Gillingham*. At the former is a good Platform of Guns, which guards Two Reaches of the River, and is supposed to defend all the Ships that ride above, betwixt that and *Rocheſter* Bridge. The latter, which is also well furnish'd with Guns, is a Manor in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had a fine Palace here, in which they used to consecrate Bishops; and it had antiently a Market and Fair. Its Church was given by King *Henry I.* to the Monastery of *Sheppey* Isle.

Upnor Castle.

Gillingham
Castle.
3 M. fr. Chat-
ham.

Gatham, on the other Side of the River, is, as it were, a Suburb to *Rocheſter*, and in the same Lathe. It lies partly in the Parish of *Gillingham*, was built by King *Charles II.* after the first *Dutch* War, and has been noted, ever since, as the Station for the Royal Navy. The Dock (with *Upnor* Castle above-mentioned) was begun by Queen *Elizabeth*, but improved by her Successors, who have added new Docks, Launches, Mast-houses, Boat-houses, Store-houses, (one no less than 660 Foot long) Boat-yards, Anchor-yards, Forges, Foundries, Canals, and Ditches, for preserving the Masts and Yards in the Water; inso-much that there is not a more complete Arsenal in the whole World; the Ware-houses here, or rather Streets of Ware-houses and Store-houses, being the largest that ever were. Here are Two Commissioners, with other Officers, to take care of the Navy, the Store-houses, Rope-yard, &c. and all the Places set apart for the Works belonging to the Shipping are like a well-order'd City; so that with all the Appearance of Hurry there is not the least Confusion: And it is very well known, that the *Royal Sovereign*, a First Rate Man of War, which was moor'd in the River *Medway*, with nothing on board but her Masts standing, was equip'd with such Dispatch, that in three Days she fell down the River to *Blackſtokes*, completely rigg'd for an Expedition. The private Buildings, as the Houses of the

Chatham.
Fair, on
Sept. 8.

Sea

Sea Officers, Directors, Inspectors, and Workmen, of the Royal Navy, are well built, and some of them very stately; but the publick Buildings here are, indeed, like the Ships themselves, surprisingly large, and, in their several Kinds, beautiful. This Place has the Honour of giving the only *English* Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*.

That call'd the *Chest* at *Chatham* was instituted *An.* 1588. (the memorable Year of the Defeat of the *Spanish Armada*) when, with the Advice of Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Hawkins*, &c. the Seamen in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth* voluntarily assign'd a Portion of each Man's Pay, to the Relief of their then wounded Fellows; which Method, being confirm'd by the Queen, has been maintain'd ever since. An Hospital was also erected here, at the private Expence of the said Sir *John Hawkins*, and incorporated by the said Queen, for the Relief of Ten or more aged and maimed Mariners or Shipwrights.

On the other Side of the *Medway*, not far from the End of *Rocheſter* Bridge, is *Stroud*, which, tho' a distinct Parish, is in a manner contiguous to both *Chatham* and *Rocheſter*. It was granted by *Henry III.* to the *Knights Templars*, who had a Mansion here, which has ever since retain'd the Name of *The Temple Manor*.

Having gone thro' the Parliamentary Boroughs, we shall in the next place give some Account of the other most remarkable Places of this County; and first of those within Land, beginning with the Lathe of *Sutton* next to *Surrey*, where are these Six:

1. *Lewiſham*, tho' only a Village on the River *Ravenſbourn*, is famous for several great Meetings, viz. of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* by King *Henry IV.* in 1415. of *Ann of Cleve* by King *Henry VIII.* in 1539. of the Admiral of *France* and Archbishop of *Paris* by the Lord Admiral of *England*, and 500 Gentlemen Attendants; of Cardinal *Campeſio* by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and many Prelates and Gentlemen; and here it was that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, in their Robes, met King *Henry V.* when he came from the Conquest of *France* in 1410. the Emperor *Sigismund* in 1416. and King *Edward IV.* in 1474. *Abraham Colſ*, a Minister of this Parish, founded an Alms-house and two Free-schools here, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament in *Car. II.* the one to teach *English*, the other *Latin*, with an Allowance, not only to the Masters, but to such Scholars as should be fitted for the University; and he committed the Government of these Schools to the Company of Leatherſellers in *London*. This Place is farther noted for giving Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Dartmouth*.

2. *Bromley* is a little higher up the same River, and remarkable for two things, viz. 1. The Palace of the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, to whom King *Edgar* gave the Manor in the Year 700. 2. A College, or Hospital, erected in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, (Dr. *John Warner*) for 20 poor Clergymens Widows, with an Allowance of 20 Pounds a Year to each, and 50 Pounds a Year to a Chaplain.

3. *Eltham* was formerly a Royal Palace, where, in particular, King *Edward II.* constantly resided; whose Queen was delivered of a Son here, who was therefore called *John of Eltham*. The Place was much improv'd by his Successors, who often retir'd hither; and Queen *Elizabeth*, who was born no farther from it than *Greenwich*, then the Seat of the Court, was often brought hither by Nurses for the Air: The Statutes by which the Royal Household is still govern'd were compil'd here. Tho' there are few or no Signs of the Palace remaining, 'tis a pleasant Town, full of good Houses, inhabited by many Families of rich Citizens, and has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; and has two Charity-schools for 20 Boys, and 10 Girls, taught and clothed.

4. *Sevenoake*, or *Sennock*, by the River *Darent*, has its Name, as 'tis said, from Seven exceeding tall Oaks, that grew in or near it when first built, but have been long ago cut down. 'Tis noted for an Hospital for maintaining poor old People, and a School for teaching poor Children, built and endow'd by Sir *William Sevenoake*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who being a Foundling, but maintain'd by some charitable Persons of this Place, from whence he took his Name, shew'd his Gratitude to it by this Reward. Here *Jack Cade* the Rebel, and his Followers, defeated Sir *Humphry Stafford*, who was sent against them by *K. Henry VI.* The Town is govern'd by a Warden and Assistants, and is a great Thoroughfare from *London* to *Tunbridge*, *Rye*, &c. It has a Charity-school for 15 Boys.

5. *Dartford*, or *Darentford*, a handsome large Town, so called from its Situation on the River *Darent*, which runs thro' it not far off into the *Thames*. It was disgrac'd by the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* (which began in this Town); but has been since honour'd, by giving Title of Viscount to Sir *Edward Villiers* Earl of *Jersey*, so created by King *William*; which Title is now enjoy'd by his Grandson. King *Edward III.* built a Nunnery here, which *K. Henry VIII.* converted into a Palace. Its Market is chiefly

for Corn, and on that account much frequented by Corn-chandlers and Meal-men. Here are good Houses, and two or three very good Springs. The first Paper-mill in *England* was built on this River by Sir *John Spilman*, to whom King *Charles I.* granted a Patent, with 200 Pounds a Year, to encourage the Manufacture. On this River was also the first Mill for slitting Iron Bars, to make Wire. In *January* 1738. a Powder-mill was blown up here, (for the 4th time in Eight Years) when, tho' all the Servants were at their Duty, not one receiv'd any Hurt. Here are two Churchyards, one about the Church, the other on the Top of the Hill towards *Northfleet*, which is so steep and high, that it overlooks the Tower of the Church. 'Tis a good Thoroughfare, in the high Road from *London* to *Canterbury* and *Dover*, and is therefore full of Inns and other Publick-houses; and it has a Harbour for Barges.

The *Darent*, betwixt this Place and the *Thames*, receives a little River antiently called *Creece*, now *Crouch*, which has imparted its Name, before it runs into the *Thames*, to *Paul's Cray*, *Foot's Cray*, *North Cray*, *St. Mary's Cray*, and *Crayford*. In the Heath and Fields near the last of these are sundry Caves, from 10 to 20 Fathom deep, narrow at the Mouth, and wide at the Bottom; which, 'tis said, were Receptacles for the Wives, Children, and Moveables of the Saxons, while they were at War with the Britons.

6. *Swanſcomb* is so denominated from having been a Camp of *Swain* King of *Denmark*. 'Tis a Place of honourable and lasting Memory among the *Kentishmen*, because here a great Body of their Ancestors having surpris'd *William the Conqueror*, by covering their Approach to his Army with green Boughs, bravely proffered him Battle, unless he consented to confirm their antient Privileges; and he prudently chose the latter.

In the Lathe of *Aylesford* are,

1. *Tunbridge*, so called from its fine Stone Bridges over the five Branches or little Streams of the *Medway* here, of which the *Tun* is one. A Castle was antiently built on the S. Side of the River; which appears by the Ruins to have been very large. It was erected by *Richard* Earl of *Clare*, natural Son of *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*; who, as *Camden* says, exchange'd Lands in that Duchy for the like Quantity here. He also built the Church, and a Priory. His Successors Earls of *Gloceſter* held the Manor of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, on condition that they should be Stewards at the Instalment of the Archbishops, and grant them the Wardship of their Children; but this Tenure, after being long disputed, was compounded. This Place gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Rochford*. Sir *Andrew Judd* of *London*, a Native of this Place, erected a Free-school here, on which certain Lands and Tenements were settled, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Act of Parliament. Also Mr. *John Wilfred* made the Causeway to *London*. The Houses here are mostly ill-built, and the Streets sorily pav'd.

The Wells, which are so much the Rendezvous of the Nobility and Gentry, and of the best Citizens Families of *London*, in *June*, *July*, and *August*, either for Health or Pleasure, are situate for the most part in the Parish of *Tunbridge*, between two Hills, *Mount Sinai* and *Mount Ephraim*, both cover'd with good Houses, and fine Gardens with Fruit; but the Spring which supplies the Wells rises in the next Parish of *Spelburſt*. The principal Well of Resort is wall'd in, and neatly pav'd like a Cistern, and two pav'd Walks run from it, one of which is a long Gallery cover'd over, for the Band of Musick to play in, and for the Company to walk under in bad Weather; and there's a Row of Shops and Coffee-rooms, where is Card-playing, &c. as also a Hall to dance in. There's a good Market on the other Side; and behind the Wells is a large Chapel of Ease to the Parish-Church, where Divine Service is perform'd twice a Day, during the Season of drinking the Water. When the Company have taken their Draught at the Wells, (where the Gentlemen and Ladies are all in *Deſhabille*) they go home about Nine o' Clock to dress, and at Ten the Company go some to Chapel, and others to the Coffee-houses; but after Prayers they all appear on the Walks, in the greatest Gaiety and Splendor, the Musick playing all the time, and the Ladies and Gentlemen divert themselves with Ruffling, Hazard, Drinking of Tea, and Walking, till Dinner-time. In the Afternoon, the Bowlers divert themselves on the Greens: There are Balls Four times a Week, and any Gentleman that pleases may dance. At Night the Company return to the Shops on the Walks, where is all manner of Play till Midnight; and 'tis particularly observ'd upon the Whole, that the People who have nothing to do any-where else seem to be the busiest at *Tunbridge*. In the Chapel there are 70 poor Children taught, who are wholly maintain'd by the Contributions of the Company at the Wells. As for the Water, we shall only observe in the general, that 'tis a Chalybeat, which operates by Urine and Perspiration; and that 'tis of great Efficacy in cold, chronical Diseases, weak Nerves, and bad Digestions. The Air here is excellent, and Provisions of all Sorts very reasonable. Here's Plenty of the best Sorts of Wild-fowl, as Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcocks, Snipes, Quails, &c. and particularly the

The first Paper-mill, &c. in England.

Powder-mill blown up four times in eight Years.

St. Mary's Cray, 5 M. fr. Bromley, Market on Wed. Fair, Feb. 2. Crayford. Market, on Tues.

Swanſcomb, 2 Miles from Gravesham, 5 fr. Dartford.

Tunbridge Town, 29 M. fr. Lond. Market, on Frid. Fairs 3, Ash-Wednesday, Midsum. Day, St. Luke's Day.

The Wells, 4 M. from the Town.

Spelburſt. Fair, May 6.

Chest at Chatham.

Stroud. Fair, Aug. 15.

Lewiſham, 22 M. fr. Greenwich. Meetings of Princes, and other great Men.

Bromley. 9 M. fr. Lond. Market, on Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 3. July 25.

Eltham. 2 M. fr. Woolwich, 3 fr. m. Shooters-hill, 7 fr. London, in the Road to Maidston.

Sennock. 20 M. fr. Lond. Market, on Sat. Fairs 4, March 3. June 29. October 1. December 6.

Dartford. 7 Miles from Woolwich, 12 fr. Deptford, 16 fr. London. Market, on Sat. Fair, July 22.

the delicious Bird call'd the Wheat-ear, from the South Downs: As for Fish, they have excellent, of almost all Kinds, from Rye and other Towns on the Sea-coast; and, in the Season, they have Mackerel from *Huyfings* in Three Hours after they are taken. On *Waterdizen* Forest, near these Wells, there us'd to be Horse-races.

2. *Leatham*, a little Town at the Source of the *Lee*, a Rivulet, which runs into the *Medway* at *Maidston*. Mr. *Camden* takes this Place to be the *Duranton* or *Dardunum* of the *Romans*, mention'd by *Antennius*, which however is by others disputed; but, be this as it will, the Town deserves Mention for this extraordinary Fact, related by the Right Reverend Continuator of *Camden's Britannia*:

'At *Leatham*, says he, is a thing exceeding remarkable, mention'd on the Tomb of *Robert Thompson, Esq*; in the Church there, who was Grandchild to that truly religious Matron *Mary Honeywood*, Wife of *Robert Honeywood of Charing, Esquire*. She had at her Decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 Children; 16 of her own Body; 114 Grandchildren; 228 in the Third Generation; and Nine in the Fourth. Her Renown liveth with her Posterity; her Body lieth in this Church; and her Monument may be seen in *Marks-hall* in *Essex*, where she died.'

In the *Lathe* of *Scray* are,

1. *Sittingbourne*, which was once a Mayor and a Market Town, but now is neither; yet 'tis a considerable Thoroughfare in the *Dover* Road, and is therefore furnished with many good Inns, of which the *Red Lion* is particularly remarkable for an Entertainment made there for King *Henry V.* as he return'd from *France*, by Mr. *John Norwood*, a neighbouring Gentleman, which, tho' then esteem'd an elegant Feast, the whole Reckoning amounted but to 9 s. 9 d. Wine being at that time but 1 d. a Pint, and all other things proportionably cheap.

Not far from this Place is *Tenham*, which gives Title of Baron to *Henry*, the Descendant of Sir *John Roper*, so created by King *James I.* in Gratitude for his eminent Loyalty to Queen *Elizabeth* and himself, he being the first Man in this County that openly proclaim'd him King.

2. *Wye*, in *Latin Vaga*, stands on the River *Stour*, where it has a Bridge, and a Harbour for Barges, and gives Name to its Hundred. It has been for a long time a Place of good Account. It was first a Royal Manor, which *William the Conqueror* gave to *Battel Abbey*. *K. Edward II.* after the Burial of his Father, and before his Coronation, kept his Christmas in his Manor-house here. *Kemp*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a Collegiate Church here, the Lands of which, after the Dissolution, came to the Crown; but are now the Earl of *Winchelsea's*, one of whose Titles is, Lord of the Royal Manor of *Wye*. The Lady *Thornhill* left 2500 Pounds for erecting and endowing a Charity-school here. Its Church had a lofty Steeple, which was burnt by Lightning formerly down to the Stone Work or Tower; which likewise fell of itself afterwards, and beat down the greatest Part of the Church, which has been since handsomely rebuilt.

3. *Ashford* or *Eghisford*, is a Ford over a Rivulet near the Head of the *Stour*. Its Market was granted to *William Leyburn*, by the Judges Itinerant, in the Reign of *Edward I.* and its first Fair, by King *Edward IV.* to the Dean and Canons of *Westminster*, whose Manor it then was. The Town, which stands in the Road from *London* to *Hith*, is governed by a Mayor, and has a Court of Record every Three Weeks, for all Actions of Debt or Damages, not exceeding 20 Marks. Here is a Grammar Free-school. The Church is large, and was formerly Collegiate. There's a good Road from hence to *Canterbury*. In 1671. the Lord Viscount *Strongford* of *Ireland* obtained a Grant for a Market here every *Tuesday* Fortnight.

We shall finish the Topography of *Kent* with a Survey of its Coasts quite round from *Suffex* to *Midshire*. The Places of most Note in this Compass are,

1. *Lyd*, in *Romney-marsh*, and in the *Lathe* of *Shepway*. Its Situation on the Sea-shore is plain from its *Saxon* Name, which is derived from *Litus*. 'Tis pretty populous, and the chief Town in *Weymarsh*, in which is *Dungeness*, a Cape well known to Sailors, where is nothing but Beech, and Pebbles.

2. *Dimchurch*, the same Distance from *Romney*, where is a convenient Place (call'd *New-hall*) built above 320 Years ago, in which the Courts for the *Lathe*, and all the Records belonging to *Romney-marsh*, are kept by the Lords of the Marsh, and the Members of the Corporation; who, in pursuance of a Statute of *Edward III.* were to meet there, or at *New-church*, or some other proper Place, 15 Days after *Michaelmas*, to regulate all Differences, and to take care that the Marsh Laws be strictly observed, and duly executed, and to compose new Laws for the Management of the Marsh Lands and Walls. At the little Port of *Shipway*, near *Hith*, the Warden of the Cinque-Ports us'd to be Sworn into his Office, but 'tis now done at *Dover*.

3. *Folkston*, which is in the same *Lathe*, is the chief Town of a Hundred of its own Name, and a Member of the Cinque-Port of *Dover*. The *Roman*, *Celtic*, and *British*

Bricks, frequently found in it, prove it to have been an ancient Town. It had Five Churches; but Four of them were destroyed in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor* by Earl *Godwin*, and his Sons. A Castle was built above 1000 Years ago at the South Part of the Town, by *Einabald* King of *Kent*, and about *Anno* 1068. a Fort was built on the same Foundation, out of the Materials of the decay'd Castle, the Ruins of which are still visible. The Daughter of that King also built a Nunnery here. Upon a Hill also in the Town, yet call'd *Castle-hill*, was a Watch-tower, but now in Ruins. Here is a Harbour for small Ships. The Town is incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. There's a Ridge of chalky Rocks from hence all the way to *Dover*, and there's an Observation made in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 349. that some of the Hills in this Neighbourhood have visibly sunk, and grown lower, within the Memory of Man. Dr. *Harvey*, who is call'd the Father of *Physicians* for having discovered the Circulation of the blood, was born at this Place, and Sir *Eliab Harvey* endowed a Charity-school here for 20 Boys, who are to be nominated by the Mayor, and Jurats. Tho' it seems to be a miserable Fishing Town, yet we are inform'd that above 300 Fishing-boats belong to it, which are employed at the Season in catching Mackerel for *London*, whose Smacks, together with others from *Barking*, come hither to fetch them; and that about *Michaelmas* the *Folkston* Burks, with others from the *Suffex* Shore, sail away to the Coasts of *Scotland* and *Norfolk* to catch Herrings for the Merchants of *Wormouth* and *Leaforth*.

4. *Sandgate-castle*, which lies on the Sea-shore, at the Bottom of two Hills, a little to the South of *Folkston*, was built by King *Henry VIII.* at the Expence of 5000 l. has several good Houses about it, and 16 Guns or more, to defend the Fishing-craft from Insults of Privateers in time of War.

5. *South Foreland* and *North Foreland*, about Six Miles from each other, are the two most Easterly Points of the *Kentish* Shore, the former opposite almost to *Dunkirk*, and the latter to *Ostend*. The Coast betwixt both these Points, from *Dover* on the South, to *Margate* on the North, is, by Sailors, termed the *Dzons*, a pleasant and soft Appellation for a wild Road, that would be a very dangerous one for Ships, were it not for these Two Points, and the *Godwin-sands*, which for three Leagues together, and about a League or a League and a half Distance from it, run parallel with the Shore, and are dry at low Water; so that these Sands running thus between those two Heads of Land, break all the Force of the Sea on the East, South and South-west, and make the *Dzons* a tolerable good Road. And yet when the Wind blows very hard at South-east, East by North, or East North-east, Ships are driven from their Anchors, and often run ashore, and are forced on the *Godwin-sands*, or into *Sandwich Bay*, or *Ramsgate Pier*.

6. *Tenterden* is an ancient Borough Town, incorporated first by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Hundred, and afterwards by that of Bailiff and Commonalty, according to a Charter of *Henry VI.* and, lastly, Queen *Elizabeth* ordered the Government of it as it now stands, by a Mayor and Jurats, of whom the former is chosen at the Town-hall the 29th of *August*. There's a Free-school here that was founded by Mr. *Hayman*, the Ancestor of Sir *Peter*, and the Town was formerly noted for a Manufacture of Cloth; but 'tis most remarkable for its high Steeple, famous to a Proverb, for having been the Cause of the *Godwin-sands*, the Absurdity of which is thus accounted for: That now covered with Sands, was formerly supposed to be an Estate of Earl *Godwin*, and guarded from the Sea by a Wall; but the Wall being neglected, and nothing so much minded by the then Abbot of *St. Augustin*, near *Canterbury*, who had this Rectory, as the Building of this Steeple, the Sea so overflowed the Land, that it could never after be recovered; and thus *Tenterden-steeple*, as the Proverb says, was by Accident the Cause of *Godwin-sands*. Its Steeple is very lofty, and had a Beacon fixed on it in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of this County, at the time of the Alarm of the *Spanish* Invasion. Beacons were also erected on that memorable Occasion at *Shooter's-hill*, *Erith*, *Ruggen*, *Her*, *Clatham*, *Bazy* at the *Nore*, *Raudeer*, the Isles of *Sheppey* and *Thames*, *Sandwich*, *Wimborgh*, *Margher*, *Margot*, *Godwin*, *Hith*, *Lyme*, *Sandgate*, *Broadbill*, *Romney*, *Lyd*, *Dungeness*, *Blackburn*, *Kneek-hill*, *Savest*, *Farleigh*, *Brackley*, *Hazekhurst*, *Crabbarrow*, *Brigfling*, *Gowdhoys*, *Wistwell*, *Coxheath*, *Boston*, *Stone*, *Ibam*, *Byring*, and other Eminences in this County, besides *Purfleet* on the *Essex* Shore, and *Hamstead-beach* in *Midshire*.

7. *Deal* is call'd *Dela* by *Julius Caesar*, who is supposed to have landed here in his second Descent upon *Britannia*, on the 20th Day of *August*. 'Tis a handsome large Town, a Member of the Cinque-Port of *Sandwich*, and in the *Lathe* of *St. Augustin*. 'Tis the Place where almost all Ships bound from Foreign Parts to *London*, or from thence to Foreign Parts, by way of the Channel, generally stop, the

Leatham.
9 M. from
M. 10. 11.
10. 11. Cantab.
48 M. from
M. 10. 11. 12.
Fairs, on
Whitmonday,
May 26.

M. Honey-
wood's Monument
at
Leatham.

Sittingbourne.
1 M. from
M. 10. 11.
21 M. from
Fairs, on
Whitmonday for
three Days,
Sept. 29.
A King created
at an Inn for
9 s. 9 d.

Tenham.

Wye.
10 M. from
L. 10. 11.
10. 11. London.
Fairs, on
Whitmonday,
May 12.

Ashford.
10 M. from
Hith,
12 M. from
Canterbury,
57 M. from
London.
Market, on Sat.
Fairs, on
May 6,
Aug. 29.

Lyd.
3 M. from
Romney,
10 M. from
London.
Fairs, on
Whitmonday,
July 13.

Dimchurch.

Folkston.
4 M. from
Hith,
5 M. from
Dover,
6 M. from
London.

M. 10. 11.
Fairs, on
Whitmonday.

South Foreland
and North Foreland
about Six Miles
from each other.

The Dons.

The Godwin-
sands.

Tenterden.
6 M. from
London.
Fairs, on
May 6, Aug. 29.

How the Steeple
was the Cause of
Godwin-sands.

Beacons on Kent.

Deal.
3 M. from
Hith,
5 M. from
Dover,
6 M. from
London.

Sandown and
Walmar Castles.

the former to dispatch Letters, notifying their Arrival, to their Merchants and Owners, and set their Passengers ashore; the latter to take in fresh Provisions, and to receive their last Orders and Letters from their Owners and Friends; but sometimes, when the Wind is fair, the Ships pass thro' the Downs at once, without coming to an Anchor. The Town carries on some Foreign Trade, and has, of late Years, thriven very much, especially by the great Resort of Seamen to it from the Downs. The Road is defended by Two Castles, viz. Sandown on the North, and Walmar on the South, both built by King Henry VIII. when he shook off the Pope's Supremacy. Sandown (i. e. Sandy-hill) Castle is composed of four Lunettes of very thick arch'd Work of Stone, with many Port-holes for great Guns. There's a great round Tower in the Middle, with a Cistern at the Top, and, underneath, an arch'd Cavern Bomb-proof. A Foss encompasses the Whole, to which there is a Passage over a Draw-bridge. Here is a Charity-school for 27 Boys and Girls, who are taught, and cloathed, all at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

Thanet Isle.

8. The Isle of Thanet, in the Lathe of St. Augustin, is encompassed with the Sea on the North and East, and by the River Wantsum on the West and South; and is supposed, with good Reason, by Mr. Lambard, to derive its Name from the Saxon Word *Thænet*; i. e. moist or watry. 'Tis Eight Miles in Length, and Four in Breadth. This was the first Place given to the Saxons by the British King *Portigern*, when he sent for their Assistance against the Scots and Picts; and here it was the Danes began their Ravages on England. The Soil is a Chalk, and 'tis very fruitful in Corn and Grass. 'Tis a fine Country, and gives Title of Earl to the *Tustons*; but tho' it contains 1500 or 1600 Families, there's hardly a Gentleman's House in it. Camden gives this most commendable Character of the Inhabitants, those especially who live near Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadster; which whether they still deserve, their Neighbours know best, viz. 'That they are exceeding industrious, and are, as it were, amphibious Creatures, because they get their Living both by Sea and Land, as Fishers and Ploughmen, Husbandmen and Mariners. According to the Seasons, they fish for Cod, Herring, Mackrel, &c. and go to Sea themselves with their own Commodities; and are extremely industrious to preserve the Lading in case of Shipwrecks, which now-and-then happen from those Shelves called the *Go'win*, the *Brakes*, the *Fewfoot*, the *Whitdick*, &c.' Mr. Camden tells us, that *Egbert* the VIIIth King of Kent, to appease a Lady whom he had formerly very much injured, gave her an Estate here not less than One-third of the Island, upon which she built a Nunnery, to which the other Kings of Kent were very liberal, but the Danes ruined it.

North Foreland.

On the North-east Point of this Island is the above-mentioned Promontory the North Foreland (called by *Ptolemy Cantium*); which, by a Line drawn due North to the *Nase* in *Essex*, about Six Miles short of *Harwich*, makes the Mouth of the River *Thames*; and all the Towns and Harbours from hence, whether on the *Kentish* or *Essex* Shore, are called Members of the Port of London. As soon as Vessels are passed this Foreland from thence, they are properly said to be in the open Sea; if to the North, they enter the *German* Ocean; if to the South, the Channel, i. e. the narrow Seas betwixt England and France. From this Island there is a Post Stage.

Ramsgate.
5 M. fr. Margate.

The most noted Place of it is Ramsgate, tho' but a small Port, and only a Portion of the Parish of St. Laurence. The Inhabitants are very fond of having it called *Romansgate*, pretending that *Julius Cæsar* first landed here. It lies West of the North Foreland.

Margate.
12 M. fr. Dover,
15 fr. Canterbury.
Fairs, on
June 24.
Aug. 24.

The next is Margate, a poor Place, chiefly inhabited by Mariners and Fishermen, on the North of the said Promontory, from whence however a vast Quantity of Corn, chiefly the Produce of the Island, is shipped for London. It has a good Bay for Ships, which is 78 Miles from *Ostend*, and is the Place where King *William* frequently landed in his Return from *Holland*, as Passengers often do when the Wind does not serve right for the *Thames*. A Salt-water Bath was erected here some Years ago, by which great Cures have been performed in nervous and paralytick Disorders.

F. feverisham.
7 M. fr. Milton.
28 fr. Lond.
Markets, on
Wednesd. and Sat.
Fairs, on
Valentine's and
Lammas Days,
last for 10 Days
together.
Its Abbey.

9. *Feversham*, which is a Member of the Cinque-Port of *Dover*, tho' so near the *Thames*, is so ancient a Town, that *Anno Christi* 802. it was a Royal Demefne, and called in *Kenulf's* Charter, the King's little Town, but 'tis now a pretty large one. King *Athelstan*, *Anno* 903. summon'd a great Council here, in which he enacted several Laws. King *Stephen* erected a stately Abbey here, whose Abbots sat in Parliament; and he was buried in it, together with *Maud* his Queen, and *Eustace* his Son. Nothing is left of it at present but Two mean Gate-houses.

The Town was first incorporated by the Name of the Barons of *Feversham*, afterwards by the Title of Mayor and Commonalty, and lastly by that of the Mayor and Jurats, and Commonalty, as it now stands. 'Tis a populous flourishing Place, is situate in so fruitful a Part of the

County, that it may be called its Garden, and has the Conveniency of a Creek from the *Thames*, or that Branch of it called the *Swale*, which is navigable by Hoys, Lighters, &c. In the Reign of *Car. II.* it gave Title of Earl to *Sir George Sandes*. Its Church is still in the Liberty of *St. Augustin*, to whose Abbey the Advowson of it was given by *William* the Conqueror. Here's a Charity-school for 10 Boys, and 10 Girls, taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Inhabitants. 'Twas at this Place that King *James II.* was stopp'd on board a Smack when he was escaping for *France*, after the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*; and it gave Title of Earl also to a Brother of the Family of *Duras* in *France*, General of his Standing Army, to whom the Title came by Remainder from Lord *Sandes* above-mentioned. 'Tis one of the Towns that supply the London Markets with abundance of Apples, Cherries, and the largest and best Oysters for Stewing, which the Dutch also fetch away in such Quantities, that a prodigious Number of Men and Boats are employed here in the Winter in Dredging for them. The Fishermen will admit none to take out their Freedom but married Men. This Town used to be notorious for running Wine, Brandy, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, &c. from *France* and *Holland*, by the Assistance of the Dutch in their Oyster-boats, and other Arts; and also for clandestinely exporting Wool. 'Tis said the Dutch expend 2000 or 2500 l. a Year upon the Oysters taken hereabouts, which they prefer by much to those of other Grounds, to the great Benefit of this Town and Hundred, and the Fishery proves no little Supply of Seamen to the Navy. The Place consists chiefly of one long broad Street, with a Market-house.

Its Fishery.

10. *Milton*, or *Middleton*, because it stands in the Middle of the County, reckoning from the Downs to *Deptford*, is in the Lathe of *Scray*, and was in antient Records styl'd a Royal Village; because the Kings of Kent had a Palace in it, till Earl *Godwin*, who rebelled against *Edward the Confessor*, burnt it down. King *James I.* granted the Manor to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Heirs for ever; but the Royalty of Fishing was exempted, because it had been granted by King *John* to the Abbey of *Feversham*. Its Market was granted by King *Edward I.* It gave Title of Baron to *Sidney*, created also Earl of *Romney* by King *William III.* The Church is near a Mile from the Town, and the latter, which has a Port for Barges, is so hid among the Creeks of that called the *East Swale*, that 'tis hardly to be seen either by Water or by Land; and yet 'tis a large Town, with a considerable Market for Corn, Fruit, and other Provisions, which, with Oysters taken in the Grounds hereabouts, the most famous of any in Kent, are sent for the most part to London. The Town is govern'd by a Portreve, chosen annually on St. *James's* Day, who supervises the Weights and Measures all over the Hundred of *Milton*. On *Kemfley Downs*, beyond the Church, are the Ruins of a Fort overgrown with Bushes, and therefore called *Castle-Ruff*, which was built by *Hastings* the Pirate, to do all the Mischief he could to this Town; and there still remain the Ditches, and Part of the Stone-work of a Fortification erected by King *Alfred* against him on the other Side of the Water, called *Barnard Castle*. Going up the *Thames* from hence, Ships pass the Buoy in the *Nore* by *Sheerness*, sail by the *Hope*, and through the *Long Reach*, to

Milton.
10 M. from Rochester,
42 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, June 6.

11. *Gravesend*, in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, opposite to *Tilbury* Fort in *Essex*. The Manor was antiently the Estate of the Lords *Cobham*; but one of them having by Treason forfeited it to the Crown, it was given to the Duke of *Leinor*. Its Markets and Fair were granted by King *Edward III.* In the Reign of King *Richard II.* the French and Spaniards came up the *Thames*, plunder'd and burnt it, and carried away most of the People. King *Henry VIII.* rais'd two Platforms, here and at *Milton*. There's a Manor belonging to it call'd *Parrocks*, upon the Grant of which by *Richard II.* to the Abbey of *St. Mary le Grace* on *Towerhill*, *Gravesend* grew prosperous, because its Abbot obtain'd of the King, in compensation of the Loss they had suffer'd from the French, that the Inhabitants of this Place and *Milton* only should have the Privilege of carrying Passengers by Water from thence to London, at Four Shillings the whole Fare, or Two-pence a Head; which Privilege was confirm'd by 6 Hen. VIII. but now the Price is Six-pence each Passenger in the Tilt-boat, and a Shilling in a Wherry. Coaches ply here at the Landing of Passengers from London, &c. to carry them to *Rocheſter*. This Town and *Milton* were incorporated the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of the Portreve, Jurats, and Inhabitants of the Towns of *Gravesend* and *Milton*. As *Gravesend* is the Place where most Passengers thro' Kent from foreign Parts take Boat for London, that Queen, to shew the Grandeur of the Metropolis of her Kingdom, ordered the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies, to receive all eminent Strangers and Ambassadors here in their Formalities, and to attend them to London in Barges, if by Water; and, if by Land, they were to meet them on *Blackbeath*, in their Gowns, on Horseback. In the East Part of the Town is still remaining the Body of an old Chapel, which seem'd to have

Gravesend.
6 Miles from Rochester and Dartford.
22 fr. London.
Markets, on Wed. and Sat.
Fair, Oct. 13. and 6 Days after.

have belong'd to some Monastery. There's so much Gardening about *Gravesend*, that they not only supply the Towns for several Miles round with Garden-stuff, but send great Quantities to *London*, where the Asparagus in particular of this Place is prefer'd even to that of *Battersea*. All outward-bound Ships are oblig'd to anchor in this Road, till they have had a Visit from the Custom-house Officers; and Notice is given for that Purpose by a Centinel at the Block-house here, who fires a Musket; but the Homeward-bound all pass by without Notice taken of them, unless it be to put Waiters on-board, if they are not supply'd before. As the former generally take in Provisions here, the Place is full of Seamen, who are all in a Hurry and Confusion. The whole Town as well as the Church being burnt in 1727. 5000 Pounds was granted by Act of Parliament in 1731. for rebuilding its Church, as one of the Fifty new ones. One Mr. *Pinnock* in 1624. gave 21 Dwelling-houses here, besides one for a Matter-weaver, to employ the Poor: And here is a Charity-school for 24 Boys, who are both taught and cloath'd.

Greenhith.

At *Greenhith*, Four Miles from *Gravesend*, nearer *London*, there's a Ferry over to *West Thurrock* in *Essex*.

Woolwich.
3 M. fr. Green-
wich, 9 fr. *London*
Market, on
Friday.

12. *Woolwich*, in the Lathe of *Sutton*, was in the Reign of King *Edward I.* the Property of *Gilbert de Marisco*, a Name taken from its Marshes; which, *Anno* 1236. were all overflow'd by the *Thames*, whereby many of the Inhabitants perish'd, besides Cattle. From him thro' divers other Hands it pass'd to *Henry Gilbourn*, Esq; the last Lord of its Manor that we meet with in History. Tho' not mention'd by Mr. *Camden*, 'tis reckon'd in point of Seniority the Mother-dock for the Royal Navy, and to have contributed to it equally with any other Two Docks, many noble Ships of War having been built and repaired here. 'Tis in short wholly taken up by and in a manner rais'd from the Yards and Works erected there for the naval Service; for, when the Business of the Navy increas'd, and *Q. Elizabeth* built bigger Men of War than usual, new Docks and Launches were erected here, which, with the Yards, and all the Appurtenances, take up a great Space, and are encompass'd with a high Wall. Besides the Stores of Timber, Plank, Masts, Pitch, Tar, &c. there's a large Rope-walk, where the biggest Cables are made for the Men of War; and on the East or lower Part of the Town is the Gun-yard, commonly called the *Warren*, where between Seven and Eight thousand Pieces of Ordnance have been laid up at one time, for Ships and Batteries, besides Mortars and Bomb-shells without Number. Here likewise is the House where the Firemen and Engineers prepare their Fireworks, charge Bombs, Carcasses and Grenadoes, for the publick Service; and a Guardship generally rides here, especially in time of War. The Town of late Years is very much beautify'd, and enlarg'd with several fine Docks, Rope-yards, and spacious Magazines. The *Thames* here at Flood is salt, and near a Mile over at high Water. The Channel here lying strait East and West for about Three Miles, the Tide runs very strong; and the River, being quite free from Shoals and Sands, has Seven or Eight Fathom Water; so that the biggest Ships may ride here with Safety, even at low Water. Its Parish-Church has been lately rebuilt in a handsome Manner, as one of the Fifty new Churches.

See naval Docks
and Stores.

Greenwich.
5 M. fr. *London*.
Markets, on
Wedn. and Sat.

The Palace.

Flamish House.

13. *Greenwich*, in the Hundred of *Blackheath* and Lathe of *Sutton*, is as much as to say the *Green Creek*; for the Creek of a River is called in *German*, *Wic*. It has been the Birth-place and Royal Seat of several of our Kings and Queens. Their Palace here was first erected by *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, who nam'd it *Placentia*, and began the Tower on the Top of the steep Hill in the Park, which was finish'd by *Henry VII.* but afterwards demolish'd, and a Royal Observatory erected in its Place by King *Charles II.* furnish'd with all Sorts of mathematical Instruments for astronomical Observations, and a deep dry Well for observing the Stars in the Day-time; for which Purpose it was lately occupied by those celebrated Astronomers *Fiamsted* and *Halley*. King *Henry VII.* enlarg'd the Palace, but it was completed by his Son King *Henry VIII.* who was so delighted with its Situation, that he was often here with his Queen. It gave Birth to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*; but King *Edward VI.* died here. King *James I.* bestow'd this Palace upon *Henry Earl of Northampton*, Brother of *James Howard Duke of Norfolk*, and then Lord Privy Seal, who much enlarg'd and beautify'd it, and liv'd in it: It being quite neglected after the Death of that Earl, King *Charles II.* (who had enlarg'd the Park, wall'd it about, and planted it) pull'd it down, and began another, of which he liv'd to see the first Wing finish'd magnificently: But *K. William III.* granted it in 1694. with Nine Acres of Ground thereto belonging, to be converted into a Royal Hospital for aged and disabled Seamen, the Widows and Children of those that lost their Lives in the Service, and for the Encouragement of Navigation. The Wing which King *Charles* design'd for the Palace, and which cost him 36,000 Pounds, is now the first Wing of the Hospital towards *London*. And such Progress has been made in the Se-

The Royal
Hospital.

cond Wing, (which stands on the Spot of Ground where King *Henry VIII.* held his Feasts of Tilting and Tournaments) and in other Parts of this sumptuous and spacious Edifice, that for its noble Architecture and Decorations, as well as its charming Situation, there is scarce such a Foundation and Fabrick in the whole World; and, when the Whole is finish'd according to its Plan, 'twill be a Master-piece of Symmetry. The Hall, which is very noble, is finely painted by the late Sir *James Thornhill*. At the upper End of it, in an Alcove, are the present Royal Family, the late Princess *Sophia* and King *George I.* King *George II.* and the late Queen *Caroline*, the Queen Dowager of *Prussia*, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and their Five Royal Sisters. On the Ceiling, over the Alcove, are Queen *Anne* and Prince *George of Denmark*: And on the Ceiling of the Hall are King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with several fine emblematical Figures. On a Pedestal in the Middle of the Area, fronting its noble Terrace by the *Thames*, is a Statue of his Majesty *K. George II.* In the Year 1705. a hundred disabled Seamen were the first that were received into this Hospital; but the Number is now 900 Men and Ninety Boys. To every hundred Pensioners Six Nurfes are allow'd, who are to be Seamens Widows, at 10 Pounds a Year, and Two Shillings a Week more to those who attend in the Infirmary. The Pensioners, besides their Commons, are allow'd One Shilling a Week to spend, and the common War-rant Officers One Shilling and Six-pence. Their Clothing is Blue, with Brass Buttons.

King *William* gave 2000 Pounds a Year towards finishing this Hospital, and appointed Commissioners to receive his Subjects Contributions to it, and to frame Rules for its Government. Three Tables are hung up at the Entrance into the Hall of several Benefactions to this noble Charity, amounting in the Whole to 58,209 *l.* And in the Year 1732. the forfeited Estate of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, amounting to near 6000 *l.* a Year, was given to it by Parliament.

Contributions and
Appropriations
to it.

Its Parish-Church, lately rebuilt as one of the Fifty new Churches, is a very handsome Edifice, dedicated to *St. Alphage*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who is said to have been kill'd by the *Danes* *Anno* 1012. on the very Spot where it stands. There are Two Charity-schools here; one which has 20 Boys, built by Sir *William Boreman*, Knight, and endow'd with 400 *l.* a Year, in Trust to the Drapers Company of *London*; the other set up by Mr. *John Roan*, who left an Estate of 95 *l.* a Year, in Trust with the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Overseers of this Parish, for teaching the Boys, who are 28, and allowing 40 Shillings a Year for their Cloaths. The Boys of the former wear green Coats, and the latter grey Coats.

There is also a handsome College in the Town, fronting the River, for the Maintenance of 20 decay'd old House-keepers, 12 out of *Greenwich*, and 8 out of *Norfolk*, who are to be presented in turn from *Snottisham* and *Castle-rising*, or else from *Bunsey* in *Suffolk*. They are allow'd Victuals and Drink, and One Shilling and Six-pence a Week for Necessaries, with a brown Gown every Year, Linnen once in Two Years, and Hats once in Four Years. They have also Two Acres of Garden; and a Chapel, where Prayers are read twice a Day. They are under the Government and Care of a Warden, Butler, Cook, and a Matron. 'Tis commonly call'd the Duke of *Norfolk's* College, but was founded and well-endow'd in 1613. by *Henry Earl of Northampton* his Brother above-mention'd, with the Name of *Trinity Hospital*, and by him committed to the Care of the Mercers Company in *London*. A Chapel belongs to this College, to which the Earl's Body, together with his Monument, was remov'd some Years ago from the Chapel of *Dover Castle*, of which he was Constable.

D. of Norfolk's
College.

Mr. *Lambard*, Author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, also built an Hospital here in 1560. call'd *Queen Elizabeth's College*, where are 20 Poor, said to be the first Hospital built by an *English* Protestant. The Town may be reckon'd one of the genteelst and pleasantest in *England*, many of its Inhabitants being Persons of Note and Fashion, who have serv'd abroad in our Fleets or Armies. It contains 1341 Houses. A Market was erected in the Year 1737. the Direction of which is in the Governors of the Royal Hospital, to which the Profits that arise from it were to be appropriated. This Town, tho' it has been the Residence of our Princes, never gave Title of Peerage, till Queen *Anne* created the late Duke of *Argyll* an *English* Peer, with the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Greenwich*.

Q. Elizabeth's
College.

The Heath near this Town, call'd *Blackheath*, perhaps from its black Soil, enjoys nevertheless a very good Air. It has been the Scene of several Actions with Rebels, as well as the Rendezvous and Encampment for the Royal Armies. The Rebel *Wat Tyler* is said to have muster'd near 100,000 Men here in the Reign of *Richard II.* That other Rebel *Jack Cade*, who call'd himself *Mortimer*, encamp'd here in the Reign of *Henry VI.* And 2000 *Cornish* Rebels were kill'd here, and the rest defeated, in that of *Henry VII.* There

Blackheath.

Sir John Morden's College.

There are many Gentlemens Seats on it; and on the South-east Side stands an Hospital built by Sir *John Morden*, Bart. a *Turky Merchant*: 'Tis a spacious Structure, which he erected, in form of a College, in a Field called *Great Stone Field*, not far from his House, for the Reception of honest old Merchants fallen to Decay, of whom in his Life-time he plac'd 12. By reason of great Losses they were reduc'd to four in the time of Lady *Morden*; but, when she died, Sir *John's* whole Estate coming to the College, the Number was again increas'd; so that there are now 35 Pensioners in the House; and, as the Number is not limited, they are to be increas'd as the Estate will afford; for the Building was design'd for and will accommodate 40. Seven *Turky Merchants* have the Direction and Visitation of this Hospital, and the Nomination of the Pensioners; and when any of those Trustees die, the Survivors are to choose others to fill up the Number. The Treasurer of it has 40 Pounds a Year. There is also a Chaplain, who is to read Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel, and to preach twice every Sunday; his Salary was augmented from 30 Pounds a Year to 60 by Lady *Morden*; who being a Benefactress to the College in other respects, and having put up her Husband's Statue over its Gate, the Trustees have also put up hers very near to Sir *John's*. The Pensioners have 15 Pounds a Year each: At first they wore Gowns, with the Founder's Badge, which they have not done for some Years. The Chapel is neatly wainscotted, and has a costly Altar-piece, with a Communion-table, under which lies the Founder; but there's a Burying-place adjoining to the College for the Pensioners. No Person is to be admitted as a Pensioner, who cannot produce a Certificate to prove himself above Sixty Years of Age.

Charlton.
Half a Mile fr.
Duckworth,
6 M. from
Horn Fair, or
St. L. Key's Day,
Oct. 15.

14. *Charlton*, on the North Side of the Heath, is a pleasant well-built Village, with a Church, which is one of the finest in the County. Its Fair, which is, perhaps, the only one of the kind in *England*, is an Assembly of mere Mob. who, after a printed Summons disperst thro' Town and Country for some Days before, called *A Summons of Cuckolds to Horn Fair*, meet in the Morning, at a Place called *Cuckolds Point*, beyond *Rotherhithe*; and from thence march thro' *Deptford* and *Greenwich*, with Horns on their Heads of various Sorts and Sizes, in Procession, aping that of the City Magistrate on a Lord Mayor's Day. It used to be infamous for such Rudeness and Indecency as was a Shame to a civilized Nation; but, by the Attendance of Constables, by a Sermon preached to the Horned Cattle at Church in the Fair-time, and by other proper Regulations, that Licentiousness has been in good measure restrain'd. As to the Origin of this frolicksome Fair, we have no better Authority than vulgar Tradition, which pretends, that King *John*, or some other of our Monarchs, who had a Palace at *Eltham*, in the Neighbourhood, having been out a Hunting, and rambled from his Company to this poor Hamlet, took a Liking to the Mistress of a Cottage, whom he found alone; and, having prevailed over her Modesty, the Husband came in just at the critical Moment, and, vowing to kill them both, the King was forced to discover himself, and to compound for his Safety with Gold in Hand, and a Grant of all the Land from thence to the *Thames*, where *Cuckolds Point* is; besides making him Master of the whole Hamlet: And that, in Memory of this Grant, and the Occasion of it, the Husband establish'd a Fair here, for the Sale of Horns, and all Sorts of Goods made of Horn; which are still the chief Articles at this Fair.

Deptford.
4 M. fr. London.

15. *Deptford* is the first Town, from *London*, in the County of *Kent*, which, tho' it has no Market, is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* Towns, containing 1820 Houses, and has Two Churches, the newest of which was one of the Fifty Churches lately built by the Commissioners in pursuance of an Act of Parliament. This Place has its Name from the Deepness of its Ford over the River *Ravensbourn* before the erecting of its Bridges. Here is a settled Corporation for the Use of the Seamen, something like a College, which is called *Trinity-house*; for, by a Grant in 4 *Henry VIII.* to the Shipmen and Mariners of this Realm, they were enabled to begin, to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity* and *St. Clement*, a perpetual Guild or Brotherhood concerning the Craft or Cunning of the Mariners, and for the Increase of the Ships thereof; which, as the Body Corporate of the Seamen of *England*, still continues (and this the Seat of it) under the Style of the *Trinity-house of Deptford Strand*; but without the least Share, either of Trust or Authority, in the Royal Navy. Here is a Foundation belonging to the said Corporation, and built by them, at different Times, in Two Places not quite contiguous: The old Part contains 21 Houses, and the new 38, for decayed Pilots, or Masters of Ships, or their Widows; the Men being allowed 20 s. the Women 16 s. per Month.

Trinity-house.

in Dept.

But what this Place is most noted for, is, its noble Dock, which is of more than 200 Years standing. Tho' the biggest Ships are built at *Woolwich*, as was there observ'd, yet here is so much Business, that the whole Area of the Yard

is lately enlarged by more than double to what it was formerly. It has a Wet Dock, of Two Acres, for Ships; and another, of an Acre and Half, for Masts; besides additional Store-houses, Dwelling-houses, Launches, &c. and here are the Officers continually residing, for the Service of the Navy, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. The little Ship in which Sir *Francis Drake* sail'd round the World, was, by Queen *Elizabeth's* Order, laid up in a Dock here, for a Monument.

The *Red-house* was a noted Collection of Ware-houses and Store-houses, built of red Bricks, for many Sorts of Merchandize, viz. Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, &c. till they were consum'd, in July 1739. by such a dreadful Fire, that nothing could be saved. This Town, which was once call'd *West Greenwich*, bids very fair soon to be call'd *East Rotherhithe*; for tho' the Distance from it to *Rotherhithe* used to be reckoned at least Two Miles, and that over Marshes, too, in a Place unlikely to be ever inhabited; yet now, what with the Buildings and Docks, &c. on the *Thames* Side, betwixt both Places, it is, in a manner, join'd to *Rotherhithe*.

The chief Antiquities, &c. of *Kent*, are, 1. A Fortification near *Woolwich*, on the River *Ravensbourn*, the Area of which is inclosed with treble Ramparts and Ditches, very high and deep, near Two Miles in Compass. It is supposed to be a Work of the *Romans*, but when, is uncertain. 2. The *Philosophical Transactions* mention a hard Floor, or Pavement, found in digging, in 1683. near *Hunston*, on the *Medway*, which was about Six Yards deep, and composed of Shell, or Shell-like Stones, an Inch deep, and several Yards over: Tho' they are of the conchite Sort, and resemble the testaceous kind of Sea-fish; yet it does not appear, that any Floods from the River ever reached so far as this Place. 3. *Kett's*, or *Keithberty-house*, a Monument of large Stones, near *Aylesford*, some pitched on End, others lying across, supposed to be the Tombs of *Kentigern* and *Horbus*, Two *Danish* Princes kill'd in Battle there with the *Britons*; or, as some say, with *Vortinas* and *Hengist* the *Saxon*. 4. At *Gillingham*, Two Miles from *Rochester*, 600 *Norman* Gentlemen, who came in the Retinue of the Two Princes *Alfred* and *Edward*, were all barbarously murder'd by *Earl Godwin*. 5. *Gad's-hill* near *Gravesend*, famous for the Frolicks play'd there by King *Henry V.* when Prince of *Wales*. Many Seamen have been robbed here, after receiving their Pay at *Chatham*: But most remarkable was a Robbery and Escape by one *Nicks*, in the Year 1676. who, mistrusting that the Person whom he robb'd about Four o'Clock in the Morning knew him, made for *Gravesend*, where he was ferried over the *Thames*, after waiting an Hour for the Boat, and rode with such Speed to *Tork*, that, after baiting his Horse about an Hour and Half, he reach'd it the same Day; and upon the Lord Mayor's Oath at his Trial for this Robbery, that he saw him on a Bowling-green there by Eight that Evening, the Jury, thinking it impossible he could be in two such distant Places betwixt Sun and Sun, acquitted him. 6. At *Reculver*, the antient *Regulbium*, Nine Miles from *Canterbury*, great Variety of antient *Roman* Coins have been often found. 7. At *Tunstal* near *Sittingbourn*, a Hoard of broad Pieces was discover'd by a Farmer in 1738. supposed to have been buried there in the Civil Wars by the Ancestors of Sir *John Hales*; but the Farmer was oblig'd to refund no less than 624 Pieces to the Crown. 8. At *Cranbrook*, Fifteen Miles from *Maidston*, the first Woollen Manufacture in this Kingdom was set up, by those *Flenings* who were encouraged to settle here by King *Edward III.* in order to teach the Art to his Subjects. 9. At *Barfriston*, (vulgo *Barston*) Five Miles from *Sandwich*, in the Year 1700. the Minister was buried, aged 96; the Funeral Sermon preach'd by another of 82; and the Service read by one of 87; the Parish-Clerk, Sexton, and his Wife, were all above 80; and several from the next Parish (*Cotred*) that attended the Funeral, above 100 Years old. 10. *Richborough Castle*, a Mile from *Sandwich* and *Stanar*, is the antient *Rutupia*, a famous City and Port of the *Romans*, and a most noble Remnant of *Roman* Antiquity. The Walls on Three Sides are pretty intire, and in some Places still 25 or 30 Feet high, without any Ditch; but the Side next the Sea being on a kind of Cliff, the Top of the Wall there is no higher than the Ground. The City flourish'd a while under the *Saxons*, but the *Danes* destroy'd both City and Castle; yet, in certain Places, there are some Remains of the old Walls of a Tower built with Flints and long Bricks, of the old *British* Make, cemented with a sort of Sand, which, by Time, is become as hard as a Stone. *Roman* Coins, both of Gold and Silver, have been often found here. In the Way from hence to *Sandwich*, upon an Eminence, is the Remainder of an Amphitheatre made of Turf, supposed to have been for the Exercise or Diversion of the *Roman* Garrison. Before *Sandwich* Gates are Two *Roman Tumuli*; and to the South, on the Sea-shore, are Six large *Celtic Tumuli*, at equal Distances. For several other Particulars in this Class, we refer the Curious to Mr.

72. R. 2. 1. 1. 1.

72. Antiquities
and other Remains
of this
County.

Gillingham.

Gad's-hill.

A famous Robbery and Escape.

Reculver.

Tunstal.
A great Treasure
found.

Cranbrook.

Remarkable Train
of old People at a
Funeral at Bar-
friston.

Richborough
Castle.

Noviomagus.

Mr. Lewis's History of the Isle of *Thanet*; and shall only observe, farther, that *Noviomagus*, which *Camden* fixes at *Woodcot* in *Surrey*, must, according to the Itinerary, be placed nearer to *Maidston*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County are, the Duke of *Dorset* at *Knowle* near *Sevenoke*. Earl of *Thanet* at *Hothfield* near *Ashford*. Earl of *Winchelsea* at *Eastwell* in that Neighbourhood. Earl of *Rockingham* at *Leigh's Court*, Six Miles from *Canterbury*. Earl of *Stanhope* at *Chevening* near *Sevenoke*. Earl of *Darhley* at *Cobham-hall*, Six Miles from *Chatham*. Earl of *Jersey* at *Westram*, Five Miles from *Sevenoke*, where, in 1762. Queen *Anne* granted to Sir *Edward Gresham*, Bart. and his

Heirs, a Market on the 2d *Tuesday* in *October*, and a Fair on the 22d and 23d of *April*, for Cattle, &c. Earl of *Ailesford* at *Ailesford*. Earl of *Dartmouth* on *Blackheath*. Earl *Cowper* at *Wingham* near *Sandwich*. Earl of *Waldegrave* at *Hever Castle*, Six Miles from *Tunbridge*. Earl of *Egmont* at *Charlton* near *Blackheath*. Lord *Fairfax* at *Leeds Castle*, Five Miles from *Maidston*. Lord *Teynham* at *Linsted Lodge* near *Feverham*. Lord *Barnard* at *Fairlawn* near *Tunbridge*. Lord *Remney* at *Mote* near *Maidston*. Sir *John Shaw* and Sir *William Fytche*, Barons, at *Eliham*. Sir *Henry Fermor*, Bart. at *Sevenoke*. Sir *Gregory Page* at *Blackheath*. Sir *William Saunderson*, Bart. and Mr. *Blackwood*, at *Charlton*. Mr. *Tryon* at *Froggnal* near *Eliham*; and Mr. *Evelyn* at *Says Court* near *Deptford*.

M I D D L E S E X.

Its Name.

Its Boundaries.

Extent and Contents.

Air and Soil.

It had its Name from its Situation in the Middle of the Three Kingdoms of the *East*, *West*, and *South Saxons*. 'Tis divided from *Surrey* on the South by the *Thames*, from *Essex* on the East by the River *Lea*, and the *Meere Ditch*; from *Buckinghamshire* on the West by the River *Coln*, and the *Shire Ditch*; and it has *Hertfordshire* on the North. 'Tis not above 21 Miles in Length, scarce 15 in Breadth, and not above 80 Miles in Circumference. Its Area is computed at 298 square Miles, or 247,000 Acres. And as it comprehends the two vast Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and those great and rich Villages of *Hackney*, *Highgate*, and *Hamstead*, on the North Side of those Cities, and their Suburbs, it is by much the wealthiest and most populous County in *England*. 'Tis divided into 6 Hundreds, and 2 Liberties, containing 73 Parishes, besides Chapels of Eafe, and 5 Market-Towns, exclusive of *London* and *Westminster*, all under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, excepting some few *Peculiars*. Its Air is sweet and wholesome; and as the whole County is made rich and populous by the Neighbourhood of those Two Cities, so its Soil is very much improv'd by their Compost, especially the Vale betwixt *Heston* and *Harrow*, which bears such excellent Corn, that, as Mr. *Norden* says, it may be call'd *Granarium tritici regalis*; and, for its Fruitfulness, may be compar'd with that of *Taunton Dean* in *Somersetshire*.

This County gives Title of Earl, as well as *Dorset* does, to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Dorset*; and whereas the Sheriffs of all other Counties, for most part, are appointed by the Sovereign, the Sheriff of this Shire was by Charter of King *John*, July 15. in the First of his Reign, constituted by the Lord Mayor of *London*, and accountable to the said City for all Matters appertaining to his Office. But now the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are chosen on *Midsummer Day* by the Liverymen of the City. Every Alderman that has been Mayor of *London*, is Justice of Peace in this County. Mr. *Norden* observes, that there are many Chapels of Eafe in this Shire, which have the Name of Parish-Churches; as *Uxbridge*, belonging to *Great Hillingdon*; *Bremford*, to *Great Ealing*; besides many more. He reckon'd up, in his Time, viz. Anno 1593. no less than Ten Royal Parks in this Shire, viz. *St. James's Park*, *Hide Park*, *Marybone Park*, *Hamworth Park*, *Kenton Park*, Two Parks at *Hampton Court*, Two at *Enfield*, and One at *Twickenham* (dispark'd).

The Cities of *London* and *Westminster* have been so fully describ'd in Numbers of Volumes, one or other of which are almost in every Hand, that some, perhaps, might imagine any Account of them in this Work altogether needless: But there are others who would think such an Omis-sion unpardonable; and therefore we shall give the best, tho' the most concise Account we can, of both, for fear of transgressing our Limits; and first of the City of *London*, the Meridian from whence we compute our Longitudes.

It is the Metropolis of *England*, the Capital of all the *British* Dominions, and the most renowned City in the whole World, for the Numbers and Wealth of its Inha-

bitants, for its universal Commerce, its admirable Polity, its Establishments for Learning, as well as Trade, and its numerous Foundations of Charity. It was originally a *Roman City*, founded about A. D. 49. but as for the History of it from that time to this, it would require a Volume; and therefore we proceed directly to its present State.

It is situate on the North Side of the *Thames*, with a gentle Rise from that noble River, and stands on a gravelly loamy Soil, which conduces very much to the Health of its Inhabitants. It is encompassed with fine Kitchen-gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, that are adorn'd with a great Number of magnificent Country-houses of its Citizens; and, for Twenty Miles all round, there are the best Roads to it that can be imagin'd; for they are kept in constant Repair by the Monies raised at Turnpikes; and the Distances from *London*, in all the great Roads to it, are mark'd on Stone Posts set up at every Mile. No City in the World is better supplied with Lights, the Allowance for the publick Lamps being 10000*l.* a Year, exclusive of the many private ones belonging to the principal Citizens, publick Houses, &c. and as for Water, every House almost is furnish'd by Pipes from the *Thames*, or from the *New River* that has been cut to it from *Hertfordshire*, or from the Ponds at *Hamstead*; besides the fine Springs at the *Temple*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Gray's-Inn*, &c. and the Variety of Mineral Waters, at *Islington*, *Pancras-Wells*, &c. in its Neighbourhood. The City, with its Liberties, is divided into 26 Wards, over each of which presides an Alderman, who has his respective Deputy; and it is govern'd by the said Aldermen, of whom the Lord Mayor is one, Two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and 236 Common-council-men.

The Dimensions of *London* within the Walls, are Three Miles and One hundred Sixty-five Foot; but, taking in that World of Buildings from *Blackwall* in the East, to *Toshill-fields* in the West, and beyond *Grosvenor* and *Hanover Squares*, they are in Length, from *Knightsbridge* beyond *Hide Park Corner*, to *Poplar*, Seven Miles and Half; and from *Poplar* along by the *Thames* to *Peterborough-house*, beyond *Westminster Horse-ferry*, above Six Miles Three-quarters: And its Breadth, from the Stones End at *Newington Butts* in *Surrey*, to *Jeffrey's Alms-houses* in *King's-land Road* in *Middlesex*, Three Miles and 31 Poles; tho' in other Places, as from *Peterborough-house* to *Montagu-house*, it is but Two Miles; and in some Places not half a Mile, as in *Wapping*. Its Circumference, reckoning from *Peterborough-house* round by *Toshill-fields* and the Skirts of the Town, to *Linchouse*, is, at least, 18 Miles. Various have been the Gueses as to the Number of its Inhabitants. Mr. *Maitland*, to whose late Survey (1739.) we are oblig'd for this Information, and from whose copious, but curious History, we have extracted many of the following Particulars, computes, that, within the Walls and the Bars, there may be near 726,000.

But, in order to give the Reader a clearer Idea of this and other Articles relating to this City, we shall subjoin the following

SUMMARY of the chief Contents and Remarkables in the Parishes of this City, which are 97 within the Walls, and 17 without.

	Houses	Remarkable Contents.
* St. Albans in Woodstreet	112	One Workhouse, Parish Clerks Hall
Alhallows Barking, by the Tower	341	One Charityschool, the Customhouse
* Alhallows Breadstreet	116	Here was a Bread Market formerly, when Bakers were not permitted to sell it at Home.
* Alhallows the Great, Thames-street	189	The Steelyard.
Alhallows the Little Thames-street, annex'd since the Fire to Alhallows the Great	66	Watermens Hall, and Coal Harbour.
Alhallows Honey Lane, annex'd since the Fire to St. Mary le Bow	19	Its Market.
* Alhallows Lombardstreet	116	A General Register Office, and a Quakers Meetinghouse.
Alhallows London Wall	288	Two Charityschools for Broadstreet Ward. Carpenters Hall.

	Houſes	Remarkable Contents.
Alhallows Staining near Mark Lane	132	In this Church Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> perform'd her firſt Devotions after her Release from the Tower, in Memory of which, the Pariſhioners have an annual Dinner on the 17th of <i>November</i> , the Day whereon ſhe came to the Crown.
St. Alphage near Aldermanbury	159	Here are Sion College, with its fine Library and Alms-houſes, 2 Charityſchools, a Baptiſt Meetinghouſe, and Curriers Hall.
St. Andrew's Holbourn	737	One Chapel, 1 Meetinghouſe, 4 Charityſchools, 4 Inns of Chancery, and the Biſhop of <i>Ely's</i> Manſion.
St. Andrew's Hubbard, near Little Eaſtcheap, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Mary Hill	82	The King's Weigh-houſe, and a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe over it.
St. Andrew's Underſhaft Leadenhallſtreet	210	The Eaſt-India Houſe and Fletcher's Hall, 2 Charityſchools, and a Preſbyterian Meetinghouſe.
* St. Andrew's Wardrobe near Puddle Dock	193	One Workhouſe. Here ſtood Baynard's Caſtle.
* St. Anne's Alderſgate	147	One Charityſchool, a Methodiſts Meetinghouſe.
St. Anne's Black Friars, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Andrew's Wardrobe	393	The King's Printing-houſe, the Scots and Apothecaries Halls, a Free-ſchool, an Alms-houſe, and a Workhouſe.
* St. Anthony's or Antlin's, Budge Row	86	A Workhouſe.
* St. Auguſtin's, South-eaſt of St. Paul's	90	Two Charityſchools, Church and Preſbyterian, a Preſby-terian Meetinghouſe, and a Bagnio.
* St. Bartholomew by the Exchange	124	The Hoſpital.
St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield	324	A French Chapel.
St. Bartholomew the Leſs	141	Here was formerly a Grafs (<i>i. e.</i> Hay) Market.
* St. Bennet's Fink, Threadneedleſtreet	96	Doctors Commons, and College of Heraldſ.
* St. Bennet's Graſſchurch	52	
* St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf	121	
St. Bennet Sherehog, annex'd ſince the Fire to Walbrook	32	
St. Botolph's Alderſgate	546	Two Independent Meetinghouſes, and a Baptiſts, 2 Charity-ſchools, and a Workhouſe.
St. Botolph's Aldgate	1239	In the City Liberty, where are a Preſbyterian Meetinghouſe, a Charityſchool, a Market for Carcaſs Sheep, and a Workhouſe.
.	1435	In Eaſt Smithfield Liberty, where are the Victualling Office, the King's Brewhouſe, a Charityſchool, and a Work-houſe.
St. Botolph's Billingsgate	51	The Pariſh is annex'd to St. George Botolph Lane, and a Houſe being erected where the Church ſtood before the Fire, a Vault under it is the Burial Place.
St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate, not rebuilt ſince the Fire, and the Pariſh annex'd to Botolph Lane	1709	Two Preſbyterian Meetinghouſes, an Independents, and a Quakers, 2 Charityſchools, 2 Alms-houſes, the London Workhouſe, and Pariſh Workhouſe.
* St. Bride's	1052	A Charityſchool, the Fleet Priſon, and Part of the Market.
Bridewell Precinct	91	The Hoſpital, and New River Company's Office.
* Chriſtchurch Newgateſtreet	354	The Phyſicians College, Chriſt's Hoſpital, a Charityſchool, a Workhouſe, 2 Bagnios, and 2 Cold Baths.
St. Chriſtopher's Threadneedleſtreet	92	The Bank of <i>England</i> , Part of the Royal Exchange, Ge-neral Penny Poſt Office, and a Workhouſe.
* St. Clement's Eaſtcheap	60	A Baptiſt Meetinghouſe.
* St. Dionis Backchurch, by Limeſtreet	122	
St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt	322	Bear Key, Corn Market, and a Workhouſe.
St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt	471	The Royal Society's Houſe, an Independent Meetinghouſe, Clifford's Inn and Serjeants Inn, 2 Charityſchools, and a Workhouſe.
* St. Edmund's near Lombardſtreet	111	
St. Ethelburg's near Biſhopſgate	112	St. Paul's Cathedral and School, and Newgate Market.
St. Faith's under St. Paul's, united to St. Auſtin's ſince the Fire	222	Its Pariſh is united ſince the Fire to St. Margaret Pattens.
St. Gabriel's Fenchurchſtreet	79	Butchers Hall.
* St. George's Botolph Lane	48	One Independent and 4 Baptiſt Meetinghouſes, the Diſſent-ers publick Library, 2 Charityſchools, the Loriners, Glovers, and Framework-knitters Halls, and a Work-houſe.
St. Giles's Cripplegate	1895	A Workhouſe.
St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Mary Magdalen's Old Fiſhſtreet	305	Greſham College, Leatherſellers Hall, a Preſbyterian and Independent Meetinghouſes, and 2 Alms-houſes.
St. Helen's the Great, by Biſhopſgate	129	The Jews Synagogue.
* St. James Duke's Place, by Aldgate	185	Part of Vintners Hall and Vintry Ward Charityſchool. It had formerly a Garlick Market.
* St. James's Garlickhithe	137	Skinners and Tallowchandlers Halls.
St. John Baptiſt's by Walbrook, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Antholin's	75	Annex'd ſince the Fire to Alhallows Breadſtreet.
St. John's the Evangeliſt	22	Has Goldſmiths and Waxchandlers Halls.
St. John Zachary's, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Anne's Alderſgate	91	
St. Katharine Colemanſtreet	203	India Company's Warehouſes, German Jews Synagogue, and a Workhouſe.
St. Katharine Creedchurch, Leadenhallſtreet	318	African Company's Houſe, a Preſbyterian and Independent Meetinghouſes, Portugueſe Jews Synagogue, Bricklayers Hall, and the Ward Charityſchool.
St. Katharine's by the Tower	731	A Charityſchool.
* St. Laurence Jewry	181	The Guildhall, and a Workhouſe.
St. Laurence Pountney, annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Mary Abchurch	77	Merchant Taylors School.
St. Leonard's Eaſtcheap	53	Annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Bennet's Graſſchurch.
St. Leonard's Foſter Lane, annex'd ſince the Fire to Chriſtchurch	164	A Courthouſe and a Priſon.
* St. Magnus Church	114	
* St. Margaret's Lothbury	158	London Bridge, and its Chapel.
St. Margaret's Moſes	46	Founders Hall, and the Scots Preſbyterians Meetinghouſe.
		Annex'd ſince the Fire to St. Mildred's Breadſtreet.

	Houses	Remarkable Contents.
St. Margaret's New Fishstreet, annex'd since the Fire to St. Magnus		The Monument.
* St. Margaret Pattens, by Little Towerstreet	74	
St. Martin's Ironmonger Lane	45	St. Gabriel's Fenchurch is united to it since the Fire.
* St. Martin's Ludgate	39	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Olave's Jewry.
St. Martin's Orgars, annex'd since the Fire to St. Clement's Eastcheap	188	Ludgate, Stationers Hall, and a Workhouse.
St. Martin's Outwich	79	An Independent and a French Meetinghouses.
St. Martin's Vintry, annex'd since the Fire to St. Michael Royal	51	South Sea House, and Merchant Taylors Hall.
* St. Mary's Abchurch by Lombardstreet	139	Vintners Hall, and a Workhouse.
* St. Mary's Aldermanbury	113	
* St. Mary Aldermay's near Bowchurch	136	Brewers and Plaisterers Halls.
* St. Mary le Bow Cheapside	97	
St. Mary Bothaw near Dowgate Hill, annex'd since the Fire to St. Swithin's	112	A Charityschool, and a Workhouse.
St. Mary Colechurch, annex'd since the Fire to St. Mildred's Poultry	52	Plumbers Hall.
St. Mary's at Hill	55	Mercers Hall, Chapel, and School.
St. Mary Magdalen's Milkstreet, annex'd since the Fire to St. Laurence Jewry	136	
* St. Mary Magdalen's Old Fishstreet	82	Billingsgate Fish Market.
St. Mary Mounthaw, near Old Fishstreet	111	Honey Lane Market, near which was formerly a Market for Milk.
* St. Mary Somerset, near Queenhithe	47	Blacksmiths Hall. Its antient Fish Market is decay'd.
St. Mary Staining, annex'd since the Fire to St. Michael's Woodstreet	110	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Mary Somerset.
St. Mary Woolchurch near Stocks Market, annex'd since the Fire to St. Mary Woolnoth	43	Two Charityschools.
* St. Mary Woolnoth, rebuilt since 1711. as one of the 50 new Churches	68	Haberdashers and Coachmakers Halls, and a Presbyterian Meetinghouse.
* St. Matthew's Fridaystreet	88	The Lord Mayor's Mansionhouse.
* St. Michael's Bassishaw	48	
* St. Michael's Cornhill	148	The General Post Office.
* St. Michael's Crooked Lane	121	St. Peter's Cheap annex'd to it since the Fire.
* St. Michael's Queenhithe	119	Blackwell Hall, Masons, Weavers, Coopers, and Girdlers Halls.
St. Michael's Querne	141	The greatest Part of the Royal Exchange.
* St. Michael's Royal, by College Hill	76	Fishmongers Hall, in Thamesstreet.
* St. Michael's Woodstreet	59	A great Meal Market.
* St. Mildred's Breadstreet	89	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Vedast Foster Lane.
* St. Mildred's Poultry	56	Whittington's College, Turners and Innholders Halls, and a Part of Skinners.
St. Nicholas Acons	78	Woodstreet Compter.
* St. Nicholas Cole Abbey	51	Here was antiently Gerard's Hall, now an Inn.
St. Nicholas Olaves	63	Grocers Hall, and the Poultry.
St. Olave's Hartstreet	45	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Edmund the King.
* St. Olave's Jewry	207	
St. Olave's Silverstreet, annex'd since the Fire to St. Alban's Woodstreet	62	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.
Old Artillery Ground Royalty	147	Navy Office, and Drapers Almshouses.
St. Pancras	202	A Presbyterian Meetinghouse, and an Almshouse.
St. Peter ad Vincula, a Chapel in the Tower	32	Lamb's Chapel, Barber Surgeons Hall, 2 Presbyterian Meetinghouses, the City Almshouses, and Part of those belonging to the Salters Company.
St. Peter's Cheap	187	A Baptist Meeting, and a French Chapel.
* St. Peter's Cornhill	68	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Mary le Bow.
St. Peter le Poor Broadstreet	190	Within and without.
	142	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Matthew's Fridaystreet.
St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf	75	Leadenhall Market, and a Workhouse.
St. Sepulchre's	1226	Independent Meetinghouse, a Dutch Chapel, Pay Office, Part of Gresham College, with its Almshouses, and Drapers Hall.
* St. Stephen's Colemanstreet	461	Annex'd since the Fire to St. Bennet's.
* St. Stephen's Walbrook	79	The Old Bailey Sessions House, Smithfield Market, and Part of the Fleet Market, 2 Charityschools, 2 Almshouses, and a Workhouse.
* St. Swithin's by Canonstreet	95	Independent Meetinghouse, Bethlehem Hospital, Moor-gate, and Armourers Hall.
Temple Church	106	
St. Thomas Apostles	105	Salters Hall, and London Stone.
Trinity the Less, annex'd since the Fire to St. Michael's Queenhithe	81	Inner Temple and Middle Temple Inns of Court.
Trinity Minories	129	United after the Fire to St. Mary Aldermay.
* St. Vedast Foster Lane	132	A German Chapel, Painterstainers Hall
White Friars Precinct	213	
		Sadlers Hall.
		A Workhouse.

N. B. The Churches above-mentioned, which have this Mark * before them, were destroyed by the Fire in 1666. and rebuilt.

We shall now give an Account of the most remarkable Structures in the several Wards; and first of the *Bridge Ward*, so called from the famous Bridge of Stone over the *Thames*, from this City to *Southwark*, which was erected in the room of a wooden one. It was 33 Years in building, at the publick Expence, and not finished till the 10th of King *John*; but in less than Four Years time it suffered much by a Fire, that broke out in *Southwark*, and caught both Ends of the Bridge, so suddenly, that 3000 People are said to have been burnt on the Bridge by being inclosed between the two Fires, or drowned by crowding in such Numbers on board the Vessels in the River, as sunk them. It consists of 20 Arches, is 915 Feet long, 20 wide, exclusive of the Houses built, for most part, on both Sides of it, which are in Depth 53 Feet more; and it is 43 Feet and half in Height. Adjoining to the Drawbridge is a Building said to have been framed in *Holland*,

and set up here without the least Bit of Iron in it, and therefore called the *Nonfuch-house*. Under the first, second, and fourth Arches, from the North Side of it, are Machines worked by the Tide and Ebb of the River, whose Water they raise to such a Height, as to supply many Parts of the City. The Gate here, the only Avenue to *London* by its Gate. Land from *Surrey*, was one of the Four principal Gates of the City long before the Conquest. It stands now near the South End of the Bridge, where is a strong Portcullis. A little North of the Bridge stands a magnificent round Pillar of *Portland Stone*, of the *Dorick Order*, called the *Monument*, erected to perpetuate the Memory of the most dreadful Burning of this City in the Beginning of September 1666. 'by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction,' (as it is expressed by an *English* Inscription on the Pedestal) 'in order to their carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old *English* Liberty, and

London Bridge.

Nonfuch-house.
The Water-works.

The Monument.

‘and introducing Popery and Slavery.’ This Pillar, which was begun in 1671. and finished in 1677. is 15 Feet Diameter, and 202 Feet high from the Ground, the exact Distance of the very Spot from it where the Fire first broke out. It stands on a Pedestal adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, 40 Feet high, and 21 Feet square. Within the Pillar is a curious geometrical winding Staircase of 345 Steps, with Iron Rails all the way up, to a fair Balcony within 30 Feet of the Top, to which it is finely fluted on the Outside, from the Pedestal to the very Point, which is like an Urn with a gilded Flame; and, indeed, like *Trajan's Pillar at Rome*, it is built in form of a Candle.

The Tower.

2. The *Tower Ward*, the most Easterly within the Walls of *London*, so called from the *Tower* that stands in it, which has been a Royal Palace sometimes heretofore, but is now the chief Fortress of the City; tho' it is more like a Town, here being Streets and Squares, in which are kept the great Artillery, and a Magazine of small Arms for 60000 Men; and here is a beautiful and grand Horse Armoury, like those of *Brussels* and *Dresden*, where, among others, are 15 Figures of the *English Kings* on Horseback, both the Men and Horses as big as the Life; and a Silver Armour of *John of Gaunt*, 7 or 8 Feet high. The antient Records of the Courts of *Westminster* are kept here, besides the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and other *Regalia*; the Board of Ordnance, a Mint for Coinage of Money; and King *Edward IV.* added the Bulwark, and the Dens for the Lions, Tigers, &c. that are often presented to our Monarchs from the Emperors of *Morocco*, and other *African* Princes. There is a high Wall round the *Tower*, and a Ditch of above 100 Feet broad. Take it all together, it is reckoned about a Mile round, and much larger than either of the Citadels of *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, or the *Bastille at Paris*. That Part of it called the *White Tower*, is said to have been first erected by *William the Conqueror*; but it was almost new-built in the Years 1637. and 1638. On the South Side is a large Water-gate, for the Admittance of Vessels under a Stone Bridge; and beyond it a Postern, with a Drawbridge, seldom let down but to receive great Prisoners of State, who, after Conviction of High Treason, &c. are brought hither generally from *Westminster* by Water; and therefore 'tis call'd *Traitors Bridge*.

There are 11 Hamlets belonging to the *Tower* in several Parishes, whose Train'd-bands, consisting of 400 Men, are oblig'd, at the Command of the Constable of the *Tower*, to come and reinforce the Garrison.

Custom-house.

In this Ward is the Custom-house, a spacious and commodious Structure, built on the Ruins of the old one, which, 'tis said, cost *K. Charles II.* 10,000 *l.* but was a few Years ago destroy'd by Fire. 'Tis reckon'd, that the Port of *London* pays Two Thirds of the Customs of all *England*.

Leadenhall, and its Market.

3. *Lime-street Ward*, in which is *Leadenhall*, a large old Structure, purchas'd by the City for a common Granary, Part of which is now us'd for the *East India Company's* Warehouse, and other Parts for the Sale of *Colchester* Bays. Its Market is reckon'd the greatest in *Europe* for Fleth and other Provisions, Leather, green Hides, Wooll, &c.

Gresham College.

4. *Broad-street Ward*, noted for *Gresham College*, a noble antient Structure founded by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who liv'd there in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, for Lectures in the Seven Liberal Sciences. 'Tis built round a Court of 144 Foot Square, built with Brick, and cover'd with Slate; and was formerly the *Museum*, where the Royal Society, till they remov'd to *Fleet-street*, had their Meetings, and kept their Rarities; and had a Library 144 Foot long and 15 broad, with 44 Presses of Books, and 4000 Volumes in divers Languages and Faculties, especially relating to Natural Philosophy.

The Bank of England.

This Ward is enrich'd with the *Bank of England*; which was formerly kept at *Grocers Hall* in the *Poultry*; but that Company not agreeing with the Proprietors about a new Lease, they founded a Building for it in 1732. in *Thread-needle-street*, which is a stately Fabrick: And on the First of *March* 1735. about a Year after 'twas finish'd, a curious Marble Statue of their Royal Founder King *William III.* was set up in the Hall, in Commemoration of him, with the following *Latin* Inscription; and the Servants of the Bank, upon this Occasion, drew out, and fir'd Three Volleys of small Arms.

Ob
Legibus vim,
Judiciis auctoritatem,
Senatui dignitatem,
Civibus universis jura sua,
Tam sacra quam civilia, restituta,
Et illustrissimæ domus HANOVERIANÆ
In imperium Britannicum successione
Posteris confirmata,
Optimo principi
GVLIELMO TERTIO,
Conditori suo,
Grato animo posuit, dicavitque,

*Hujus ærarii sanctas,
A. C. MDCCXXXIV, harumque ædium I.*

i. e.

For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Justice,
Dignity to the Parliament,
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties,
And confirming those to Posterity,
By the Succession of the Illustrious House of HANOVER
To the *British* Throne;
To the best of Princes, WILLIAM the Third,
Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the First Year of this Building.

5. *Cornhill Ward* boasts of the *Royal Exchange*, the finest and the strongest Building of the Kind in the World, first erected by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who, because that in *Lombard-street* was too small and inconvenient, offer'd the Citizens, if they would only find him the Ground, to build a new one at his Expence: Whereupon they purchased and pull'd down 80 Houses in *Cornhill*, and, having given him the Site thereof, on the 7th of *June* 1566. he began, and in *November* 1567. finish'd a spacious and magnificent Burse thereupon, which was built of Brick; and in 1570. Queen *Elizabeth* came to it, and caus'd it to be proclaim'd *Royal* with the Sound of Trumpet. But the same being destroy'd by the Fire in 1666. it was rebuilt in a much grander Manner, of *Portland Stone*, Rustick Work, very strong and neat, at the Expence of near 66,000 *l.* the *Mercers Company*, who had the Charge of the *Royal Exchange*, as Executors to the Will of the first Founder, having laid out above 7000 *l.* in purchasing an additional Piece of Ground. King *Charles II.* laid the first Stone in 1667. and it was finish'd in 1669. 'Tis 203 Foot long without, and 171 broad; and the Quadrangle within, which is a Parallelogram, is 144 Foot long, and 117 broad. There are Cloysters all round, with 28 Columns, where the Merchants may be shelter'd from Sun or Rain; over which in the Inside are Walks, with near 200 Shops, the Rent of which, till of late Years that the Mercery, Millinery, and other Trades carry'd on there, were remov'd to other Places, answer'd the Interest of the Money laid out upon it, especially considering what arose from the large Vaults and Cellars underneath, which, with the Rents of the Shops, yielded at one time 5000 *l.* a Year. There's an Ascent to these Shops on the North and South Sides, by Stairs of black Marble. The Area of the Piazzas is also pav'd with white and black Marble, and the rest with fine Pebbles. On the Outside of the Building over the Cloysters are 24 Niches, 18 of which are replenish'd with the Statues of the Kings and Queens from *Edward I.* to his present Majesty, all adorn'd with the Ensigns of Royalty, except King *James II.* who is in the Dress of a *Cæsar*, with a Batoon in his Hand broken. The Founder's Effigies is also set up in a Nich under the Piazza, and above-stairs. Upon a Marble Pedestal Eight Foot high, in the Centre, is the Statue of King *Charles II.* in a *Roman* Habit, erected at the Charge of the Merchant Adventurers *Anno* 1684. There are Two sumptuous Gates to enter it, fronting South and North; and on each Side of them, without, a Piazza supported by 10 noble Pillars each. The Tower and Turret of the Lantern is 178 Foot high, having within it 12 tuneable Bells, being a Clock with Chimes, and Four Dials on the Outside fronting East, West, North, and South, with a Grashopper at the Top for a Fane, which is of polish'd Brass. But, according to architectural Criticism, this Turret, tho' a very expensive Part of the Structure, is egregiously bad; and the whole Building has numerous Faults.

6. *Walbrook Ward* is remarkable for *London-stone*, in that call'd *Canon-street*, which, according to Mr. *Stow's* Description of it, is, a great Stone pitch'd edgewise, and fix'd deep in the Ground, and so strongly set with Bars of Iron, &c. that he says 'tis immovable; yet, for the Conveniency of Wheel-carriage, it has been lately remov'd from the South Side of the Street to the North. There is no certain Account why, when, or by whom it was set; tho' it has been there ever since the Time of *Ethelstan* King of the *West Saxons*. But this Ward will soon be of much more Note for a Mansion-house, that is to be the Residence of the future Lord Mayors of this City; who used to reside in some Hall or other of the Companies, which they hired for the Term of the Mayoralty: This being judged too inconvenient, as well as too diminutive of the Grandeur of the chief Magistrate of so great a City, it was resolv'd to erect a Fabrick for that particular Purpose, in the very Site of *Stocks-market*, the Sheds of which, with the Statue there of King *Charles II.* being remov'd, the Corner-stone of the present Fabrick was laid the 25th of *October* 1739. and it is now almost finish'd.

The Mansion-house.

Merchant Taylors School.

7. In *Dowgate Ward* is that famous Academy call'd *Merchant Taylors School*, in *Suffolk-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Laurence Pountney*, near *Canon-street*. It was founded by the Merchant Taylors Company in the Year 1561. and, being burnt by the Fire of *London*, was rebuilt, and is a very large Structure, with commodious Apartments for the Masters and Ushers, and a fine Library of Classic Authors and Historians. Sir *Tho. White*, Lord Mayor of this City, having founded *St. John's College* in *Oxford*, in 1557. appointed this School as a Seminary for it, and establish'd 46 Fellowships there for Scholars elected from this School.

Bow Church.

8. *Cordwainers-street Ward* has Three Churches; of which one, dedicated to the Virgin, is the most eminent parochial Church in all this City, viz. *St. Mary le Bow*, erected in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*: It being the first whose Steeple was embellish'd with Stone Arches or Bows, it had its Surname from thence; and the Court of *Archers* in *Dofors Commons* was so call'd, because it used to be kept at first in this Church. Divers Accidents have made this Edifice more memorable than any in *London*: In the Year 1090. the Roof of it was blown off by a violent Tempest: In 1196. the Steeple was taken and fortify'd by *William Fitz-Osbert* a Traytor; but he was smok'd out of it, and hang'd with Nine of his Associates in *Smithfield*: In 1271. a great Part of it fell down, and kill'd many People: In 1469. an Order pass'd in Common-council, that the great Bell of this Church, commonly called *Bow-Bell*, should be rung every Night at Nine o' Clock, pursuant to the Direction of the Donor, who, Mr. *Stow* says, was Mr. *Copland* a Taylor, the King's Merchant. This Bell founding farther than the Freedom of the City gave Rise to this proverbial Definition of a Native of *London* or Parts adjacent, *That he was born within the Sound of Bow-Bell*. And indeed 'tis the largest in the City that is rung; tho' *St. Paul's* Clock Bell, on which the Hours are struck, is bigger. In 1287. the Church was interdicted by the Pope, and the Doors and Windows stopp'd up with Thorns, for the Murder of a Goldsmith; who having fled hither for Safety, after he had dangerously wounded a Person, was surpris'd here by some Ruffians in the Night-time, and hang'd in it. It was destroy'd in the Fire in 1666; but another was soon set on foot, and by 1673. completed as it now stands. The Lady *Dionys Williamson*, of *Hales-hall* in *Norfolk*, gave 2000 l. to the rebuilding it, and her Arms are painted in the Glass of the West Window. The Roof of this Church is arch'd, and the Floor pav'd with Stone. 'Tis 65 Foot and a half in Length, 63 in Breadth, and 38 in Height; but the Beauty of this Church, and one of the greatest Ornaments of this City, is its Steeple; which is of such admirable Architecture, that 'tis not to be match'd by any parochial Church in *Europe*. It was begun in 1671. and finish'd in 1680. being design'd by Sir *Christopher Wren*. It consists of a square Tower and Spire, built of *Portland Stone*. On the North Side is a beautiful Door-case, the Pier and Arch of the *Tuscan* Order, adorn'd with Two Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order, the Metops enrich'd with Cherubims: Above the Cornice is an elliptical Aperture; and on the Key-piece a Cherub, whence, by way of Compartment, Two Festoons of large Fruit extend, which are sustain'd lower by Two *Cupids* in a sitting Posture, their Feet resting on a Cornice; and the Whole farther adorned with Rustick Work; and another Door-case of the same Form, on the West Side; above which is another Aperture, and Balcony; and a little higher a Modellian Cornice: Above that are Four Windows, on each Side one, each adorn'd with Four Pilasters with Entablements of the *Ionick* Order; on the Cornice an Acroteria, at each Angle Four Cartouches, erected tapering; and, on the Meeting of the upper End, a spacious Vase; which terminates the Tower. The Spire begins with a circular Mure; and on that, a little higher than the Tops of the said Vases, is a Range of Columns, with Entablature and Acroteria of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorn'd with Bows or Arches, all which we pass under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which a little higher is adorn'd with Pedestals, their Columns and Entablature, of the Composite Order. So that here are the Five Orders, plac'd in the same manner they are usually express'd in. On the Cornice of the last Order stand several Cartouches, whereon is erected a pyramidal Body of a considerable Altitude; and at the Vertex thereof is a spacious Ball; and above that, as a Weather-cock, is the Figure of a Dragon, of polish'd Brass, about Ten Foot long, (with Wings somewhat expanded) and proportionably bulky; yet 'tis turn'd by the least Wind. In its Steeple is a Ring of Eight Bells, of such deep Notes, that they are easily distinguish'd from the Peals of all other Churches; which may indeed rival them in Musick, but not in Dimensions.

Guildhall.

8. In *Cheapside Ward* is *Guildhall*, or the Town-house of *London*, a much more venerable and commodious Pile than their old one in *Aldermanbury*. 'Twas begun in 1411. and finish'd in 1431. but not completed with the Lord Mayor's Court, Council-chamber, Kitchens, &c. till 1655. It was so damag'd by the Fire of *London*, that it was rebuilt in 1669. and so well beautify'd, at the Expence of 2500 l. that tho' 'tis

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not so fine as the Stadthouse at *Amsterdam*, 'tis not inferior to those at *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Middleburgh*. The great Hall is reckon'd 153 Foot in Length, near 50 broad, and 55 high, and will hold near 7000 People, who meet here to elect the Magistrates and Members of Parliament. Besides the Figures of the Two Giants, that were there before the Fire, and replac'd, by the Clock, almost fronting the Gate of the Hall, 'tis finely embellish'd with the Arms of the 24 Companies, the City Arms, the King's Arms, the Figure of *Moses* with the Two Tables of the Decalogue, the Arms of *Edward the Confessor*, and those of *England* and *France* quarter'd, the Pictures of the said King *Edward* and his Queen, of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, King *George I.* his present Majesty and the late Queen *Caroline*; and the Intercolumns are adorn'd with the Pictures of 18 Judges, put up here by the Citizens in Gratitude for their having determin'd the Differences that arose between Landlord and Tenant in rebuilding the City after the Conflagration in 1666. and thereby preventing the Expences of many Law suits. In the Hall are also set up, as a Present from Queen *Anne*, many of the Colours and Standards that were taken from the *French* by her Forces under the Duke of *Marlborough* at the Battle of *Ramillies*: And the Portico is embellish'd with a stately Frontispiece enrich'd with the King's Arms. Under the Hall-keeper's Office, by the Steps ascending out of the Hall to the Mayor's Court, are Two Prisons call'd *Little-ease*, from the Lowness of their Cielings, so that the Prisoners confin'd to it are oblig'd to sit all the while on the Floor. They were purely erected for the Punishment of obstinate City-apprentices, who are committed thither by the Chamberlain, till they have made due Submission to their injured Masters. Under the Hall there's a great Vault call'd *Welsh Hall*, it being a Repository, or rather Market-place, for the Sale of *Welsh* Cottons, Bays, Flannels, &c.

9. *Bassishaw* or *Basinghall Ward* is enrich'd by *Blackwell* *Blackwell-hall*, or *Backwell-hall*, which joins to *Guild-hall*, and is famous all over *Europe* for being the greatest Mart of woollen Cloth in the World. 'Tis a spacious Building, with a Stone Front adorn'd with Columns, &c. It was antiently call'd *Basinghall*, from being the Residence of a Family of that Name, whose Arms appear on several Parts of it; and afterwards *Bakewell-hall*, from one *Thomas Bakewell*, its Inhabitant in the Reign of *Edward III.* King *Richard II.* convey'd it to the Mayor and City of *London*, to be held of the King in Burgage. By an Act of Common-council *Ann* 1516. this was to be the only Market in *London* for broad and narrow Cloths; and the City gave the Profits thereof to *Christ's Hospital*, which was at the Charge of rebuilding it, after it was burnt down by the Fire in 1666.

10. *Cripplegate Ward* has a College in it, which is particularly appropriated to the Use of the *London* Clergy: 'Tis call'd *Sion College*, and stands by *London-wall*, not far from *Cripplegate*. It was founded pursuant to the Will of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, together with an Alms-house for 20 poor Men and Women; and in 1631. and 1664. his Executors obtain'd Charters of Incorporation, whereby the several Rectors, Lecturers, Vicars, and Curates within this City and Suburbs, were constituted a Corporation, by the Name of the President and Fellows of *Sion College*, for the Glory of God, the Good of the Church, and maintaining Truth in Doctrine, and Love in Conversation, according to the Founder's Desire intimated in his Will; which also directed, that Four quarterly Sermons in a Year should be preach'd before them in *Latin*, and that then they should be entertain'd with a good Dinner. By the private Gifts of Books and Money from the Citizens and Clergy, here is a flourishing publick Library of about 15,000 Books in most Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuscript. The College is govern'd by the President, Two Deans, and Four Assistants, who are elected every Third *Tuesday* after *Easter*. It consists of a handsome Hall, Lodgings for the President, and Chambers for Students or Expectants, who may lodge here till they are provided with Houses in the several Parishes where they serve Cure.

The above-mention'd Alms-house, which is under the Library, consists of 20 Rooms, viz. for 10 poor Men, who have their Dwellings within the Gates; and for as many poor Women, who dwell without them; besides which, both were allow'd Six Pounds a Year each: They are to be nominated thus; viz. Four for the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was born; Eight by the Merchant Taylors Company; Six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, where he was 49 Years Minister; and Two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's*, where he liv'd about 20 Years.

Barber-Surgeons Hall or Theatre, in *Monkswell-street* in this Ward, is a fine Piece of Architecture, admirably disposed for seeing the Dissection of human Bodies there, and hearing the anatomical Lectures. 'Twas the Work of the famous *Inigo Jones*; and the Noble Earl of *Burlington*, out of Love to the Memory of that Architect, was pleas'd to repair it at his own Charge. In the Hall of this Theatre is a capital Picture of *Hans Holbein*, being the Portrait of King

Surgeons Hall.

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Henry

Henry VIII. sitting in his Chair, and delivering the Charter which he granted to the College of Physicians, &c. 'Tis said the Company have been offer'd Eight hundred Pounds for it; for 'tis the more valuable, as it is the only remaining Picture of the first Painter of Note in this Kingdom (his celebrated Piece call'd *The Dance of Death* being destroy'd by Fire). It not only represents the King, taken from the Life, but the most eminent Men of the Faculty who were then of the College; and, except the famous Family-piece by *Titian* in the Possession of the Duke of *Somerset*, and another of the *Pembroke* Family at *Wilton* painted by *Vandike*, 'tis reckon'd the most valuable Pourtrait-Picture in the Kingdom. The Barber-Surgeons Company have a handsome Library of Books in divers Languages and Faculties, especially those of Physick and Surgery.

St. Paul's
Cathedral.

II. *Faringdon Ward* within may justly boast of having the most sumptuous and magnificent Protestant Church in the World, viz. the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, which takes up Six Acres of Ground, and may be seen, with its noble Cupola, from all the adjacent Counties. 'Tis supposed to have been founded Anno 610. by *Ethelbert* the *Saxon* King, on or near the Place where, as some Antiquaries say, was formerly the Temple of *Diana*. It has several times suffer'd much by Fire and Lightning; but, by the general Conflagration in 1666. it was burnt down totally: After which it was rebuilt, according to a Model by *Sir Christopher Wren*. The first Stone was laid in 1675. June 21. by Mr. *Strong* the Mason; and the Cross was put up, and the Body of the Building finish'd, in 1711. The Parliament granted a Duty on Sea-coal, continued from time to time almost to this Day, for completing the Whole, and adorning it; and the Expence of it hitherto has been computed at above a Million Sterling. 'Tis built of fine *Portland Stone* in form of a Cross, after the Model of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*. There are Two Ranges of 120 Pilasters each on the Outside, one above another, besides 20 Columns at the East, and Four at the West End, and those of the Porticoes. The Ascent to the North Portico is by 12 Steps of black Marble, the Dome of which is supported by Six very spacious Columns, and over them the King's Arms with the Regalia, supported by Two Angels, under whose Feet are a Lion and a Unicorn. The Ascent of the South Portico is by 25 Steps, and over the Door-case is a Phoenix, with her Wings expanded, in Flames, and under it the Word *Resurgam*. The West Portico (to which there's an Ascent, inrail'd with Iron, by handsome Stairs, so broad, that at least 80 Men a-breast may mount the first) is supported by 12 Columns; and Eight above them support a Gallery, where there is the History of *St. Paul's* Conversion boldly carv'd in Bas Relief; which is finely painted in *Chiara obscuro* in the Cupola by the late *Sir James Thornhill*, in Figures bigger than the Life. The Church is rail'd all round with Iron Balustrades of about Five Foot and Six Inches in Height, fix'd on a dwarf Wall of hewn Stone of an irregular Height, from Two Foot and a half to about Four, by reason of the Declivity of the Ground in some Parts more than others. In this fine Balustrade are Seven beautiful Iron Gates, which, together with the Barriers, made the Iron near 300 Tons, and the Expence of it (which cost Six-pence a Pound) amounted to above Eleven thousand Pounds. The Roof of the Choir is supported by Six spacious Pillars; and the Roof of the Church by Two Ranges, consisting of 20 more. The Cupola has Eight, and there are Two very large ones at the West End, all of them adorn'd with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* and Composite Orders. There's a fine Balcony or Gallery of Iron quite round the Inside of it, which *St. Peter's* at *Rome* has not. The Body of the Church and Choir are divided into Three Parts, and the Roof of each adorn'd with Arches and spacious Peripheries of Enrichments admirably carv'd in Stone. There's a large cross Isle between the North and South Porticoes, and Two Ambulatories. The Floor of the Choir is pav'd with Marble, and that within the Altar with Porphyry, finely polish'd, and laid in several geometrical Figures. The Anabathrum to the Communion-table is 15 Steps higher than the Choir. The Altar-piece has Four noble Pilasters, finely painted and vein'd with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with Enrichments and Capitals double-gilt; and the Intercolumns are 21 Panels of figur'd crimson Velvet. The Galleries in the Choir, the Bishop's Throne, the Pulpit, the Lord Mayor's Seat, and the Stalls for the Dean and 30 Prebendaries and Three Residentiaries, are all of Wainscot finely carv'd, and in Gold Letters over each is the Title of the Dignity or Office. Between the inner Roof of the Church and the outer, which is cover'd with Lead, there is a considerable Space, wherein at the East End round the circular Sweep is a Whispering-place, where Words spoken in the Ear, or the Motion of a Watch, may be heard at the Distance of 110 Foot. The Dome is rais'd on Eight large Pillars, curiously adorn'd with Arches, &c. of the *Corinthian* Order. On the Outside of it, about 20 Foot above the Roof of the Church, are 32 Columns, with Niches answering those within. On the Vertex of the Arches of the Dome there's a neat Balcony; and above that a large and beautiful Stone Lantern, near

70 Foot high, adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order; and a Ball, and a fine gilt Cross at top.

The Length of this Cathedral from East to West between the Walls is 463 Foot, and including the Portico 500 Foot; the Breadth of the West Front 180; and in the Centre, where 'tis widest, including the North and South Porticoes, 311; and the Height, from the Ground to the Top of the Cross, 344. The Church has Eight Stair-cases, of which that to the Cupola is a very lofty one. The outward Diameter of the Cupola is 145 Foot, the inward 100. The outward Diameter of the Lantern 18. The Height of the Turrets is 208; and of the Body of the Church 120. The Choir was finish'd and open'd the 2d of December 1697. Since the Accession of King *George I.* to the Crown, the Church is balustraded round at top, which is a great Ornament to it. At the West End of this Cathedral is a curious Marble Statue of the late Queen *Anne*, holding a Sceptre in one Hand and Globe in the other, surrounded with Four beautiful emblematical Figures, representing *Great Britain*, *France*, *Ireland*, and *America*. On the Acroteria at the West End of this Church are to be the Figures of the 12 Apostles, and the Four Evangelists; and there are to be Four Angels on a circular Pediment over the Dials of the Clocks on the Fronts of the Two Towers, which are adorn'd with circular Ranges of Columns; and in one of them is to be a fine Chime of Bells.

On the East Side of this Cathedral is *St. Paul's* famous *St. Paul's School*, built in 1512. by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and by Birth a Citizen of *London*, who endow'd it for a High-master, Sub-master, and Under-master or Usher, with large Stipends for the free teaching of 153 poor Mens Children, of any County in *England*, or any Nation. He committed the Oversight of it to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers Company*; to whom he left 11 Exhibitions, which the Company apply for the Use of such of the Scholars as are sent to the Universities, as they do others left to the School for the same Purpose, after they have been Scholars for Three Years. The Masters are elected by the Wardens and Assistants of the *Mercers Company*; and the Scholars are admitted by the Master, upon a Warrant to him directed and sign'd by the Surveyor. The Election of the Scholars for the University is in *March* before *Lady-day*; and they enjoy the Exhibitions for Seven Years, unless they are provided for sooner. Here is a good Library of Classic Authors, the Gift of Gentlemen that have been educated in it; and the Motto of the Frontispiece of the School is, *Ingrederet ut proficiat*.

In *Warwick-lane* in this Ward (so called from the Earl of *Warwick's* House formerly there) stands the College of Physicians, erected in 1682. 'Tis built of Brick, with a spacious Frontispiece of Stone; and is a beautiful, magnificent Structure, one of the finest Ornaments of the City, tho' it be in a Place where all its Beauties are in a manner hid. Besides the Hall, where Two of the Fellows meet twice a Week to give Advice and dispense Medicines to the Poor gratis, there's a Committee-room, and a great one where the Members meet once a Quarter, adorn'd with Pictures and Sculptures, and a Plan of Lands in *Essex* given to the College by Dr. *Amy*; the Theatre for anatomical Dissections; and a preparing Room, where are 13 Tables, containing all the Muscles in a human Body; and Garrets over all, to dry Herbs for the Use of the Dispensary. In the Front of the Hall towards the Court is a Statue of King *Charles II.* well cut in Stone; another of *Sir John Cutler*, on the West Side of the Theatre; and in June 1739. a very fine Busto, carv'd out of a Block of white Marble, was erected in the great Hall of this College, to the Honour of the famous Dr. *Harvey*, with the following Inscription on its Marble Pediment:

Hanc magni illius
GVLIELMI HARVEII
Senis oetogenarii imaginem,
Qui sanguinis circuitum
Primus monstravit,
Medicinamque rationalem instituit,
Ad picturam archetypam,
Quam in suo servat museo, effictam
Honoris causa
Hic ponendam curavit
RICHARDUS MEAD, Med. Reg.
A. D. M.DCC.XXXIX.

In English thus:

'Richard Mead, Physician to his Majesty, caus'd this Statue of the Great WILLIAM HARVEY, who first demonstrated the Circulation of the Blood, and instituted a Rational Course of Medicine, to be here erected in the Year 1739. in token of his Veneration for him, done from the Original Picture drawn of him at 80 Years of Age, which he keeps in his own Library.'

This learned Society has, by several Acts of Parliament and Patents since *Henry VIII.* been constituted a Body Corporate, and endow'd with sundry Powers and Privileges; particularly,

particularly, 1. That they may practise Physick within Seven Miles round *London*, and none else but such as they license. 2. That they be not summoned to Juries. 3. That they be excus'd from bearing and providing Arms in the City, or serving any Office. 4. That they may take Six Bodies executed at *Tyburn* yearly, for Anatomy, provided they bury them afterwards: And may purchase Lands to the Value of 200 Pounds a Year. The College consists of a President, Censors, Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates. The Censors have a Power to supervise and govern all Physicians in *London*, and Seven Miles round. The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Two Chief Justices, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are appointed Visitors of the said Corporation, to determine all Matters brought before them. Here's a good Library, to which *Sir Theodore Mayerne*, and the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was one of its Fellows, were particular Benefactors.

In this Ward, also, is what was formerly a House of Grey Friars, but now *Christ's Hospital*, a Royal Foundation, adjoining to *Christchurch* in *Newgate-street*, founded by King *Edward VI.* at the Request of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and *Dr. Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, afterwards the Martyr, for the Entertainment and Education of the Children of poor Citizens of both Sexes, of whom, 1000 are generally maintained in the House, or out at Nurse, with the necessary Food, Cloathing, and Instruction. It was opened in *November 1552.* when King *Edward VI.* incorporated the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, Governors of the Estates of his several Hospitals; and commanded that, after reserving a sufficient Quantity of the Linen, (which had been used in Popish Times) to each Church in the City and Suburbs, the Remainder, of which there were great superfluous Quantities, should be delivered to the Governors of this Hospital for the Use of the poor Children. A Mathematical School was founded here in 1673. at the Instance of *Sir Robert Clayton*, by King *Charles II.* who built and endowed it with 370*l.* a Year, for ever. And a stately Writing School was erected here in 1694. by *Sir John Moor*, Knight and Alderman. After the Boys have been Seven or Eight Years on the Foundation, those of the best Genius are sent to the University, or to Sea; and the others, when about Eighteen Years of Age, are put Apprentices to mechanick Trades, with a suitable Sum. Of the former there have been great Sea Commanders, and considerable Men in other Points of Learning; and of the latter some Lord Mayors of this City. Their Habit was, at first, a Russet Cotton, but was soon after changed for Blue, which has continued ever since; and therefore it is likewise called the *Blue-Croat Hospital*. All the Affairs of this Hospital are managed by a President, and about 300 Governors, besides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who appoint a Treasurer, a Register, and Two Clerks, a Physician, a Surgeon, Steward, a Cook, Porter, Four Beadles, a Matron, and Eleven Nurses. The Charge for the Support of it to the Year 1729. appears to be 1105*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* It was much damaged by the great Fire in 1666. but soon repaired, and has been since augmented with new Buildings. In the South Front, in a Niche over the Aperture into the Cloisters, stands the Figure of King *Edward VI.* The Hall is a stately Room, furnished with Tables for the Children, and an Organ, and is adorned with the Pictures of divers great Benefactors; as King *James II.* and his Court, *Sir John Frederick*, *Sir John Moor*, and *William Garraway*. Near the Schools is the Compting-house, where the Charge is given to the Governors at their Admission, over which is the Court-Room, curiously adorned with Pictures, viz. of King *Charles II.* *George Villiers* the Duke of *Buckingham*, and *Sir Richard Dobbs*, who was Lord Mayor when this Hospital was founded, *Sir John Leman*, *Sir Thomas Viner*, and many others. The Children admitted into this Hospital are presented every Year by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other Governors, in their Turns. There is a constant Resort of People, of all Ranks, to this Hospital, every Sunday Evening, to see the Children at their Supper, which is generally on Legs of Mutton. Many of the younger Boys have their Diet, Schooling, &c. at a House at *Hertsford*, and another at *Ware*, which are dependent on this noble Charity.

Doctors Commons.

12. *Gustle Baynard Ward* is the Seat of that called *Doctors Commons*, a spacious commodious Structure, with several paved handsome Courts, where the Judges of the Admiralty, Court of the Delegates, the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court and Office, with the Doctors that plead Causes, and the Proctors that draw up the Pleadings, all live in a collegiate Way. And near it, on *St. Bennet's Hill*, is

Heralds College.

The College of *Heralds*, incorporated by King *Richard III.* whose chief Officer is the Earl Marshal, which is hereditary to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who being a *Roman Catholick*, the Earl of *Suffolk* is his Deputy. Here are 3 Kings at Arms, viz. *Garther*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*, with 6 Heralds, 4 Pursuivants, and 8 Proctors. *Garther* attends

the Instalments of the Knights of that most noble Order, carries it to foreign Princes, orders the Ceremonies at Coronations, and the Funerals of the Royal Family and Nobility. *Clarencieux* orders the Funerals of those under Peers South of *Trent*; and *Norroy* does the like for the North of *Trent*. It is a neat spacious Building, with convenient Apartments, a good Library relating to Heraldry and Antiquities, and a handsome Court-Room, where the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, hears Causes that lie in the Court of Honour, Differences about Arms, Achievements, Titles of the Coats of Arms of all the Families and Names in *England*, when granted, and on what Occasion; and in the Hall are the Pictures of King *Charles II.* the Reviver of the Office, *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, and some of the Earl Marshals. This College was formerly the Palace of *Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, and, falling to the Crown, was given by *Edward VI.* Anno 1552. to the Kings at Arms, Heralds, Pursuivants, and their Successors. The Library at *Doctors Commons* is in a most flourishing Condition; for every Bishop, at his Consecration, gives 20 or 50*l.* towards purchasing Books for it.

13. *Faringdon Ward without* is honoured with several Inns of Court and Chancery, particularly the Two Temples *Inns of Court and Chancery.* betwixt *Fleetstreet* and the *Thames*, viz. the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, both Colleges or Inns of Court, for the Study and Practice of the Common Law; and, besides *Serjeants Inn*, for the Use of the Judges and Serjeants, has 6 Inns of Chancery, where the Attorneys are chiefly bred, (as the Barristers are, for the most part, in the Inns of Court) viz. *Clifford's Inn*, belonging to the *Inner Temple*; *New Inn*, to the *Middle Temple*; *Staple's Inn* and *Bernard's Inn*, to *Gray's Inn*; and *Furnival's Inn*, and *Thavys Inn*, to *Lincoln's Inn*.

These two Temples were antiently the Dwellings of two Religious Orders; first of the *Knights Templars*, who founded it Anno 1185. and called it the *New Temple*, to distinguish it from the old one, (which was too small for them) in *Holborn*, over-against *Chancery Lane*. After their Dissolution, the *Knights Hospitallers* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, another military Order, devoted, likewise, to the Defence of the *Holy Land*, had a Grant from the Pope of all their Estates in 1234. but, having their head Quarters for *England* at a Monastery in *West Smithfield*, and no need of such large Buildings as the Temples, granted a Lease of them for 10*l.* a Year Rent to the Students of the Common Laws of *England*, who, it is said, then resided at *Thavys Inn*, and they have held them ever since. They were then divided into the *Inner* and *Outer Temples*, so called because situate the one within, the other without the Bar, and the *Middle Temple* betwixt both; but the Students have only the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, the other, which, by the way, does not appear to have ever been in the Possession of the Lawyers, having been converted to a House for the Earl of *Essex*, which was pulled down, and now forms a very genteel Street of Houses, which goes by that Name. The Buildings of the two Temples escaped the Fire in 1666. but were most of them demolished by subsequent Fires, and are now beautifully rebuilt with Brick. They are very neat, divided into several Courts, have each a spacious Hall, adorned with the Pictures of many Noblemen, and very pleasant Gardens to the Banks of the *Thames*. The *Inner Temple* Hall is said to have been built in the Reign of King *Edward III.* the *Middle Temple* Hall is a large magnificent Edifice, rebuilt in the Year 1572. in form of a College Hall. The *Middle Temple* excels the other in its Gate, which has a noble Frontispiece; but they have both good Libraries, adorned with the Coats of Arms and Pictures of many Noblemen, Readers, and Benchers, and well furnish'd with Books of Law, History, and Travels. The Spot of Ground on which the Temples stand, is an Oblong, of about Three Acres, in which the King's Bench Walks, built on three Sides, and open to the *Thames* on the fourth, form one of the pleasantest Squares in *Europe*, there being a fine Prospect from the Chambers over the *Thames*. A Parliament, in which the Affairs of the Society of the *Inner Temple* are treated, is usually held twice every Term. There is only one Church, but so situate, as to be equally convenient for both. It was first founded in 1185. by the *Knights Templars*, but the present Structure is thought to have been built Anno 1240. since which it has been several Times repaired and beautified. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic Structures in *England*, supported by neat slender Pillars of that called *Suffex Marble*. Here are many antient remarkable Monuments, particularly of Nine *Knights Templars*, drawn in Marble, at their full Proportion, some of them Seven Feet and half long: Six of them are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in a Crusade Expedition against the Infidels in the *Holy Land*. The Minister, who is usually called the Master of the Temple, is appointed by the Benchers of both Houses, and presented by Patent from the Crown, from whence he has a small Stipend; but he has handsome free Gifts from both Temples, besides a good House and Garden joining to the Church.

Church. The Lecturer is appointed by the Treasurers of each House, in their Turns; and the Reader is chosen by the Benchers. The Inns of Chancery in this Ward are,

Furnival's Inn.

1. *Furnival's Inn*, on the North Side of *Holborn*, within the Bars, was once the House of the *Furnivals*, till they let it out to the Lawyers. This Society is governed by One Principal, and Twelve Antients: They have a Hall and a Garden, and the Office of Bails and *Postea*, which belongs to the Court of *King's Bench*.

Staple Inn.

2. *Staple Inn*, on the South Side of *Holborn*, by the Bars, was once a Hall for the Merchants of the Staple for Wooll, but has been an Inn of Chancery ever since 1415. at least. It was bought by the Benchers of *Gray's Inn*, and its Government and Customs are much like *Furnival's*.

Barnard's Inn.

3. *Barnard's Inn*, on the same Side of *Holborn*, to the East, was antiently called *Mackworth's Inn*, because it was the House of *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and by him given to the Professors of the Law.

Thavy's Inn.

4. *Thavy's Inn*, still farther East, and just by the Church of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, was the House of Mr. *John Thavy*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and by him let out as an *Hostel*, or Inn, for the Apprentices of the Law, as they are called in his Will; for here lived the Students of the Law, before they had the *Temple*. It came afterwards to Mr. *Gregory Nichols*, a Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who sold it in 1549. to the Benchers of *Lincoln's Inn*, and their Successors, who demised it to the Principal and Fellows of this House.

Clifford's Inn.

5. *Clifford's Inn* was a House by King *Edward II.* granted to the Family of the *Cliffords*, after which it was leased to the Students of the Law, and in the Reign of King *Edward III.* sold to the Principal and Seniors of this Inn.

The Deputy Judge of the Marshal's Court in *Southwark* has Chambers here, as have most of the Attorneys and Officers of that Court.

New Inn.

6. *New Inn*, so called in Opposition to the old Inn belonging to this Society in *Seacoal Lane* near *Fleetditch*, which, being too remote from the others, was neglected, and fell to Decay. It is governed by a Treasurer and Twelve Antients.

Serjeants Inns.

7. *Serjeants Inn*, in *Chancery Lane*, is a small Inn, where the Judges and Serjeants have Chambers, but not Houses, as they had in the other *Serjeants Inn* in *Fleetstreet*, till 1730. when they abandoned it; yet there is a Hall and a Chapel in both.

Old Bailey Sessions-House.

In this Ward are these other Places of Note:

1. The Sessions-house in the *Old Bailey*, where Sessions are held eight times a Year for determining Criminal Causes within the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*. In this Court the Lord Mayor sits as Judge, with the Recorder; but one or more of the Twelve Judges, with some Aldermen, or other Justices of the Peace, are commonly on the Bench.

Fleet-Prison.

2. The *Fleet Prison* had its Name from the *Brook*, or *Fleet-water* that ran by it before the *Ditch* was filled up, and turn'd into a Market. 'Tis as antient as the Reign of *Richard I.* and is assigned for the Imprisonment of Debtors from any Part of the Kingdom, and for Persons guilty of a Contempt of the Court of *Chancery*, or *Common-Pleas*. All manner of Provisions are brought in hither every Day, and cry'd, as in the publick Streets. Here is also a Coffee-house, and a spacious Area inclosed with high Walls, where the Prisoners have sundry Diversions; and 'tis so neat and convenient a Prison, that many Debtors give Money to be turned over to it; for if one can give the Warden Security for his forthcoming, he is not confined within the Walls of the Prison, but may take a House or Lodging in the Rules, and walk publicly in the Streets as far as they extend, viz. almost all *Ludgate-hill*, the *Old-baily*, and *Fleet-lane*. *Fleta*, that excellent Book of the Common Laws of *England*, was so called by its Author, because he compiled it while he was confined here.

Rolls-Chapel.

In *Chancery-lane*, in this Ward, is the Chapel of the *Rolls*, so denominated from being the great Repository of the modern publick Rolls and Records of the Kingdom. The Mansion-house of the Master of the Rolls was the Residence of an eminent Jew, who having forfeited it to the Crown by some Misdemeanor, King *Henry III.* Anno 1223. converted it into an Hospital for the Reception and Accommodation of *Jewish* and other Profelytes. But *Edward III.* in 1377. granted it to *William Burfall* Master of the *Rolls*, to whose Successors it has been ever since continued. It being very much decayed, it was lately rebuilt by Sir *Joseph Jekyl* then Master of the *Rolls*, in a very magnificent Manner, with hewn Stone and Brick, tho' with much more Strength than Beauty, for which 7000 *l.* was allowed by the Government. The Records, when they become voluminous in this Chapel, are removed to the Office of the Records in the Tower. The City has no Authority in the Liberty of the *Rolls*, which contains about 200 Dwelling-houses, the same being intirely under the Government of the Master.

Bridewell.

Bridewell, in this Ward, near *Fleet-ditch*, was founded by *Edward VI.* for a Hospital and House of Correction.

'Tis a spacious and commodious Structure, where 20 decayed Arts-Masters have Houses, and about 150 Apprentices, distinguished by white Hats and blue Jerkins, by the Profits of whose Work they many times repair their Fortunes; and the Boys, when they have served their Time, have their Freedom, and 10 *l.* each towards carrying on their Trades, so that several of them have arrived to be Men of Substance, and Governors of the Hospital. Another Part of this Structure is a Prison, and House of Correction for disorderly Servants, Vagrants, and Strumpets, who are put to beat Hemp, and other hard Labour. As this Hospital is annexed to that of *Bethlehem*, they have the same President, who is commonly an Alderman of the City, joined with above 200 other Governors, for the most part substantial Citizens, who have Officers under them. They hold a Court every Friday to regulate the Affairs of the House, and see the Criminals corrected or discharged, as the Case requires. By an Account of the Disbursements of it in 1739. the annual Charge appears to be 1891 *l.* 7s. 8d. This Hospital was burnt down in 1666. but rebuilt in 1682. It has Two Fronts, one to the East, the other to the North, with a handsome great Gate in each; and it has a noble Hall for the Court-room, adorned with the Pictures of King *Edward VI.* and his Privy-council, King *Charles* and King *James II.* Sir *William Turner*, Sir *William Jeffreys*, &c. and with Tables, which perpetuate the Names of its considerable Benefactors, in Letters of Gold. The Advowson of its Chapel is in the Gift of the Governors, and tho' its Government resembles that of a Parish Church, yet *Bridewell* Precinct, in which are several Streets, is extraparochial; and the Inhabitants, not being empowered to make a Poors Rate, raise Money by way of Contribution. The Royal Palace where this Hospital stood, took up all the Ground on the Bank of the *Thames*, from the *Fleet* Rivulet on the East, to *Water-lane* on the West. The latter Part of it, now called *Salisbury-court*, was given to the Bishops of *Salisbury* for their City Mansion; and, afterwards coming to the Earl of *Dorset*, was, with its Gardens, converted into Streets, Lanes, &c. and at the End of *Dorset-street*, fronting the *Thames*, was a magnificent spacious Theatre, wherein Plays were acted till the Revolution in 1688. The East Part of the Palace, which was rebuilt by *Henry VIII.* is that where now stands the Hospital. *St. Bride's-church* here, which was burnt down in 1666. and rebuilt in 1680. is a stately Fabrick, of 111 Feet long, 57 broad, 41 in Height, with a most beautiful Spire 234 Feet high, and a Ring of no less than 12 Bells in its Tower, as melodious as any in *London*. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their Formalities, attended by the Governors and Children of *Christ's-hospital*, come hither Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in *Easter-Week*, to hear those Sermons which formerly used to be preached before them on those Days in the Church-yard of *St. Mary Spital*, an Hospital near *Old Bedlam*, from a Cross-pulpit, after the Manner of *St. Paul's Cross*.

St. Bride's.

Spital Sermons.

Ely-House.

Ely House, in this Ward, over-against *St. Andrew's Church* in *Holbourn*, has been for almost 500 Years the City Palace also of the Bishops of *Ely*. In this House, because it was large, and the Rooms very commodious, there were formerly Two grand Feasts made by some new-created Serjeants at Law, one of which appears to have been the greatest Banquet of the kind that was ever given to one of the most elegant and splendid Companies.

Stow, who is our Author, having particularly mentioned it in his *Survey of London*, we shall give his Account not only of the Guests, but of the Provision; which, tho' only a Part of the Bill of Fare, because, of the Three Poulterers concerned in furnishing the Poultry, only one of their Accounts could be come at, will shew the vast Disparity betwixt the Price of Provisions now and 200 Years ago.

A Grand Feast by some Serjeants at Law.

Eleven Gentlemen of the Law, says *Stow*, A.D. 1531. being promoted to the Dignity of the Coif, they gave an Entertainment here for Five Days successively, at which were present the King, Queen, Foreign Ministers, Lord Mayor, Judges, Master of the Rolls, City-Aldermen, Masters of Chancery, Serjeants at Law, and principal Merchants of *London*, together with many Knights and Esquires, and a certain Number of Citizens belonging to the chief Companies of the City.

The PROVISIONS.

The PRICES.

	l.	s.	d.
Twenty-four large Oxen, each at	-	-	1 6 8
Carcase of a large Ox from the Market, at	1	4	0
100 Sheep, (another Author says 120) each at	2	10	0
Fifty-one Calves, each at	-	-	0 4 8
Ninety-one Pigs, each at	-	-	0 0 6
Another Author adds 34 Porkers			
Fourteen Dozen of Swans — No Price			
Capons of Greece, 10 Dozen, each at	-	0	1 8
Kentish Capons, 9 Dozen ½ each at	-	-	0 1 0
Common Capons, 19 Dozen, each at	-	0	0 6

Seven

	l.	s.	d.
Seven Dozen and Nine of Grose or Heath-cocks, each at - - - - -	0	0	8
Common Cocks, Fourteen Dozen and Eight, each at - - - - -	0	0	3
The best Pullets, tho' not numbered, each at	0	0	2 ½
Common ditto, tho' not numbered, each at	0	0	2
Thirty-seven Dozen of Pigeons, each Doz. at	0	0	10
Larks, 340 Dozen, each Dozen at - - - - -	0	0	5

Besides Tarts, Pyes, Sweatmeats, Fruit, &c.

St. Bartholomew-Hospital.

The last, but not the least remarkable Foundation in this Ward is *St. Bartholomew's-Hospital* near *West-Smithfield*, contiguous to *Christ's-Hospital*, and the Church of *St. Bartholomew the Less*. It is supposed to have been the first of the kind erected in this City, having been first founded in the second Year of King *Henry I.* by *Rahere*, a Gentleman of such Wit and Pleasantry, that he was called the King's Minstrel, a Term which afterwards degenerated into that of Jester. It was then called an Infirmary, belonging to the Priory of *St. Bartholomew the Great*; and he founded it for a Master, Eight Brethren, Priests, and Four Sisters, or Nurfes, to attend the Patients, putting it under the Direction of *Alfune* the Founder of *Cripplegate Church*, who, being a noted Mendicant, daily frequented the City Markets to receive the Benevolence of the People for the Support of it. Upon the Dissolution of it by King *Henry VIII.* he re-founded it, and endowed it with 500 Marks a Year, on a Covenant with the Citizens, that they should pay the same Annuity for the Relief of 100 lame and infirm Patients. But nothing farther was done in it till 1552. when King *Edward VI.* incorporated the intended Governors of it, by the Name of 'the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, Governors of the Hospital for the Poor, called *Little St. Bartholomew's*, near *West-Smithfield*, of the Foundation of *Henry VIII.*' The Citizens thereupon repaired the then ruinous Hospital at the Expence of 1000 *l.* and 'tis so enlarged by other Benefactions, that it now receives the Infirm from all Parts of *England*; the original Number of Patients is increased to near 400; and the antient Fund of 1000 Marks *per Annum* so greatly improved by Estates given, and other annual Benefactions, that the Governors are enabled to defray the yearly Expence of the House. The same has lately amounted to above 10,000 *l.*

In the Year 1702. a beautiful Frontispiece was erected towards *Smithfield*, adorn'd with Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediment of the *Ionick Order*, with the Figure of the Founder King *Henry VIII.* standing in a Nich, in full Proportion, and those of Two Cripples, on the Top of the Pediment, over his Head. Part of the antient Cloyster belonging to the Priory, where were several well furnished Shops of Mercers, Milleners, &c. was pulled down lately, and a magnificent Structure, containing the Hall, &c. erected in the Place of it, about 150 Feet in Length; the first Stone of which was laid by the Lord Mayor, in Presence of divers Aldermen, and other Governors, on the 9th of *June* 1730. And such is the flourishing State of this Hospital, that in Seven Years time, *viz.* from 1728. to 1734. both inclusive, 32872 poor, sick, and lame People were taken into it, and 30543 cured and discharged. The Governors of it are about 300, who chuse the Officers and Servants, *viz.* a President, Treasurer, Two Physicians, Five Surgeons, an Apothecary, a Clerk, a Matron, Porter, Four Beadles, a Cook and her Servant, 20 Sisters, 12 Nurfes, and 20 Watch-women. There are 20 Wards, and 302 Beds. Those who have the immediate Care of the Hospital are the President, the Treasurer, the Auditors of their Accompts, Viewers of their Revenues, Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the Hospital, and the Almoners or Purveyors, who buy in the Provisions and Necessaries. A Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Almoner, and some other of the Governors, meet twice a Week to inspect the Management of the House, to discharge such Persons as are cured, and to admit others.

For the Reception of such miserable Objects in the Venereal Disease as might prove offensive to the rest, there are Two Infirmarys belonging to this Hospital, called the *Lock Hospitals*; one in *Kent-street Southwark*, the other at *Kingsland* near *Newington* in *Middlesex*; and the Number of Patients therein, added to those that were in the Hospital *Anno* 1738. amounted to 372, beside 198 Out-patients: Upon the Whole, it is computed, that it relieves about 600 Persons daily with Lodgings, Diet, Physick, and Surgery; and that above 5000 sick and lame Persons, destitute of other Relief, are generally under its Care. Among divers Privileges, which King *Henry I.* granted to the above-mentioned *Rahere*, the Prior, and his Canons, of the then Monastery, and to the Poor of the said Infirmary, was a Fair, to be kept in *Smithfield*, on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Bartholomew*; which has been held annually ever since, and, by the Indulgence of the City Magistrates, lasts, sometimes, a Fortnight. It was at the Beginning

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frequented for Woollen and Linen Cloth, &c. and afterward for Cattle, Leather, &c. The first Three Days only are assign'd for Buiness, during which there is a *Piepowder Court*, and the rest for the Pleasure of seeing Plays, Farces, Drolls, and the like Shows, which are exhibited in Booths, wherewith the Place is almost, at that time, cover'd.

This Area, containing at least Three Acres, is in antient Records call'd *Smithfield-Pond*, or *Horse-Pool*, it then being a Watering-place for Horses; and on the South-west Corner of it was the publick Gallows, call'd the *Elms*, from the Number of those Trees that then grew in the Neighbourhood. But, in Process of Time, the Gallows was removed to the West Side of the Suburbs, and, the Pond being filled up, it was made a green Field, and level; from whence, Mr. *Stow* thinks, it had the Name of *Smoothfield*. It was then frequently made use of for Jousts, Tournaments, and Triumphs, before our Kings, and the Nobility, till the Reign of the Popish Queen *Mary*, when it was stain'd with the Blood of that glorious Army of Martyrs, whose Sufferings for the Protestant Religion are recorded in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*. According to *Fitz-Stephens*, here was a Market for Cattle above 500 Years ago. Be this as it will, it was paved at the Request of King *James I.* and the Markets are since much increased; for every *Monday* and *Friday* here is the greatest Market in *England* for live Cattle of all Sorts. The chief Market, or rather Fair, for Horses, is *Friday's*, tho' there are Horses to be met with in the Stables hereabouts every Day; and every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, here is a Market for Hay and Straw.

14. In *Coleman-street Ward*, and in the Parish of *St. Stephen*, in the lower Quarter of those call'd *Moorfields*, from a Moor which was there formerly, stands that stately Fabric the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, for the Reception of poor Lunaticks. The Lord Mayor and Citizens laid the Foundation of it *Anno* 1675. and tho' it is the most magnificent and spacious of its kind, it was finished in Fifteen Months time, at the Expence of about 17000 *l.* It is built of Brick and Stone, handsomely imbellished with the King's Arms, the City Arms, Carvings, and other Ornaments; and is 540 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth; containing a great Number of convenient Cells, or Rooms, where the Patients are taken care of, and maintained, without any Charge to their Friends, except Bedding. By the charitable Contribution of the Citizens, Two beautiful Wings were lately added, for the Reception of such of the Lunaticks as are incurable: These Wings, and the Portico, are each of them adorn'd with four Pilasters, Entablature, and circular Pediment, of the *Corinthian Order*; and on a Pediment over the grand Gate are the Figures of two Lunaticks, exquisitely carved. Before this noble Structure is a pleasant Garden, inclosed by a grand Wall of about 700 Feet in Length. The Number of the Lunaticks admitted from 1728. to 1734. both inclusive, was 810. and of the Cured 628. The annual Charge for the Support of this Hospital, as it was computed in 1729. appear'd to be 2824 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* There are Two Stories, in each of which runs a long Gallery from one End of the House to the other. On the South Side are the Cells, and on the North the Windows that give Light to the Galleries, which are divided in the Middle by handsome Iron Gates, to keep the Men and Women apart. The Diet of the Patients on *Sundays*, *Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, is commonly boil'd Beef, Mutton, or Veal, and Broth, with Bread, for their Dinners: on the other Days they have Bread, Cheese, and Butter, but on *Saturdays* Rice-milk, Furmity, Pease, or other Pottage; and for Suppers they have generally Broth or Milk-pottage, always with Bread: And some of the Committee go weekly to the Hospital, to see the due Weight, Quantity, and Distribution of the Provisions. Besides those remaining in the Hospital for Cure, divers Persons who have been cured therein are provided with Physick, as Out-patients, at the Charge of the said Hospital, to prevent a Return of their Lunacy. It being united to the Hospital of *Bridewell*, as was there observed, has the same President, Governors, (whose Number is about 300) Treasurer, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but each has a Steward, and inferior Officers, peculiar to itself.

Having taken notice of the most publick Structures, in their respective Wards, we shall, in the next Place, just mention the Gates of this City, which are Eight, besides Posterns.

1. *Aldgate*, in the East, is, no doubt, one of the Four original Gates of the City; for it is so old, that it is mention'd in a Charter of King *Edgar*, about *Anno* 967. It being ruinous, 'twas taken down in 1606. and a new one finished in 1609. On the Top of it, to the East, is placed a golden Sphere, and on the upper Battlements the Figures of two Centinels. Beneath, in a large Square, King *James I.* is represented standing in gilt Armour, with a Lion and Unicorn couchant at his Feet. On the West Side of the Gate is the Figure of *Fortune*, finely carved and gilt, standing on a Globe, with a Sail over her Head, and looking over the City; a little lower, on one Side, is the Figure of a Woman,

W. R. Smithfield.

Bethlehem Hospital.

The Gates of London. Aldgate.

The Lock Hospital.

Woman, representing *Peace*, with a Dove on one Hand, and a gilded Wreath on the other: On the other Side is the Figure of *Charity*, with a Child at her Breast, and another in her Hand. One of the Lord Mayor's Officers has Apartments over this Gate.

Bishopsgate.

2. *Bishopsgate*, to the North-west of the former, is supposed to have been built by some Bishop, about Anno 1200. It was several times repaired by the Merchants of the *Hanse-towns*, as a Condition of their Freedom of this City. 'Twas lately pull'd down, and rebuilt in the Year 1735. The old one had the Figure of Two Bishops on the North Side, but pretty much defaced, as were, also, the City-Arms, on the South Side.

Aldersgate.

3. *Aldersgate*, the antient North Gate of the City, was repair'd Anno 1617. On the North Side of it is King *James I.* on Horseback, who enter'd the City at this Gate, when he came from *Scotland* to the Throne of *England*; over his Head are the Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Prophet *Jeremy* on one Side, and this Text engrav'd, from *Jer. xvii. Then shall enter into the Gates of this City Kings and Princes*, &c. and on the other Side, the Prophet *Samuel*, with the Words in *1 Sam. xii. 1.* On the South Side of the Gate is King *James I.* sitting in his Robes on his Throne. This Gate was damag'd by the Fire in 1666. and repair'd Anno 1670.

Newgate.

4. *Newgate*, so call'd from its being built later than some of the others; yet is supposed to be one of the Four original Gates. 'Tis in the North-west Corner of the City, and said to have been erected in the Reign of King *Henry I.* or King *Stephen*. It has been the County Gaol for *Middlesex* Debtors above 500 Years, and is a Prison for Criminals, both of *London* and *Middlesex*. In 1422. Licence was given, by *Henry VI.* to the Trustees of Sir *Richard Whittington*, who had been Lord Mayor, to repair this Gate and Gaol, out of his personal Estate, according to his Will. The West Side of the Gate is adorned with Three Ranges of Pilasters, and their Entablatures, of the *Tuscan* Order; over the lowest is a circular Pediment, and above it the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are Four Niches, with as many Figures in them, big as the Life, and well carv'd. The Inside of the Gate is adorned with a Range of Pilasters, with Entablatures, as the other; and in Three Niches are the Figures of *Mercy*, *Justice*, and *Truth*. This Part of the Gate was repair'd Anno 1631. and, being damag'd by the Fire in 1666. was rebuilt more strongly in 1672. and with greater Magnificence than any of the other Gates.

Ludgate.

5. *Ludgate*, the antient West Gate of the City, stands betwixt *Newgate* and the *Thames*. 'Tis supposed to have been repaired Anno 1215. and again in 1260. when it was adorned with the Figures of the fictitious King *Lud* and his Two Sons *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*; but, at the Reformation, some People, thinking them Popish idolatrous Images, struck off all their Heads. In Queen *Mary's* Reign new Heads were placed on their Bodies, where they remained till 1586. when the Gate, being very ruinous, was pull'd down, and beautifully rebuilt. The East Side of it was adorn'd with Four Pilasters and Entablature of the *Doric* Order; and in the Intercolumns were again placed the Figures of King *Lud* and his Two Sons, in their *British* Habit, and above them the King's Arms, viz. those of *France* and *England* quarterly, the Supporters a Lion and a Dragon. It was ruined by the Fire in 1666. but again repaired and beautified Anno 1699. The West Side of the Gate is adorned with Two Pilasters and Entablature of the *Ionick* Order; also Two Columns and a Pediment, adorning a Niche, wherein is placed a good Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* in her Robes, and over it the Queen's Arms, between the City Supporters. This Gate was made a Prison for Debtors who were free of the City, so long ago as the Year 1378. It was very much enlarged by Sir *Stephen Forster*, who had been a Prisoner here for only 20 l. but was discharg'd by a rich Widow, who saw him begging at the Grate, and afterwards married him, and he lived to be Lord Mayor of this City.

Moorgate.

6. *Moorgate*, betwixt *Bishopsgate* and *Cripplegate*, was built Anno 1415. upon the Side of the Moor, over which Causeways were raised from hence for the Passage of the Citizens into the Fields. It was rebuilt after the Fire, with a very beautiful Gateway, the Arch whereof is near Twenty Feet high, which was to give Room for the City Trained Bands, when they used to carry Pikes, to march with them advanced in their Hands thro' this Gate, to their Musters in the Artillery Ground.

Cripplegate.

7. *Cripplegate*, to the West of *Moorgate*, half Way to *Aldersgate*, was built before the Conquest, and said to have had its Name from Cripples who used to beg there. It is supposed to be one of the Four original Gates of the City, and that under it went the *Roman* Military Way call'd *Ermine-street*, which led from *London* by *Hornsey* to the North. This Gate was repaired and beautified, and the new Postern made, Anno 1663. The Apartments over it are for the Accommodation of the Water-Bailiff.

8. The only Gate erected at the Extent of the City Li- Temple-Bar. berties, is *Temple-Bar*, to which certain necessary Ceremonies, as, particularly, the proclaiming of any King or Queen, or declaring War, gave Occasion: For then, as the Herald at Arms approaches, for that Purpose, to the City, from *St. James's*, the Sheriffs, who are just within this Gate, cause it to be shut: When the Herald comes up to it, he knocks hard at the Gate, at which the Sheriffs call out, *Who is there?* Then the Herald answers, *I am come to proclaim*, &c. according to the Name of the Prince who is to be crown'd, &c. and repeating the Titles of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. the Sheriffs open the Gate, and bid the Herald and his Train welcome; after which, they ride into the City, and make the Proclamation at the proper Places, attended by the Sheriffs, &c.

This Gate was erected Anno 1670. and resembles a triumphal Arch. 'Tis built of hewn Stone, each Side being adorned with Four Pilasters, their Entablature, and arch'd Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order: Their Intercolumns are Niches replenish'd, those within the Bar towards the East with the Figures of King *James I.* and his Queen; and those without the Bar with the Figures of King *Charles I.* and II. 'Tis enrich'd, also, with *Cornucopias*, and has Two large Cartouches, by way of Supporters to the Whole.

In several of the City Gates the Officers belonging to the Lord Mayors, &c. have commodious Apartments.

As to the Posterns, there was one erected Anno 1636. betwixt *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate*; and in 1655. two others near the North End of *Aldermanbury*; a Postern was also made, in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* to pass from *Christ's Hospital* to *St. Bartholomew's*; and there was a Postern by the *Tower*, which has been long since pull'd down.

As to the Walls of this City, of which there now remains *as was* so small a Part visible, the best Account we can collect of their Foundation, and antient State, is this:

This City is supposed to have been first wall'd in by *Theodosius* the Elder, who came hither with a fresh Supply of *Romans* in the Reign of *Valentinian I.* about A. D. 368. and that there was a Wall not only on the Land Side, but also near the Bank of the *Thames*, from the *Tower* on the East, to *Baynard* and *Mountfichet* Castles on the West, till it was destroyed by the Tide and Weather. 'Tis hardly to be doubted, that the Four Original Gates erected at the same time with the Wall, were *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldgate*, and *Dowgate*, (notwithstanding what has been alledged by some in favour of *Ludgate* and *Aldersgate*) and that they were built over the great *Roman* Military Ways; for that call'd *Watling-street*, which intersected the *Thames* from *Southwark*, entered *London* at the Place called *Dowgate* from the Gate which antiently stood there; and, passing thro' *Canon-street*, went to *Newgate*: The *Ermine-street*, from *Hornsey*, and *Stroud-green*, is generally believed to have pointed to *Cripplegate*, and the *Vicinal Way*, from *Old Ford* to *Aldgate*. It was a great high Wall in the Reign of *Henry II.* with Seven Gates, viz. *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldersgate*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the *Postern* near the *Tower*; but in the Reign of *Richard I.* Part of the Wall from the *Tower* to the *Postern* was demolished to make way for a spacious Ditch; and the *Postern*, being thereby deprived of its old Support or Buttress on that Side, fell down in the Year 1440. and was only replaced by a poor wooden Building, which is also gone many Years ago. As for those called *Botolphsgate*, *Billingsgate*, and the *Water-gates* by the *Tower* and *Custom-house*, it does not appear that they were real Gates, but only so many Wharfs so called by their Owners, as that great Wharf of *Dowgate* retained its Name, tho' its Gate had been long ago demolished.

This Wall was embellished with stately Towers, which having been taken down to make way for new Buildings, there are only the Remains of 2 visible out of 15 that were on the Land-side. They are both about the Middle of *Houndsditch*, and are thought to be the most considerable Pieces of *Roman* Architecture remaining in *Great-Britain*. The one consists of Three Stories, and is still 26 Feet in height, but sadly decayed, and in several Parts split from Top to Bottom. The other is 21 Feet in Height, perfectly sound, and much more beautiful than the former, the Bricks being good, tho' the Stones are in most Parts decayed. On the South Side of *Aldgate*, at the lower End of a Street called the *Vineyard*, is the Basis of another *Roman* Tower, about Eight Feet high, which supports a new Building of Three Stories, where it appears by an Inscription on the Wall, that in September 1651. the old Wall of the Bulwark fell down Three Stories high, and made a Breach which Two Carts might enter abreast. By the Remains that are any-where to be seen of the City Wall, 'tis conjectured that it was about 22 Feet high, and the Towers about 40 Feet. We read that about Anno 1257. the Wall and Bulwarks being very much decayed, King *Henry III.* obliged the Citizens to repair them at a very great Expence. *Sicow* says, that

Remains of the Roman Towers.

that in 1213. the City was strengthened by a deep Moat or Ditch 200 Feet broad, which was cleaned in 1379. by Order of *Philpot* the Mayor, who obliged every Housekeeper to contribute 5*d.* towards the Charge. At the same time it appears from several Records, that it was usual for the Crown to grant the Magistrates a Duty on certain Goods recorded in the City, to defray the Expence of cleansing the Ditch, and repairing the Walls We meet with a Record in *Hollingshed*, which shews, that in 1477. by the Diligence of the Mayor *Ralph Josceline*, the Wall was new made betwixt *Aldgate* and *Cripplegate*; that he and his Company (the Drapers) made all that Part betwixt *Bishopsgate* and *Albhallows Church*; that *Bishopsgate* itself was new built by the *Almain Merchants* of the *Still-yard*; that great Part of the Wall from the said *Albhallows Church* toward *Moorgate*, was built out of the Estate, and by the Executors, of Sir *John Croftie*, who had also been Mayor: That the *Skinners Company* made that Part of the Wall between *Aldgate* and *Buriers Marks* towards *Bishopsgate*, and that the other City Companies made the rest of the Wall, and all this done in one Year. *Stow* tells us, that in his Remembrance, *Anno* 1540. that Part of the Ditch against *Moorfields*, then called *Moorditch*, was cleaned, as was, not long before, that Part betwixt the *Tower* and *Aldgate*; and that after having been twice cleaned in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, at the Charge of the City Companies, when Two Fifteens were granted by the Common-council for that Purpose, the Part of the Ditch between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate* was made wider: But all this has for many Years been so fill'd up, and cover'd with Houses, Gardens, &c. and so much both of the Wall and Ditch has been appropriated by the City to publick Uses, that there are few Parts in which the Traces of either are to be discover'd.

Having thus survey'd both the modern and the antient State of *London*, we shall now very briefly consider the Nature of its Government, the Number of its trading Companies, and the Liberties of its Citizens.

Election of its
Lord Mayor.

In order to the Election of its Lord Mayor, the Citizens meet at *Guildhall* on *Michaelmas-day*, where the Aldermen beneath the Chair, who have serv'd the Office of Sheriff, are put up, out of whom the Liverymen return Two to the Court of Aldermen, who usually take the senior Alderman; but he must be free of one of the 12 chief Companies; and if he be of any other, he presently removes to one of these. He is sworn at *Guildhall* on the Festival of *St. Simon and Jude*; on which Occasion a Sermon is preach'd at *St. Laurence's Church*; and next Day, viz. Oct. 29. his Lordship is inaugurated at *Westminster*: For this Purpose he is met in the Morning at *Guildhall* by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, from whence they all ride in their Coaches to the *Three Crane Stairs*, where they take Water in the Lord Mayor's Barge, being attended by the Barges of the Twelve Companies and others, in their furr'd Gowns, with their Musick, Colours, and Streamers, and saluted from the Shore and the Water by great Guns. Having landed at *Palace-yard*, the Companies march in Order to *Westminster-hall*, follow'd by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who walk round it, with the Sword and Mace carried before them, to salute the Courts there sitting; and then go up to the Court of Exchequer, where the new Lord Mayor is sworn before the Barons: This done, his Lordship, &c. walk round the Hall again, and invite the Judges to Dinner at *Guildhall*. After this, he returns with the Citizens to *Blackfriars Stairs*; from whence his Lordship and the Aldermen ride either on Horseback, or in Coaches, preceded by the Artillery-Company in Buff-coats, and attended by the City Companies with their Flags and Musick to *Guildhall*, where they frequently meet the Lord Chancellor, and others of the Judges, some of the Nobility, Ministers of State, and foreign Ambassadors, who are invited to a magnificent Entertainment, which is also sometimes honour'd with the Presence of the King, Queen, and Princes of the Blood. There were Pageants formerly, one of them representing the Lord Mayor's Trade; but ever since the Death of Prince *George of Denmark* they have been laid aside.

His Jurisdiction.

The Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction extends in some Cases a great way beyond the City, not only over a Part of the Suburbs, but upon the River *Thames*, East as far as the Conflux of that River with the *Medway*, and West as far as *Colne-ditch* above *Stanes-bridge*: And he yearly keeps Courts, for the Conservation of the River, in the Counties it borders upon within the said Limits. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has Power both to summon and imprison. He keeps open House during his Mayoralty to all Corners of Quality; and the Sword-bearer is allow'd 1000 Pounds for his Table. When abroad, his Lordship is always robed in Scarlet or Purple richly furr'd, with a Hood of black Velvet, a great Gold Chain, or Collar of SS, and a rich Jewel hanging to it; and his Officers walk before or on each Side of his Horse or Coach. He usually goes on *Sunday Morning*, attended by some of the Aldermen, to *St. Paul's Cathedral*; where, on the First *Sunday* in Term-time, are all or most of the Twelve Judges, whom, after Divine Service, he invites to Dinner.

If a Lord Mayor Elect refuse to serve, he is liable to be fin'd.

When an Alderman dies, the Wardmote, upon a Precept immediately issued by the Lord Mayor, meet, and return the Names of Two substantial Citizens to his Lordship, and his Brethren the Aldermen, who choose one of them; and he must serve, or pay 500*l.* Fine. The Three eldest Aldermen below the Chair are Justices of Peace in the City by Charter, as well as the Aldermen above the Chair.

The Two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are chosen at *Guildhall* on *Midsummer-day* by the Liverymen, but not sworn till *Michaelmas-eve*, when they enter upon their Office, and Two Days after are presented at the Exchequer Court in *Westminster-hall*, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Each Sheriff has an Under-Sheriff, Six Clerks, a Number of Serjeants, and every Serjeant a Yeoman, who belongs either to *Wood-street* or the *Poultry Compter*. If the Person chosen Sheriff does not think fit to hold, he is fin'd 400*l.* to the City, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Ministers of the Prisons, unless he swears himself not worth 10,000*l.* and, if he serves, he is oblig'd to give Bond to the Corporation.

After the Sheriffs are elected, the Commons of the Livery choose the Chamberlain, the Bridge-masters, Auditors of the City and Bridge-house Accompts, and the Ale-conners, who hold their Places for Life; of which Elections the old Sheriffs are the Judges. The Chamberlain and Bridge-masters are sworn in the Court of Aldermen. Here is a Recorder, appointed also for Life by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who appears among the Aldermen on publick Days in a Habit much like theirs, takes Place before all the Aldermen below the Chair, and has a Deputy to assist him.

The Common-council are chosen by the Housekeepers of the Ward, together with the Constables, &c. on *St. Thomas's-Day*, at a Wardmote then held by the Alderman.

Their Court of Common-council, which is the Name given to the Assembly of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council-men, make Bye-laws for the City, and upon occasion grant Freedom to Strangers. It is call'd and adjourn'd by the Lord Mayor; and out of it are form'd several Committees; viz. 1. A Committee of Six Aldermen and 12 Commoners, for Letting the City Lands; which usually meets every *Wednesday*. 2. A Committee of Four Aldermen and Eight Commoners, for Letting the Lands and Tenements given by Sir *Thomas Gresham*; who meet at *Mercers-Hall* on a Summons from the Lord Mayor. 3. Commissioners of Sewers and Pavements, elected annually. 4. A Committee consisting of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Assistants, for the Management of the City Lands in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, the Majority of whom have a Negative in whatever almost is propounded in the Common-council, have also the executive Power in a great measure; for in this, which is a Court of Record, all Leases and Instruments are executed, that pass under the City Seal. They appoint the Assize of Bread; determine all Differences relating to Lights, Water-courses, and Party-walls; suspend or punish offending Officers; and annually elect the Rulers of the Watermens Company: They also appoint most of the City Officers, viz. the Recorder, Four Common Pleaders, the Comptroller of the Chamber, the Two Secondaries, the Remembrancer, the City Solicitor, the Sword-bearer, the Common Hunt, the Water-Bailiff, Four Attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court, the Clerk of the Chamber, Three Serjeant Carvers, Three Serjeants of the Chamber, the Serjeant of the Channel, the Two Marshals, the Hall-keeper, the Yeomen of the Chamber, Four Yeomen of the Water-side, the Yeoman of the Channel, the Under Water-Bailiff, Two Meal-weighers, Two Fruit-meters, the Foreign Taker, the Clerk of the City Works, Six Young Men, Two Clerks of the Papers, Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs Courts, Eight Clerk-fitters, Two Prothonotaries, the Clerk of the Bridge-house, the Clerk of the Court of Requests, the Beadle of the Court of Requests, Thirty-six Serjeants at Mace, Thirty-six Yeomen, the Gauger, the Sealer and Searchers of Leather, the Keeper of the Green-yard, Two Keepers of the Two Compters of *Newgate*, and of *Ludgate*, the Measurer, the Steward of *Southwark*, the Bailiff of the Hundred of *Ossulston*, and the City Artificers; but the Rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the High Bailiff of *Southwark* by the Common-council.

The Court of *Hustings* is reckoned the most antient Tribunal in the City, and was established for the Preservation of its Laws, Franchises, and Customs: It is held at *Guildhall* before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Recorder, who, in Civil Causes, sits there as Judge. Here Deeds are inroll'd, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, Outlawries sued out, and Writs of Right, Waste, Partition, Dower, and Replevins, determined. Here also the Four Representatives of this City in Parliament are elected by the Liverymen

Liverymen of the City, who, out of Eight Candidates that are usually set up, make Choice of Four.

Lord Mayor's Court.

The Lord Mayor's Court is likewise a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of *Guildhall* every *Tuesday*, where the Recorder also sits as Judge, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may, if they please, sit with him. Actions of Debt, Trespafs, &c. arising within the City and Liberties, of any Value, may be entered and tried in this, as in other Courts; and an Action may be removed hither from the Sheriffs Courts, before the Jury is sworn. Here are Four Attorneys, and Six Serjeants at Mace, one of whom attends constantly at the Lord Mayor's, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices. The Juries for trying Causes in this and the Sheriffs Courts are return'd by the several Wards at their Wardmote Inquests at *Christmas*, when each Ward appoints the Persons to serve on Juries for every Month in the ensuing Year. This is also a Court of Equity, and gives Relief where Judgment is obtained in the Sheriffs Courts for more than the just Debt.

The Sheriffs Courts.

The Two Sheriffs Courts are also Courts of Record for the Trial of Actions of Debt, Case, Trespafs, Account, Covenant, Attachments, Sequestrations, &c. They are held on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, for Actions enter'd in *Woodstreet Compter*; and every *Thursday* and *Saturday* for such as are enter'd in the *Poultry Compter*. Here the written Testimony of a Witness that cannot be present, is allow'd to be good Evidence. To these Courts belong Eight Attorneys, Two Secondaries, who allow and return all Writs; Two Clerks of the Papers, who draw *Subpœnas*; Two Prothonotaries, who draw all the Declarations; and Eight Clerk-sitters, who enter Actions, and take Bails.

Chamberlain's Court.

6. The Chamberlain's Court, or Office, is held at the Chamber in *Guildhall*. He receives and pays the City Cash, and Orphans Money, keeps the Securities taken for it by the Court of Aldermen, and annually accounts to the Auditors appointed for that Purpose. He attends every Morning at *Guildhall*, to inrol or turn over Apprentices, or make them free, and hears and determines Differences betwixt them and their Masters.

Orphans Court.

7. The *Orphans Court* is held by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen once a Year, or oftener, for managing the Affairs of the City Orphans, or Freemens Children, under Twenty-one Years of Age. The Common Serjeant takes Inventories of such Freemens Estates, and the Common Crier summons their Widows, or other Executors and Administrators, to appear before the Court of Aldermen, to bring in an Inventory, and give Security for the Testator's Estate. The youngest Attorney in the Mayor's Court is Clerk of the *Orphans*, and registers all Securities for their Portions. When they come of Age, and are married with Consent of the Court of Aldermen their Guardians, they may receive their Portions upon Demand; for a perpetual Fund is settled by Parliament at 4 per Cent. per Annum, towards which the City is charged with the Payment of 8000*l.* for ever, out of its Revenues.

Court of Conscience.

8. The *Court of Conscience* was erected by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *James I.* for recovering Debts, under Forty Shillings, at an easy Expence, both for Debtor and Creditor, the Creditor's Oath of the Debt

being sufficient to ascertain it, without further Evidence. Here Two Aldermen, and Four Commoners, those of each Ward being appointed monthly in their Turns by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, sit at the Hustings in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*. They proceed first by Summons, which costs but Six-pence; and, if the Defendant appears, there is no farther Charge, and the Debt is order'd to be paid, at such Times and Proportions as the Court, in their Consciences, think the Debtor able to discharge it; but if the Defendant neglect to appear, or obey the Order of the Court, an Attachment or Execution follows, with as much Expedition, and as little Expence, as can be supposed. All Persons within the Freedom of the City, whether Freemen or not, may sue, or be sued, in this Court; and Freemen who live out of the Liberty, may be summon'd.

Besides the above, are Courts of Wardmote, which are held by the Aldermen of each Ward for chusing its Officers, and settling its Affairs: They also present such Offences and Nuisances to the Lord Mayor and Common-council as require Redress. And there are others call'd Hallmote Courts, because they are held by the Governors of the several Companies at their respective Halls, for regulating Matters relating to their Trade.

Courts of Wardmote and Hallmote.

The next Subject in Course, is the Trade of this great and opulent City, which, according to *Tacitus*, is almost as old as its Foundation: For he says, that *when* *Suetonius, the Roman General, arrived here*, (which was about *Anno 63.* according to the *Christian Era*) *tho' London had not then the Reputation of being a Colony, yet 'twas very much celebrated for its great Commerce, and Number of Merchants:* "Copia Negotiatorum & Commeatuum maxime celebre."

The ancient Account of the Trade of London.

Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, says, that *Anno 604.* this Metropolis was famous for being the Mart of many Nations that traffick'd hither by Sea. But we will proceed to the modern State of its Trade; and this, we imagine, is clearly, as well as concisely, represented by the following Table; which gives the Names of all the City Companies, and shews in what Reign they were incorporated, the Number of the Liverymen in each, in the Year 1738. the Fines then paid at their Admission, and the Sums given by several of the Companies to charitable Uses. The Reader will please to observe, that the Abstract of their Incorporations, and particular Privileges, is taken from the Records of the *Tower*, &c. and from the *Firma-Burgi* of *Madox*, the King's Historiographer; the Account of their Charities from those eminent Historians *Stow* and *Strype*; and that the Number of the Liverymen, with their Fines on Admission, is taken from the Returns to the Clerk of the Parliament, and the Scrutiny-Books made after the several Polls for the Magistrates and Representatives of the City.

The modern State of it.

The Companies are here placed according to their Precedence, beginning with the Twelve principal ones, of one or other of which the Lord Mayors have generally made themselves free at their Election, if they were not so before; for they are not only the oldest, but the richest, many of them having had the Honour of Kings and Princes to be their Members, and the Apartments of their Halls being fit to entertain a Monarch.

Companies.	Halls.	Incorporated by	Liverymen.	Livery-Fines.	Charitable Gifts paid yearly, and Privileges, &c.
1 MERCERS,	Cheapside,	Richard II.	232	2 13 4	3000
2 GROCERS,	Poultry,	Edward III.	127	20 0 0	700
3 DRAPERS,	Throgmorton-Street,	Henry VI.	140	25 0 0	4000
4 FISHMONGERS,	Thames-Street,	Henry VIII.	140	13 6 8	800
5 GOLDSMITHS,	Foster-Lane,	Edward III.	198	20 0 0	1000
6 SKINNERS,	Dowgate-Hill,	Edward III.	137	15 0 0	700
7 MERCHANT TAYLORS,	Threadneedle-Street,	Edward IV.	394	20 0 0	2000
8 HABERDASHERS,	Maiden-Lane,	Henry VI.	342	25 6 8	3500
9 SALTERS,	Swithin's-Lane,	Q. Elizabeth.	190	20 0 0	500
10 IRONMONGERS,	Fenchurch-Street,	Edward IV.	84	15 0 0	1800
11 VINTNERS,	Thames-Street,	Henry VI.	194	31 13 4	600
12 CLOTHWORKERS,	Mincing-Lane.	Edward IV.	154	20 0 0	1400

Companies.	Halls.	Incorporat. by	Liverymen.	Livery Fines.	Charitable Gifts, Privileges, &c.	
13 Dyers	No Hall	Edw. IV.	147	15 l. 0 s. 0 d.	* Hen. 7. made their Wardens Inspectors of Sheep, Lamb, and Calves Leather throughout the Kingdom.	
14 Brewers	Addle Street	Hen. VI.	108	6 13 4		
15 Leatherfellers *	Little St. Helens	Hen. VI.	156	20 0 0		
16 Pewterers	Lime Street	Edw. IV.	78	20 0 0	By Act of Parl. 25 H. 8. their Wardens had the Inspection of Pewter throughout England.	
17 Barber-Surgeons †	Monkswell Street	Edw. IV.	322	10 0 0	† In the Reign of Hen. 8. the Surgeons of this Company, then but 19, were exempted by Parliament from Ward and Parish-Officers, and from Military Service.	
18 Cutlers	Cloak Lane	Hen. V.	110	10 0 0		
19 Bakers	Harp Lane	Edw. II.	195	10 0 0		
20 Wax-Chandlers	Maiden Lane	Rich. III.	113	5 0 0	The Brasiers are united to this Company. Q. Eliz. incorporated the Pinners and Wire-drawers with them.	
21 Tallow-Chandlers	Dowgate Hill	Edw. IV.	170	15 0 0		
22 Armourers	Coleman Street	Hen. VI.	80	15 0 0		
23 Girdlers	Basinghall Street	Hen. VI.	77	10 9 0	† This Company has been highly honour'd by the Prince of Wales, not only in accepting its Freedom, but in confiding to be its perpetual Master.	
24 Butchers	Pudding Lane	Hen. II.	214	2 0 0		
25 Sadlers ‡	Cheapside	Edw. I.	70	10 0 0		
26 Carpenters	London-Wall	Edw. III.	100	8 0 0	** All Brass Weights made in London, or 5 Miles from it, must be sized with the Company's Standard, and have their Mark; the <i>Acerdaps</i> to be sealed at Guildhall, and the <i>Tier</i> at Goldsmith's Hall. And the Company are empower'd by Charter to view and search all Brass Weights, and Brass and Copper Wares made within the said District.	
27 Cordwainers	Distaff Lane	Hen. IV.	108	10 0 0		
28 Painter-Stainers	Little Trinity Lane	Q. Eliz.	124	14 0 0		
29 Curriers	Near Cripplegate	James I.	103	9 13 4	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
30 Malons	Basinghall Street	Cha. II.	70	5 0 0		
31 Plumbers	Near Dowgate Hill	James I.	57	10 0 0		
32 Innholders	Elbow Lane	Hen. VIII.	139	10 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
33 Founders **	Lothbury	James I.	132	8 7 6		
34 Poulterers	No Hall	Hen. VII.	106	20 0 0		
35 Cooks	Aldersgate Street	Edw. IV.	78	10 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
36 Coopers	Basinghall Street	Hen. VII.	244	15 0 0		
37 Tylers and Bricklayers	Leadenhall Street	Q. Eliz.	103	12 0 0		
38 Bowyers	No Hall	James I.	30	8 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
39 Fletchers	St. Mary Axe	No Charter	25	10 0 0		
40 Blacksmiths	Lambeth Hill	Q. Eliz.	220	8 0 0		
41 Joyners and Cielers	Thames Street	Q. Eliz.	323	8 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
42 Weavers	Basinghall Street	Hen. II.	279	6 0 0		
43 Woolmen	No Hall	No Charter	No Livery; but they have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 11 Assistants. They are only a Company by Prescription, yet supposed to have commenc'd with the Wool-Trade.			
44 Scriveners	No Hall	James I.	53	5 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
45 Fruiterers	No Hall	James I.	63	5 0 0		
46 Plasterers	Addle Street	Hen. VII.	77	8 0 0		
47 Stationers ††	Ludgate Street	Phil. & Mary	208	20 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
48 Embroiderers	Gutter Lane	Q. Eliz.	115	5 0 0		
49 Upholders	Leadenhall Street	Cha. I.	131	4 10 0		
50 Musicians	No Hall	James I.	31	2 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
51 Turners	College Hill	James I.	144	8 0 0		
52 Basket-Makers	No Hall	No Charter	No Livery; yet a Company by Prescription, governed by 2 Wardens and 48 Assistant, with this Motto to its Arms, <i>Let us love one another.</i>			
53 Glafiers	No Hall	Cha. I.	91	3 0 0	The Glafs-Painters are incorporated with them.	
54 Horners	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet they have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 9 Assistants, with a Warehouse in <i>Spital-Fields</i> ; where they divide in Lots, among them selves. Such Horns as are bought up by their Members in <i>Leadenhall</i> and other Markets: And in 1465, they obtained an Act of Parliament that none should be exported, but such as they refused.			
55 Farriers	No Hall	Cha. II.	76	5 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
56 Pavours	No Hall	No Charter	No Livery; yet 'tis a Fellowship by Prescription, with three Wardens, and 25 Assistants.			
57 Loriners	London-Wall	Q. Anne	69	10 0 0	They are exempt from Ward and Parish-Offices, and have a spacious Physic-Garden at <i>Chelsea</i> ; which in 1721 was granted to the Company for ever by Sir <i>Henry St. John</i> Bart. the Lord of the Manor, on condition of their paying a Quit-Rent of 5 l. and continuing it always as a Physic-Garden, and of presenting every Year to the Royal Society 50 Samples of different sorts of Plants, there grown, till they amount to 2000.	
58 Apothecaries	Blackfryars	James I.	144	16 0 0		
Offices, and have a spacious Physic-Garden at <i>Chelsea</i> ; which in 1721 was granted to the Company for ever by Sir <i>Henry St. John</i> Bart. the Lord of the Manor, on condition of their paying a Quit-Rent of 5 l. and continuing it always as a Physic-Garden, and of presenting every Year to the Royal Society 50 Samples of different sorts of Plants, there grown, till they amount to 2000.						
59 Shipwrights	No Hall	James I.	No Livery; yet they have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 10 Assistants.			
60 Spectacle-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 15 Assistants.			
61 Clock-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 3 Wardens, and 28 Assistants.			
62 Glovers	Beech Lane	Cha. I.	130	5 13 4	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
63 Comb-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 15 Assistants.			
64 Felt-Makers	No Hall	James I.	60	5 0 0		
65 Framework-Knitters	Red-Cross Street	Cha. II.	58	10 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
66 Silk-Throwers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 20 Assistants.			
67 Silkmen	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Governor, and 20 Assistants.			
68 Pin-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
69 Needle-Makers	No Hall	O. Cromwell	48	3 6 8	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
70 Gardeners	No Hall	James I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
71 Soap-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
72 Tin-Plate-Workers	No Hall	Cha. II.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 20 Assistants.			
73 Wheelwrights	No Hall	Cha. II.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 22 Assistants.			
74 Distillers	No Hall	Cha. I.	122	13 6 8	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
75 Hatband-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 12 Assistants.			
76 Patten-Makers	No Hall	Cha. II.	46	0 0 0		
77 Glafs-Sellers and Looking-Glafs-Makers	No Hall	Cha. II.	44	5 0 0	†† This Company, which also includes Bookfellers, Letter-Founders, Printers, and Bookbinders, have a Stock which is employed in printing Almanacks, Primmers, Plasters, School-Books, &c. of which they have the sole Privilege, by Virtue of a Grant from the Crown. They pay about 500 l. a Year in Pensions and other Charities.	
78 Tobacco-Pipe-Makers	No Hall	Cha. II.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
79 Coach and Harness-Makers	Noble Street	Cha. II.	104	10 0 0		
80 Gun-Smiths	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
81 Gold and Silver Wire-drawers	No Hall	James I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
82 Long Bow-String-Makers	No Hall	No Charter	No Livery; yet are a Company by Prescription, and have 2 Wardens, and 19 Assistants.			
83 Card-Makers	No Hall	Cha. I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 18 Assistants.			
84 Fan-Makers	No Hall	Q. Anne	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 20 Assistants.			
85 Woodmongers, were a Company incorporated with the Carmen by K. James I. but surrender'd their Charter in 1668; yet by an Act of Common Council in 1694, they obtain'd a Privilege of keeping 120 Cents, exclusive of the Number kept by the Carmen.						
86 Starch-Makers	No Hall	James I.	No Livery; yet have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 24 Assistants.			
87 Fishermen	No Hall	James II.	No Livery,			
88 Parish-Clerks	Woodstreet	Hen. III.	By a Decree of the Star-Chamber Court in 1625, they obtain'd a Privilege to keep a Press in their Hall, for printing the Weekly Bills of Mortality by a Person appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. They are, by their Charter, to make a Report of all the Weekly Christenings and Burials in their several Parishes every Tuesday, and they have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 17 Assistants.			
89 Carmen, have no Hall, nor Charter, nor Livery; but are a Fellowship by Act of Common Council, with the Title of <i>Free Carmen of the City of London</i> , and have a Master, 2 Wardens, and 41 Assistants, under the Direction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The Carts that belong to this Fellowship, which are betwixt 4 and 500, are by an Act of Common Council subjected to the Rule of the President and Governors of <i>Christ's Hospital</i> ; to whom the Owners of every Cart pay 17 s. 4 d. a Year for a Licence to work it, and every Cart is brought to the Hospital to have a Number in Brass put upon it.						

90. Porters are another Fellowship, without Hall or Livery, consisting of Tackle and Ticket-Porters. They were constituted a Fraternity by Act of Common-Council, Anno 1646, with a Power of annually chusing from among themselves Twelve Rulers, viz. Six of each Denomination, (Two whereof to be Registers) for the good Government of the Community, and for hearing and determining any Differences between the Members of the united Body. However, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen have reserved to themselves a Power of appointing one of their own Body as the chief Judge of all Controversies. One very laudable Custom of the Master Tackle-Porters is, that such of their Brethren as happen to be disabled from working, receive their Shares of all Profits as if actually in Business, and that too during Life.

91. The Wherry-men and Lighter-men of this City and neighbouring Places, were by Act of Parliament in the latter end of the Reign of King William, constituted a Society or Company, to be under the Direction of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are thereby empowered yearly to appoint Eight of the best sort of Watermen, and three Persons out of are twelve to be yearly nominated by the Lightermen; which eleven Persons are to be the Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen upon the Thames between Gravesend and Windsor. The Assistants of the said Company were to consist of nine Lightermen, and of a free Waterman, (being a Housekeeper) to be chose yearly in the Month of June, by the Watermen of the principal Towns and Stairs between the Places aforesaid, so that they be not more than sixty, nor less than forty. By the same Act, upon notice given from the Admiralty, that a thousand Watermen are wanted for the Navy, the Overseers and Rulers were to summon Watermen to appear before them accordingly; who, if they did not obey, were to be imprisoned for a Month, and deprived of all Privileges belonging to the Company for two Years. By the Constitutions of the Company, all Boats and Barges are to be numbered and entered in their Register; but many Watermen keeping a Plurality of Boats, all numbered alike, (to lett to their poor Brethren) 'tis reckoned there are above a thousand more than what are registered, which makes the whole Number of Boats about 7000: And there being a greater Number of Barges also numbered alike than of the Wherries which have one and the same Number, 'tis computed that they are in all about 1700. This Company, who have their Hall at Coal-Harbour, near the Thames, and three Auditors of Accounts, pay to their Poor about 800 l. a Year, arising chiefly from the Ferries that carry Passengers over the Thames on Sundays for 1 d. a Head, at about twenty Places betwixt Vaux-hall and Limehouse.

Upon the whole, it appears from the above List, that the Companies are 91, their Halls 52, and that the Number of the Liverymen, according to the Account made out in 1738, is 8217. The Sums of Money yearly distributed in Charity, only by twenty three of the Companies above-mentioned, amount to 23655 l. And if but 40 l. each be also given to charitable Uses yearly by the remaining sixty eight Companies, which seems to be no very extravagant Supposition, take them one with another, then the whole would amount to no less than 26375 l. per Annum.

Before we leave this Subject, viz. the Trade of London, it will be expected that we should give some Account of the chief incorporated Societies of its Merchants, and of the Shipping that belongs to its Port.

The first Society we shall mention, is the *Hudson's Bay Company*, incorporated by King Charles II. They carry on a profitable Trade to all the Places within *Hudson's Bay* and *Streights*, where they have sundry Factories, to which the Natives bring their fine Beaver, and other rich Furs and Commodities of the Country, and exchange them for the *English* Woollen Manufacture, Haberdashery, Hard-wares, &c. This Corporation has a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and seven Assistants, who have a handsome Hall in *Fenchurch-street*.

2. The *Russia Company* was first incorporated by Queen Mary, Anno 1555, and not only empowered to carry on an exclusive Trade to all Parts of the *Russian Empire*, but likewise to all such Countries as they should discover in those northern Parts; which they did soon after, much to their Advantage, viz. the *Cherry Islands*, *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Davies's Streights*, and *Newfoundland*: And in consideration of these valuable Discoveries, their Privileges were confirmed by Parliament, and enlarged by King James I. They have a Governor, four Consuls, and twenty four Assistants, who are elected yearly on the 1st of March: But the Company is not so considerable as it was, private Merchants being admitted into the Trade on payment of 5 l. The *Russia* Merchants export from *England*, coarse Cloth, Long Ells, Worsted-stuffs, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, &c. And *England* imports from *Russia*, Hemp, Flax, Linnen-cloth, Linnen-yarn, *Russia* Leather, Tallow, Furs, Iron, Pot-ashes, &c. to an immense Value.

3. The *Levant or Turkey Company* was at first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and their Privileges confirmed by King James I. when they were empowered to trade to the *Levant*, or eastern part of the *Mediterranean*, particularly to *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Constantinople*, *Cyprus*, *Grand Cairo*, *Alexandria*, &c. It consists of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and eighteen Assistants or Directors chose annually in February. This Trade also is now open to every Merchant who pays a small Consideration. The Goods exported from hence to *Turky*, are chiefly Broad-cloth, Long-Ells, Tin, Pewter, Lead, Steel, Iron, &c. and the *English* Merchants frequently buy up *French* and *Lisbon* Sugars to transport thither, as well as Bullion from *Cadiz*. The chief Commodities imported hither from *Turky*, are Raw Silk, Goats Wool, Grogram Yarn, Cotton-wool and Yarn, dying Stuffs of various kinds, Rhubarb, Galls, and other Drugs, Soap, Leather, Cotton, and some Fruit, Oil, &c.

4. The *East-India Company* was at first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; but about the Beginning of the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, it being imagined that the laying open their Trade would be a very great Benefit to the Nation, it was therefore made general, and so continued till the Year 1657, when the separate Trade having proved fatal to the Undertakers, they were, for the good of the whole, united to the Company by the Legislature. In the Year 1698, a new *East-India Company* was established by Act of Parliament, by virtue whereof the old Company was to be dissolved, after the Expiration of a certain Term; but by the good Offices of Friends to both, and for the sake of their mutual Interests, the Companies were joined in 1702, and have ever since been styled *The United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*. And notwithstanding all Objections that ever were raised against this Company, it must be own'd to have been of very great Advantage to the Nation, by their not only exporting considerable Quantities of our fine Cloth, Glass, and other Manufactures, but by the Increase and Support of our Seamen, of whom at least five thousand are continually employed in their Service; but above all, by the Exportation of two thirds of their Oriental Merchandize to foreign Parts, particularly *Holland* and *Hamburg*, for which the Nation receives considerable Sums in return. They have a Governor, a Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, chose annually in April, at their House in *Leadenhall-street*; which was rebuilt in 1726, and is a very convenient Structure, having large Warehouses adjoining to it, but does not make an Appearance answerable to the Company's Trade and Figure. The late Mr. Joshua Gee, in a Treatise of his upon Trade, which was very well received, because it shewed that he perfectly understood the Subject, supposed, that the Company sell as much to Foreigners of the Goods they import from *India* and *China*, which are chiefly Tea, China-ware, Cabinets, Raw and Wrought-silks, Coffee, Spices, Muslins, Calicoes, and other Cotton-cloths, as repays all the Bullion shipped for *India*, and leaves us besides a considerable Balance upon that Trade.

5. The *Royal African Company*, whose House is also in *Leadenhall-street*, was first incorporated in 1588 by Queen Elizabeth, for carrying on a Trade to the *African Coast* for Gold, Elephant's Teeth and Malaguetta; the *English* having then no occasion for Negroes, because they had no Settlement in *America*. It was re-incorporated by King Charles II. in 1672, with an exclusive Power to trade all along the west Coast of *Africa*, from the Port of *Sallee* in *South Barbary*, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, during the term of 1000 Years. Upon this the Company erected and settled several Forts and Factories; but their Trade being laid open by Parliament in 1697, they were disabled from supporting them: For which reason it was enacted, that all private Traders to *Africa* should pay the Company 10 l. per Cent. for that purpose; but it was so short of answering the End, that in 1730, the Company was obliged to apply to Parliament, who found it necessary to grant 10,000 l. for keeping up the said Fortresses; which Sum has been occasionally continued by parliamentary Grants from that Year to this. The Trade to *Africa* is of Advantage both to the private Adventurers, and to the whole Nation, because it carries no Money out of the Kingdom, and not only supplies our Plantations with Negroes, but brings in a great deal of Bullion for those that are sold to the *Spanish West-Indies*, besides Gold-dust, Red-wood, Elephants-teeth, *Guinea* Grain, and other Commodities, some of which are re-exported: Yet if the *African Company* was to ingross the whole *Negro* Trade to themselves, for which they have frequently struggled, it were to be questioned whether the Plantations would be near so well supplied, as now they are, with Slaves, whose Labour is the Improvement and Support of them; because the Company at best never traded for above five or six thousand Negroes yearly; whereas private Adventurers have traded for thirty thousand or upwards. The Affairs of this Company are managed under a Governor, (the King)

P. rters.

Wherry-Men.

Hudson's Bay Company.

The Russia Company.

The Turkey Company.

The East-India Company.

The Royal African Company.

The Canary
Company.

King) by a Sub-Governor, Deputy, and thirty-six Directors, who are annually chose on the 10th of January.

6. The *Canary Company* was incorporated by King Charles II. with a Power to trade to the *Canary Islands*, from whence they import *Canary Wines*, Logwood, Hides, Indigo, Cochineal, and other Commodities, the Produce of *America* and the *West-Indies*, in return for Bays, Kerseys, Serges, *Norwich Stuffs*, and other Woollen Manufactures, Stockings, Hats, Fustians, Haberdashery, Tin and Hard-Wares; as also Herrings, Pilchards, salted Flesh and Grain, Linnen, Pipe-Staves, Hoops, &c.

The South-Sea
Company.

7. The most considerable by much, of all the Companies, is that call'd the *South-Sea*, establish'd by Act of Parliament in the 9th Year of Queen Anne, 'for paying off a Debt of 9,177,967 l. due from the Government, and not provided for by Parliament, for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Sea, and for the Encouragement of the Fishery, &c.' By another the following Year, the Company (after the Discharge of the Debt due to them from the Government) was made perpetual. In the Year 1714, the Capital of the Company was enlarged by Act of Parliament to Ten Millions, for which they received Interest at Six per Cent. In the never-to-be-forgotten Year 1720, an Act of Parliament passed to enable the said Company to increase their Capital, by redeeming several of the publick Debts, and to raise Money for the Discharge of sundry National Incumbrances. By the Account of Subscriptions upon this occasion, the Capital Stock of the Company was increased from Ten to Thirty-three Millions, Five Hundred and Forty-three Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-three Pounds, Eight Shillings and Three-pence. By this fatal Scheme the Stock that was sold at 120 per Cent. was run up to above 1050; but when it was got to such a monstrous Height, it tumbled down with such Velocity, that it crush'd some great and noble Families, and made many others Beggars; whilst several mean obscure Persons, who sold out their Stock in time, got enormous Fortunes. By the first-mentioned Act, the Corporation was vested in the sole Trade to and from all Countries on the East Side of *America*, from the River *Oroonoko* to the Southermost Part of *Terra del Fuego*; and on the West Side thereof, from the Southermost Part of the said *Terra del Fuego* thro' the South-sea to the most Northern Part of *America*, not exceeding Three Hundred Miles from the Continent on the said West Side (excepting *Brasil*, &c. in Possession of the King of *Portugal*, and *Surinam* in that of the States-General,) and the Company was to be the sole Proprietor of all Islands, Forts, &c. which they should discover within those Limits, to be held under the Annual Rent of an Ounce of Gold. By Letters Patent also from the Crown, One Pound in every Hundred Pounds Capital Stock was directed to be raised by the Members, and employed in improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fishery of this Kingdom for the Use of the Company. In pursuance of the said first Act, the Proprietors of the Navy-Bills and Tickets, and Army-Debentures were incorporated by the Name of *The Company of Merchants of Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery*. And on the Peace that followed in 1713, Queen Anne was pleased to transfer to the said Company the Benefit of the *Asiento* Contract made with Spain; which was a Contract to furnish the Spaniards with Negro Slaves for their Mines and Plantations in *America*, whereby they were also intitled to send a large Ship annually with *European Goods*, consisting chiefly of our Woollen Manufactures, to the *Spanish West-Indies*. The Company's Application to Trade with so large a Capital, the Success of their Traffick both to *Greenland* and the *West-Indies*, and how much they contributed to the paying off the National Debt, the Reduction of Interest, and the Sinking Fund, are Things too well known to be mentioned here, as well as too foreign to our Design.

South-Sea
House.

They have a Governor (the King) a Sub-Governor and Thirty Directors, who are generally chose in February, once in Three Years.—The House they meet at is the most magnificent and beautiful of the kind in London. 'Tis neatly built of Stone and Brick in a large Space of Ground betwixt *Threadneedle-street* and *Broad-street*. It has a Quadrangle in the Middle, supported by Stone-Pillars, which form a noble Piazza.—The Front to *Threadneedle-street* is all of Stone, and has the Air of a Prince's Palace, being adorned with Ranges of Pillars; the Intercolumns whereof are Niches, and other Ornaments suitable to so noble a Fabric. The Walls are vastly thick, and there are Vaults underneath the House arch'd over, to preserve their Treasure and rich Merchandize from Fire. And above Stairs are many commodious Offices for transacting this great Company's Business, and a Hall for their Sales, which has hardly its Equal either for Extent or Ornament.

We now proceed to, tho' we mention it the last, the oldest of all the Incorporated Societies of Merchants, viz.

8. The *Hamburg Company*. They were originally styled, *The Merchants of the Staple*, i. e. of the Wool-staple, and afterwards Merchant-Adventurers. They were first incorporated by King Edward I. and by Leave of the Duke of Brabant made *Antwerp* their Staple or Mart for the *Low-Countries*, where the Woollen Manufactures flourished more at that time than in any other Country: for the Company's Business at first seems to have been chiefly the sending of our *English Wool* unwrought. King Edward III. observing the vast Trade of the *Netherlands* to proceed from that City's being made the Staple for our Wool, and what great Sums were paid by *England* for the Cloth that was made there of its own Wool, remov'd the Wool-Staple first to *Calais* in his *French Territories*, and then to several great Towns in *England*, with a design to have our Wool manufactur'd at home; but unhappily for Britain he was so much engaged in the *French Wars*, that he did not pursue it. Queen Elizabeth enlarged the Trade of this Company of Adventurers, and empowered them to treat with the Princes and States of *Germany* for a proper Place for the Staple or Mart of the Woollen Manufactures they exported, which was at length fix'd at *Hamburg*, from whence they obtain'd the Name of the *Hamburg Company*. They had also Dort in *Holland* assign'd them for another Mart. This Company consists of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Fellowship or Court of Assistants elected annually in June; but this Trade now lies open for every Merchant, on paying a trifling Sum to the Company; so that this Society, as a *Hamburg Company*, have very little advantage from their being incorporated.

We proceed now to take a view of the *English Shipping* that trade to and from the Port of London. Mr. Maitland, in his History of this City, has given a List of all the Ships that belonged to this City in the Year 1732, taken from the General Register at the Custom-House, by which it appears that the total Number of Vessels is One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventeen, and of the Men that navigate them Twenty-one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-seven. And for the farther Satisfaction of the Curious, he has added an Account of the Number of Ships that arrived at London from all Foreign Parts, as well as from the several Ports of *Great-Britain* in one Year from Christmas 1727, viz. British Ships from Ports beyond the Sea, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, Foreign Ships Two Hundred and Thirteen, and Coasters Six Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven; in the whole Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine. 'Tis observed that this Number, prodigious as it is, has been considerably increased in divers Years since: For in that Part of the *Thames* which is properly the Harbour, and where the Ships usually deliver and take in their Cargoes, viz. that which is properly call'd the Pool, from *Lincolnshe-Reach* to the Custom-House Quay, &c. there have been sometimes computed Two Thousand Sail of all sorts that really go to Sea, besides Barges or Lighters and Pleasure-Boats, or Yachts. And in the River from *London-Bridge* to *Blackwall*, are Three Wet-Docks for laying up Merchants Ships, Twenty-two Dry-Docks for repairing them, and Thirty-three Yards for Building them; including the Building of Lighters, Hovs, &c. but excluding all Boat-Building, Wherry, and Barge-Building above Bridge.

For the Insurance of Ships from Hazards by Sea, Two Offices or Corporations were erected in the late Reign, viz. the Royal-Exchange Insurance kept in a Part of that Building, and that call'd the *London Insurance* in another Part of *Cornhill*; by the Establishment of which it was enacted, that such Members as should be admitted into the said Corporations, should be a distinct and separate Body politic for Thirty-one Years, for the Insurance of Ships, Goods, and Merchandise at Sea, or for Lending Money upon Bottomree. Upon an Estimate made of the Share which London has in Foreign Trade, with regard to the rest of the Kingdom, it has been judg'd to have about One Fourth of the whole, at least if a Calculation may be made by the Produce of the Customs which are about Three to Twelve.

Having mention'd the Insurance-Offices from Hazards at Sea, we cannot omit taking notice that there are others established for Insuring both Houses and Goods from Loss and Damage by Fire, which keep a Number of Firemen in Pay, with Silver Badges of their respective Offices, to assist in quenching Fires; and that Water may never be wanting, there are Fire-Plugs at due distances in every Part of the Town, whereof the Parish-Officers keep the Keys, which, upon turning a Cock, fill the Engines immediately with Water. There are others again of Insurance upon Lives, from which the subsisting Survivor very often has a comfortable Dividend upon the Death of the Relation or Friend named in the Policy, for paying a small yearly Contribution while the Deceased lived.

The Military Government of this City is lodged in the Lieutenantancy, consisting of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and other principal Citizens, who receive their Authority from

Numbers of the
Shipping be-
longing to Lon-
don, &c.

Insurance Of-
fice for Ships.

Insurance of
Houses and Goods.

Insurance of
Lives.

The Militia of
London.

from the King's Commission, which his Majesty revokes and alters whenever he pleases. These have under their Command Six Regiments of Foot, distinguish'd by the Names of White, Orange, Yellow, Blue, Green and Red; and in every one of them there are eight Companies, of one hundred and fifty Men each, in all seven thousand two hundred Men; besides the Artillery Company, so called from exercising in the *Artillery-Ground*, who are independent of the others, consist of seven or eight hundred Volunteers, and have been honoured with the Prince of *Orange*, and several of the prime Nobility, for their Officers and Members, tho' they seldom muster above four hundred in the Ground. All these, with two Regiments of Foot, of eight hundred Men each, commanded by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, make the whole Militia of *London* only, exclusive of *Westminster* and *Southwark*, amount to above ten thousand Men, including Officers and Drums.

In Ecclesiastical Government.

The Diocese of *London*, which is in the Province of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, not only comprehends *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, but the *British* Plantations in *America* are also subject to its Bishop; and he takes place next to the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, but his Revenues are not equal to those of *Durham* and *Winchester*: And the following Parishes are exempt from his Jurisdiction, being Peculiars under the immediate Government of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, viz. *Albhallows*, *Bread-street*; *Albhallows*, *Lombard street*, *St. Dunys Back-church*; *St. Dunstan's*, in the *East*; *St. John Baptist*; *St. Leonard's*, *Eastcheap*; *St. Mary Aldermay*; *St. Mary Bethaw*; *St. Mary le Bow*; *St. Michael*, *Crooked-lane*; *St. Michael Royal*; *St. Pancras*, *Soper-lane*; and *St. Vedast*, *Foster-lane*. Several of the Parishes within the Walls having been united since the Fire of 1666, as has been already observed, there are at present only sixty two Parochial Churches, and consequently no more Parish-Priests. Their Revenue was very unsettled, till the rebuilding of the City after the said Fire, most of them not 100 *l.* and many not 40 *l.* a Year: But by an Act of the 22d of King *Charles*, every Living in the City was made at least 100 *l.* and none more than 200 *l.* a Year. Most of them run at 150 *l.* a Year, besides their Parsonage House and Surplice Fees, and several of them have also Lectures in Town, or Livings in the Country, if not some other spiritual Preferment of equal Value.

Revenues of the London Clergy.

We shall conclude our Description of *London* with a transient View of its most eminent Markets. Indeed, considering that Provisions of all sorts are continually cried and exposed to Sale in it's Streets, as well as in the Shops and Shambles, that almost every Necessary and Convenience for the Support, Accommodation, and even Ornament of Life, is brought to the Citizens Doors, and into the very Coffee-houses, and other Places of publick Resort, by Numbers of Hawkers and Pedlars; every Street almost may be reckoned a Market, if not a Fair. As for Flesh, 'tis computed that there are about a thousand Oxen sold in *Smithfield* Market one Week with another, besides many thousand Sheep, Hogs, Calves, Pigs and Lambs, in that and other Parts of the Town.

The chief Markets of London.

Besides the Markets already mentioned for Live Cattle and Hay in *Smithfield*, and those for Butchers Meat, Wool, Hides, *Chester* Bays, &c. at *Leadenhall*, the principal Fleish-markets of the City are *Honey-lane*, *Newgate*, and the *Fleet*-markets, which are not without their separate Divisions for Fish, and for the Country Higglers with Herbs, Fruit, &c. tho' *Billinggate* and *Fishstreet-hill* are the most noted Markets for Fish, and the *Three Cranes* in *Queen-street* for Apples, and other Fruit. The two great Corn-markets are those at *Bear-key* and *Queenhithe*. To the former comes the vast quantity of Grain that is brought by Sea from the maritime Counties; and here Corn may be said to be sold by Ship-loads: So that, except the Magazines in *Holland*, when the Fleets arrive there from *Dantzic* and *England*, there is no Place in the World where so much Corn is bought and sold as here; for no quantity can be wanted either for home Consumption, or for foreign Exportation, but the Corn-Factors who are the Managers of this Market, are ready to supply it. *Queenhithe* is the grand Market for Malt from *Surrey*, *Hampshire*, *Bucks*, and other western Counties; tho' it is also a very great Market for Meal, and perhaps the greatest in *England*. 'Tis observed of the Barges which bring the Malt and Meal to this Market, that they are of such a Length, that some of them carry above a thousand Quarters of Malt, which must be at least one hundred Tons Burden, and yet don't draw two Foot Water. Several of them come from *Abington*, which by Water is about one hundred and fifty Miles from *London*. The last great Market we shall mention, is a very remarkable one at *Billinggate* for Coals, which is kept every Morning on the broad Place at the Head of the Dock, and is called *Room-land*. Most of the Coals consumed in and about this City, which are supposed to be not less than five hundred thousand Chaldron one Year with another, come by Sea to the Port of *London* from *Durham*

and *Northumberland*, and are bought and sold on this little Spot. And tho' sometimes, especially in case of a War, or of contrary Winds, six or seven hundred Sail of Colliers, which they term *Cats*, *Hags*, *Hagboats*, or *Flyboats*, come up the River at a time, yet they never want a Market; for here are great Numbers of Coal-merchants, who have Wharfs on both Sides of the River from the *Hermitage* beyond the *Tower* to the *Horse-Ferry* at *Westminster*.

We proceed now to that City, which has for so many Years been famous for the Palaces of our Kings, the Seat of our Law-Tribunals, and of the High Court of Parliament, viz. *WESTMINSTER*. This City had its present Name from its Abbey, formerly called *Minster*, and its western Situation from *St. Paul's-Minster* in *London*; but its antient Name was *Thorney Abbey*, and the Place it stands on, *Thorney Island*, from the Bushes that covered it, and from its being encompassed with a Branch of the *Thames*, which is said to have run thro' *St. James's Park* from West to East, and to have fallen again into the main River at *Whitehall*. That properly called the City of *Westminster*, contains only *St. Margaret's* and *St. John's* Parishes, (the other adjacent Parishes being in its Liberties) and three Chapels of Ease. It forms a Triangle, whereof one Side extends from *Whitehall* to *Millbank*, another from thence to *Stafford-house* at the West-end of the *Park*, and the third from thence to *Whitehall*, and the whole is about two miles in Circumference.

WESTMINSTER.

Its antient Name.

Extent.

1. *St. Margaret's Church* was founded by *Edward* the Confessor, but in less than Two Hundred Years was pulled down and rebuilt in the Reign of King *Edward I.* by the Parishioners and the Merchants of the Staple. About Two Hundred Years after this, the Lady *Billing* (Wife of Sir *Thomas Billing* Chief-Justice of *England*), whose Monument is on the South-side of the Altar, rebuilt a great part of it, especially the South-Isle. It was repair'd and beautified again in the Years 1651, and 1682; and in 1735 it was again not only beautifully repaired, but its Tower cas'd, and for most part rebuilt at the Expence of Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds given by Parliament, in consideration of its being as it were a National Church for the Use of the Honourable House of Commons, who repair to it to hear Sermons upon the State Holidays, as the Peers do to *Westminster-Abbey*; and there's a particular Seat for their Speaker. This Parish, before *St. John's* was taken out of it, contain'd about Three Thousand Five Hundred Houses.

St. Margaret's Church.

2. *St. John the Evangelist's Church* stands on the West-side of *Millbank*, with magnificent Porticoes on the North and South Sides supported by vast Stone-Pillars, to each of which there's an Ascent of Stone Steps. The Roof is also sustain'd by round Stone Pillars and Arches, and at the Four Corners on the Outside are Four beautiful Stone-Towers and Pinacles, but none of them capable of a Ring of Balls; and the Ground on which it was built being a Bog, it was apprehended that it would not stand. A Fire broke out in its Vestry-Room before Morning Service on Sunday the Twenty-sixth of September 1742, which intirely consumed the Roof and the said Timber-Work, and damaged the Stone-Work. The Parish contains about Twelve Hundred Houses, lately taken out of *St. Margaret's*.

St. John's.

The most remarkable Places in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, are, 1. The *Privy-Garden*, so call'd, because it was appropriated to the King's private Use when he resided at *Whitehall*; but after this Palace was burnt down in 1697, it became a common Thorough-fare to *Westminster*, and several Noblemen obtain'd Grants of it to build Houses on it. In that Part of it behind the Banqueting-House, is a most beautiful Brass-Statue of King *James* the Second, in the Habit of a *Roman Caesar*.

The Privy-Garden.

2. *St. James's Park*, of which at least the South-side is in *St. Margaret's* Parish, and therefore may as well be mentioned in it. 'Tis near a Mile and a half in Circumference, and has a Canal Two Thousand Eight Hundred Foot in Length, and One Hundred in Breadth; with a spacious Parade at the End of it, for the daily Rendezvous and Exercise of the Horse and Foot Guards. On the North Side of this Park are several fine Walks of Elms and Limes half a Mile in Length, one of which is the Mall; and this Side of it is adorn'd with *St. James's Palace*, *Marlborough-House*, and other fine Buildings in *Pall-Mall*. The South Side has also shady Walks, which run parallel almost with the Canal; and there's a beautiful Square that opens into the Park, which is call'd *Queen's-Square*, and adorn'd with the Statue of Queen *Anne* on a Pedestal at full Proportion.

St. James's Park.

Queen's Square.

3. *King-street*, so called, as being the King's ordinary Road to and from his Palace of *Westminster*, has a Market on the East Side of it both for Flesh and Fish. And at the upper End of it, near the Abbey, is one lately establish'd for Hay.

King-street.

4. The Almetry or Ambry, which is to the South of *Totbill-street*, is said to have been the Place where the Alms of the Abbey were formerly distributed; and where, about the Year 1471, *Iflip* Abbot of *Westminster* set up the first Printing-

The Almetry.

Printing-Prefs in *England*, which was managed by *William Caxton* a Mercer of *London*, who brought it from *Holland*.

The Sanctuary.

5. The Sanctuary, or the Abbey-Yard, was called the Sanctuary, because any Offender, who came within those Limits, was intitled to the Privilege of Sanctuary, and not liable to be apprehended by any Officers of Justice. 'Twas said to be a Privilege first granted by *Sebert*, King of the *East-Saxons*, augmented by King *Edgar*, and confirmed by *Edward the Confessor*. But the Privilege, as far as related to Traitors, Murderers, and Felons, was in a great measure abolished by a Statute of the 32d of *Hen. 8*. And though in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reven, Debtors fled hither for Shelter from their Creditors, they were obliged to take an Oath that they did not claim the Privilege with Intent to defraud them, but only for Security of their Persons till they were able to pay their Debts.

The Abbey.

The public Structures in that which is properly the City of *Westminster*, and the Parish of *St. Margaret*, are 1. the Abbey Church of *St. Peter*, that truly venerable Pile where most of the *British* Monarchs have had their Sceptres and Sepulchres. The first time we read of a Church and Convent here, was about *Anno 850*, when the latter was destroyed by the *Danes*. The Abbey of *Westminster*, having lain about 100 Years in Ruins, was rebuilt by King *Edgar*, and enlarged with a Monastery by *Edward the Confessor*, who placed the *Benedictines* here, to whom he granted many Immunities, with rich Ornaments and Store of Plate, and committed the *Regalia* to their Charge, that the future Kings might be crown'd here, as were *William the Conqueror* and several of his Successors, by whom this Abbey was enrich'd with large Revenues; but King *Henry III.* caused the Church to be pull'd down, and the present magnificent Fabric to be erected in the room of it, which was 50 Years in building. It suffer'd much by Fire in 1274, but was repair'd by *Edward I.* *Edward II.* and the Abbots. And 2d. was laid upon every Chaldron of Coals to keep it in Repair.

At the Dissolution of the Abbeys, the Revenues of this appeared to be near double the Value of any other Religious Foundation in the Kingdom; for they were near 4000 *l.* a Sum equal to 20,000 *l.* at this time. It also excell'd all other Abbeys in the Kingdom in Plate, Jewels, and Vestments; the Gifts of our Kings and the Abbots (who were mitred and sat in Parliament) inasmuch that *Matthew of Westminster* says it was richer than any Church in *Italy*. And we read in *Dart's History* of the Antiquities of *Westminster*, that it had large Possessions in 2 Hundreds, 16 Manors, 17 Hamlets, and 97 Cities, Towns, and Villages. No sooner was this Monastery dissolv'd, but *Henry VIII.* erected it into a College of Secular Canons under the Government of a Dean, who was *William Benson*, the last Abbot; but in 1541, he made it the See of a Bishop, with a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, and appointed the whole County of *Middlesex* (except *Fulham* immediately belonging to the Bishop of *London*) for its Diocese. By this means, *Westminster* became a City, as all Towns do upon their being constituted the Sees of Bishops; and according to the Opinion of Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, nothing else is required to make them such. This Bishopric however being soon after dissolved by *Edward VI.* it could no longer be properly called a City, though by the Publick Complaisance it still retains that Name. *Edward* restor'd the Government thereof by a Dean, which continued till Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, who restor'd it to its Conventual State, and appointed another Abbot. But upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession, she turned out the Monks, and erected the same into a College under the Government of a Dean and 12 Prebendaries. In 1700, this Abbey being very much decay'd, the Parliament granted Money toward repairing it; and in the 9th of Queen *Anne*, 4000 *l.* a Year out of the Coal Duty was assigned by Parliament for keeping it in constant Repair. In short, our Parliaments seem to have look'd on this Church as a National Pile on account of the Royal and Noble Monuments in it, and therefore Money has been often granted by them since, not only for Repairs, but likewise for compleatly finishing the whole Fabric; and in order to this, the great Tower of the Centre was begun to be erected *Anno 1728*. but Money falling short soon after, it stopp'd till 1733, when the Parliament granted more Money, as it has done in several Sessions since; so that the Work was renewed at the West End of the Church briskly, both for repairing the Front, and finishing the Steeples.

The Length of the Abbey is 489 Foot, the Breadth of the West End 66, and that of the Cross-Isle 189. The Height of the Middle-Roof is 92 Foot. The Nave and Cross-Isles of the Church are supported by 50 slender Pillars of *Suffex* Marble about 12 Foot and a half slender, besides 45 Demi-Pillars or Pilasters. There are 94 Windows in the Upper and Lower Ranges, of which those at the Four Ends of the Church are very spacious; all which, with the

Nº 9.

Arches, Roofs, Doors, &c. are of the ancient *Gothic* Order. Under the Lower Range of Windows are about 20 Coats of Arms of Kings, Princes, and others who contributed to the Building of this Church; and the Outside was adorned with many Statues of the Kings, most of which are now decayed. Here were also the Figures of the 12 Apostles and others in *Gothic* Niches, some of which still remain, besides a vast Number of small Figures carved in Relievo. The Form of the Church, whose Roof is pitched, covered with Lead, and cambered within, is a long Cross, and the Walls without supported with Buttresses, on some of which there are Pyramidical Figures. The Length of the Chancel and Choir is 152 Feet, the Breadth at the West End 36, and the adjoining Cloyster is 135 Foot long on the East and West Sides, and 141 on the North and South. The Arches over the Chancel are gilt with Gold, which has lasted many Years. The Choir, to which there is an Ascent by several Steps to a most stately Altar-Piece of fine polished Marble of several Colours, is paved *Lozenge-wise* with black and white Marble, and has 28 Stalls on the North Side, as many on the South, and 8 at the West End. Here are 12 Chapels, viz. *Edward the Confessor's*, *Henry VII's*, *St. Benedict's*, *St. Edmund's*, *St. Nicholas's*, *St. Paul's*, *St. John Baptist's*, *Erasmus's*, *St. John the Evangelist's*, *St. Michael's*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. Blaise's*, which contain the Funeral Monuments of the *British* Kings and Nobility. In the *Confessor's* Chapel are the Two Chairs in which our Kings and Queens have been crown'd ever since *Edward I.* who brought higher, among other Spoils taken from the *Scots*, *Anno 1297*, the famous Marble-Stone placed under one of the Chairs, on which the Kings of *Scotland* had been crown'd many Ages. At the East End of this Abbey King *Henry VII.* added that Chapel for the Sepulchre of the Royal Family, in which there is such a Display of Art, that *Leland* call'd it the *Miracle of the World*. The Building of it cost 14000 *l.* At the West End of it are three spacious Portals of solid Bricks, finely adorn'd with Figures of Roses, &c. which open into the Room where the Lower House of Convocation formerly sat. On the Outer Walls are 14 little Towers, and in each Three large Figures in Niches. The Roof of this unparallel'd Structure is supported by 12 Pillars and Arches of the *Gothic* Order, abundantly enrich'd with carved Portcullices, Figures of Fruit, &c. The Floor is pav'd with large Marble square Slates, and the Building is in the Nature of a Cathedral with a Nave and Two Side-Isles. At the East End is a spacious Window with painted Glafs, besides 13 other Windows above, and as many below on the North and South Sides. Under each of the Upper-Row of Windows are Five Figures placed in Niches, which are thought to represent Saints, Martyrs, &c. though they look more like Kings, Queens, Bishops, &c. and under them the Figures of as many, viz. 65 Angels supporting Imperial Crowns, resting on Flowers *de Lis*, Roses and Portcullices. The Roof, which is all of Stone, is admirably divided into 16 large Circles of most incomparable Workmanship. This rich and beautiful Chapel is 99 Foot long, the Breadth 66, and the Height 54. The Figures of the Royal Founder and his Queen lie on his Tomb at full Length, in solid Bricks richly gilt, with Four Angels, one at each Angle of the Tomb, all very finely done in the same Metal. The Sides of its curious Pedestal are adorned with various Figures, particularly Two *Cupids* supporting the King's Arms, and an Imperial Crown, an Angel treading on a Dragon, and a Greyhound and a Dragon supporting a Rose and an Imperial Crown. The Screen or Fence is also of solid Bricks, 19 Foot long, 11 broad, and 11 high, and adorned with 42 Pillars and their Arches; also with 20 smaller hollow Columns, and their Arches in the Front of the former, and join'd at the Cornish, on which is a kind of *Acroteria* enrich'd with Roses and Portcullices interchang'd in the Upper-part, and with the small Figures of Dragons and Greyhounds in the Lower. At each of the Four Angles is a strong Pillar made open or hollow, like Diaper and *Gothic* Archwork. The Four Sides had formerly 32 Figures of Men about a Cubit high plac'd in Niches, of which all but Six or Seven are stolen; and about the Middle of the Upper-part of each of the Four Sides is a spacious Branch. For the Materials and Workmanship of this splendid and magnificent Monument, one *Peter of Florence* had 1000 *l.* paid him by the King's Executors.

It might here be expected, perhaps, that we should be very particular in our Account of the rich Shrines, stately Tombs, and costly Monuments, ancient and modern, of the Princes and Nobility, both Spiritual and Temporal, with which this Abbey is honoured and adorned. We shall mention all the Kings, Queens, &c. and of some of the Nobility; but, for want of Room, refer for the rest to Mr. *Dart's* and Dr. *Cruik's* Antiquities of this Cathedral; to *Stow*, *Hewer*, and to the New View of *London*. We mention them in Order, according to the Time when

The Coronation-Chairs.

Henry VII's Chapel.

The Royal Tombs, &c.

when they died, as we find them in *Camden*, and the *Ad-*
denda.

1. *Sebert*, the first King of the *East Angles*.
2. *Harold*, King of *England*.
3. *St. Edward* the Confessor and his Queen.
4. *Maud*, Wife to *Henry I*.
5. *Henry III*.
6. *Edward I*. his Son and Wife.
7. *Edward III*. and his Queen.
8. *Richard II*. and his Queen.
9. *Henry V*. and his Queen.
10. *Anne*, Wife of *Richard III*.
11. *Henry VII*. and his Queen and Mother.
12. King *Edward VI*.
13. *Anne of Cleve*, Wife to *Henry VIII*.
14. Queen *Mary*.
15. Queen *Elizabeth*.
16. King *James I*. Queen *Anne*, Queen of *Bohemia*, and their Children.
17. King *Charles II*. and King *James II*. and several of their Children.
18. King *William* and Queen *Mary*.
19. *Henry*, Duke of *Gloucester*.
20. *William*, Duke of *Gloucester*, with other Children of Prince *George* of *Denmark*; and,
21. Queen *Anne*.
22. *George-William*, the young Prince, Son to his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*.
23. King *George I*.
24. Queen *Caroline*, the Royal Consort of King *George II*. *Vivat Rex*.

To this Catalogue should be added King *Edward V*. and his Brother *Richard*, Duke of *York*, who were smothered to death in the Tower, by Order of their unnatural Uncle *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*; for their Bodies, which were reported to have been sunk in a Leaden Coffin, near the *Thames* Mouth, were found in *July* 1674, by some Workmen employ'd to take up the Steps leading into the Chapel of the *White Tower*; and their Bones, except a few sent to the *Museum* at *Oxford*, were by Order of King *Charles II*. translated hither, and here interred under a curious Altar of black and white Marble.

As to the Nobility, whereof many more were interred in this Church, during the last and present Centuries, than formerly; here are the Tombs particularly of *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*; several of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*; *George*, Duke of *Albemarle*; *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*; *William*, Duke of *Newcastle*; *James*, Duke of *Ormond*; *Sidney*, Earl of *Godolphin*; *Charles*, Earl of *Halifax*; *Maynard*, Duke of *Schomberg*; *John*, Prince of *Mindheim*, and Duke of *Marlborough*.

The finest modern Tombs or Monuments in the Abbey are those of the Duke of *Newcastle*, near the North Door; *Sir Isaac Newton*, and Lord *Stanhope*, the former on the left, and the latter on the right Hand of the Entrance into the Choir; *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, at the West End of the Abbey; the late Duke, and his Mother the Duchess of *Buckinghamshire*, in *Henry the VIIIth's* Chapel; Dr. *Chamberlain's*, on the North Side of the Choir: And, amongst the Monuments of the Poets, besides *Chaucer*, *Spencer*, *Drayton*, *Denham*, *Cowley*, *Row*, *Shadwell*, *Sir William D'Avenant*, *Ben Jonson*, *Dryden*, &c. are divers admirable Pieces of Sculpture, performed by the most ingenious Statuaries; of which the most curious and costly, are Mr. *Congreve's*, set up at the Expence of the late Duchess of *Marlborough*; Mr. *Gay's*, at that of the Duke and Duchess of *Queensbury*; Mr. *Prior's*, near the Door of *Old Palace Yard*; where is also a curious Monument for *Butler*, Author of *Hudibras*, at the Expence of *John Barber*, Esq; late Lord Mayor of *London*: Against the South Wall is a very fine Bust of the Author of *Paradise Lost*, with the Device of a Serpent and Apple, alluding to the Subject of that inimitable Poem. 'Twas made by the ingenious *Rysbrack*, and set up, Anno 1738, at the Expence of *William Benson*, Esq; one of the two Auditors of the Imprest; who, to do farther Honour to *MILTON*, caused Medals to be struck to his Memory, in Silver and Gold, as well as in Copper, with the Poet's Effigies on one Side, and his Monumental Inscription on the Reverse. And here it would be unpardonable to pass by that noble Monument, which is on the same Side of the Abbey, the Tribute of the Public Affection to that Prince of the English Drama, *Shakespeare*. It was erected with the Money arising from the Performance of one of his own Plays, given for that purpose as a Benefit by each of the Masters of the two Theatres, where his Tragedies have given the Town so much Satisfaction. 'Twas set up by the Direction of the Earl of *Burlington*, Dr. *Mead*, Mr. *Pope*, and Mr. *Martin*, and executed by Mr. *Scheemaker*, according to a Design by Mr. *Kent*. The Poet is represented in white

Marble, in the Dress of his Time, natural, free and easy, and over his Head is the following Inscription in Capital Letters raised in Gold, on a Piece of curious dark-coloured Marble.

GULIELMO SHAKESPEAR,
Anno post Mortem cxxiv.
AMOR PUBLICUS POSUIT.

The following Lines are also carved on the Monument, being Part of a Speech of Duke *Prospero* in that Poet's *Tempest*:

The Cloud-wrapp'd Towers,
The gorgeous Palaces,
The solemn Temples,
The great Globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit
Shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless Fabrick of a Vision,
Leave not a Wreck behind.

Nor have the most celebrated of our Antiquaries, Historians, and other Authors, been denied a Place in this noble Mansion of the Dead; for, besides the Earl of *Clarendon* above-mentioned, here lie the Bones of *Sir Henry Spelman*, *Sir William Saunderson*, Dr. *Heylin*, *Henry Wharton* A. M. Mr. *William Camden*, Dr. *South*, Dr. *Barrow*, *Isaac Casaubon*, *Joseph Addison*, M. de *St. Evremond*, &c. Here lie also the Admirals *Shovel* and *Baker*; the famous Physicians Dr. *Friend* and Dr. *Woodward*; Dr. *Blow* the Master of *Musick*, and his Scholar *Henry Purcel*; Dr. *Busby*, the Master of *Westminster-School*. And under a Grave-Stone in the Area, on the West Side of the South Stem of the Cross, was buried *Thomas Parr*, who, according to his Epitaph, was born in *Shropshire*, 1483. and was interred in 1635, *Ætat*. 152. having lived in the Reigns of ten Sovereigns from King *Edward IV*. to King *Charles I*. inclusive. In the South Cloyster of this Abbey is a Grave-stone, which being eleven Feet eight Inches in Length, has been therefore nick-named *Long Meg* of *Westminster*. The Person interred under it was one of the Abbots of this Monastery, viz. *Gervas de Blois*, natural Son of King *Stephen*. In the East Cloyster there's a Library of about 6000 Books, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, which is a choice Collection in all Languages and Faculties.

Near this Abbey is the King's School erected about Anno 1070, pursuant to a Decree at *Rome*, that every Cathedral should have a School near it; but 'twas new founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1560, for a Head School-Master, Second Master, and Forty Scholars, called then the Queen's, now the King's Scholars; who are here fitted for the University, and provided with all Necessaries except Cloathing, of which they have only a Gown once a Year. 'Tis now become one of the greatest Schools in the Kingdom; here being not only an Upper and Under Master, but Five Ushers, who have the Care of near Four Hundred Gentlemen's Sons. When qualified, Six or more of them are elected yearly in the Second Week of *Easter* Term for *Trinity-College Cambridge*, and *Christchurch, Oxford* where they have a competent Maintenance in the latter for Life, and in the former till they are fit to serve in the Ministry either of Church or State. The Electors are the Dean of *Christ-Church* and Master of *Trinity College* (assisted by some Student or Fellow) who chuse alternately. Here are Four call'd Lord Scholars, who wear Purple Gowns and have a Yearly Stipend out of the Treasury of the College, given by Dr. *Williams* Archbishop of *York*.

Between the West End of the Abbey and *Tothill-street* is the Gatehouse, so old as *Edward the Third's* Time. 'Tis a Prison both for Debtors and Felons. There is also a Bridewell or Work-house in *Tothill-Fields*, and the Green-Coat Hospital founded by King *Charles I*. for poor Orphans, and rebuilt in 1700 by Doctor *Busby* and *Charles Twitty* Esq; And besides these, there are Two Meeting-Houses, a Market-Place, Ten Alms-Houses and Six Charity-Schools in *Westminster*, which our Bounds will but just permit us to mention. Here is an Infirmary however of a modern Foundation, which deserves more particular Notice. 'Twas first set on foot by Subscription in 1719, for the Relief of Poor Sick and Lame People; and some eminent Physicians and Surgeons offered their Assistance gratis. It was first open'd in 1720 in *Petty-France*, thence removed to *Chappel-street*, and afterwards to *James's-street* near *Petty-France*. The Progress of it and its Benefit to the Public may be judg'd of by an Account printed in 1737, when it appeared that Seven Hundred and Five Patients had been cured in it, and discharged.

2. *Westminster-Hall* is supposed to have been a Palace, first erected by *Edward the Confessor*, or some others of the Saxon Kings, that they might be at hand to pay their Devotions in the Abbey of *St. Peter*; the Princes of those Days being so religious, that no less than Thirty resigned their

And of several
Historians.

And of old Parr.

Long Meg of
Westminster.

College-Li-
brary.

Westminster
School.

The Gatehouse
and Tothill-
Fields Bride-
well, and Green
Coat Hospital,
and the Infir-
mary.

Westminster-
Hall.

Modern Tombs
and Monuments
of a Duke of
Newcastle, Sir
Isaac Newton,
and Lord Stan-
hope, &c.

And of the Poets.

Congreve.

Gay.

Prior.

Butler.

MILTON.

And of Shake-
spear.

their Crowns during the Heptarchy, and retired into Monasteries; and all Historians say, that this Palace before the Conquest was little more than a Cell, for the Royal Votary to retire to, and converse with the Monks. *William* the Conqueror and his Successors were perpetually enlarging and beautifying it; but *William Rufus* built the Great Hall, which falling to decay, was repaired by *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In this spacious Room the Kings of *England* have generally held their Coronation, and other solemn Festivals. The Hall being decayed was repaired, or rather rebuilt, as *Stow* says, by King *Richard* the Second. It has a Timber-Roof cover'd with Lead, Gothic Windows, and a Pavement of Stone. 'Tis reckon'd one of the largest Rooms in *Europe*, being Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Foot in Length, Sixty-six in Breadth, and Ninety Foot high, yet is supported only by Buttresses without one Pillar. It has been sometimes used for the Trial of Peers and others impeached by the House of Commons, who for that purpose chuse a certain Number of their own Members to be the Managers, and Seats are erected in it on such occasions, which will conveniently receive both Houses of Parliament. Here are always held since *Henry III.* at the Four Terms of the Year, the Three Great Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench, and Common-Pleas; as is that of the Exchequer above Stairs on the Right-Hand, and the Exchequer-Offices on the Left, where all the Public Money of the Kingdom is received and paid out. On the Top of the Hall are above One Hundred and Seventy Colours and Standards, taken from the *French* and *Bavarians* at the Battle of *Hockstet*, Anno 1704. and at the upper End of the Hall over the Passage adjoining to the King's-Bench Court there's a Curiosity, tho' little observ'd, it being a fine Brass Bust of King's *Charles I.* done by *Panini*, the famous *Italian* Sculptor.

House of
Commons.

3. *St. Stephen's Chapel*, so called because founded by the King, and dedicated to the Saint of that Name, joins to the South-East Angle of the Hall, was rebuilt by *Edward III.* in 1347, and converted into a Collegiate Church; but ever since 'twas surrender'd to *Edward VI.* at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it has been the Senate-House for the Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons of *England*. It will hold Six Hundred Gentlemen compleat, it being a neat compact Room, with commodious Apartments about it, as the Speaker's Chamber, Rooms for Committees, &c. The Benches for the Members, which gradually ascend as in a Theatre, are covered with Green. The Floor is matted, and there are beautiful Wainscot Galleries round it sustain'd by Cantilevers finely adorn'd with Fruit and other carv'd Work, where Strangers are often permitted to sit and hear the Debates. Betwixt this and the House of Lords are the Court of Requests and the Painted Chamber. —The former, which is lately new built and made a noble Room with convenient Additions, serves for the Attendance of such as have Business in either House. —In the latter, which is a spacious Room, said to have been *Edward* the Confessor's Bed-Chamber, and the Room in which the Parliaments were antiently opened, Conferences are often held between the Two Houses, or their Committees, there being a Gallery of Communication for the Members of the Lords House to come up without being crouded.

Court of Re-
quests, Painted
Chamber, &c.

House of Lords.

4. The House of Lords is situate betwixt the old *Palace Yard* and the *Thames*; 'tis an oblong Room, somewhat less than the Commons, hung with fine old Tapestry, containing the History of the Defeat of the *Spanish Armada* in 1588. This House stands North and South, as that of the Commons does East and West. When the King comes to the House, his Majesty robes himself in the Prince's Chamber here, as the Nobility do in other Apartments joining to it. Here's a Throne for the King, with a Seat on the Right-hand for the Prince of *Wales*, and another on the Left for the Duke, and Princes of the Blood. The Benches here both for the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are covered with Red. Before the Throne are three broad Seats stuffed with Wool, on the first of which next to it, sits the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, who is Speaker of the House of Peers; and on the next two, some of the other Judges, the Master of the Rolls, or the Masters in Chancery; but these only attend to be occasionally consulted in Points of Law, and to carry Messages from the Lords to the Commons; for unless they are Peers they have no Vote. The Lords Sons or Peers under Age generally sit behind the Throne. The two Archbishops sit at some Distance from it on the Right-hand, and the other Bishops in a Row below them on each side of the Fire-place. There's a Bar across the House at the End of it, to which the Commons advance when they carry up Bills, or Impeachments.

The Cotton Li-
brary.

5. *Cotton-house*, which belonged to the Family of the *Cottons*, between the two Houses of Parliament, and behind the *Painted Chamber*, was the Repository of that celebrated Library of antient Manuscripts in several Faculties and Languages, collected by that famous Antiquary Sir *Robert Cotton*, in forty Years Travels, and vested by

him in his Family, but by his Grandson Sir *John* devoted for ever by Act of Parliament to the Use of the Public. It consists of near one thousand Volumes of ancient Records, Histories, *Saxon* Registers and Chronicles, and old Genealogies and Charters, in fourteen Wainscot Presses; besides Coins, Medals, and other Rarities and Curiosities, Part of the Spoils which King *Edward I.* took in *Scotland*. It was removed to, and kept for some time in *Essex-street* in the *Strand*, and from thence to *Ashburnham-house*, in the old Dormitory near the School and the Abbey. The Presses are marked each with the Bust of a *Cæsar*, and two with those of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina*. The Library is adorned also with the Pictures of the learned Antiquaries, *Camden*, *Spelman*, *Dugdale*, *Speed*, Sir *Robert*, Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *John Cotton*, *Buchanan*, &c. On the 23d of *October* 1731, this Library was such a Sufferer by Fire, that ninety nine Volumes were destroyed, and one hundred and eleven much damaged. Amongst the Manuscripts destroyed were those which Dr. *Bentley* had been collecting for ten Years past, valued at 2000 l.

6. *Westminster-Bridge* has been erecting ever since *June* 1738, and is now almost finished, from the *Westminster-Bridge* near *New Palace-Yard*, over the *Thames*, to *Stangate* on the opposite Shore, by virtue of an Act of Parliament in the Year 1736; and as it is intended for a free Bridge, the Expence of it has been defrayed by several Lotteries enacted by Parliament then and since. 'Tis a noble Fabric of Stone, to consist of thirteen Arches; and a fine spacious Road is made to it from *King Street*, by the pulling down of several old Houses, which have been magnificently rebuilt. The Merchants of that formerly called the *Wool-staple*, (established by *Edward III.*) the Place where the Bridge was begun, were so enriched by it, that with the Help of the Parishioners they built *St. Margaret's Church*; and King *Hen. VI.* had six Wool-houses here, which he granted to the Dean and Canons of *St. Stephens, Westminster*; the latter of whom dwelt in the Street from them called *Canon-Row*, and since by Corruption *Channel-Row*. At this place all the Wool was weighed that came to *London* and *Westminster*. *New Palace-Yard*, on the north side of *Westminster-hall*, had antiently a Wall with four Gates, which except that near the Stairs, are all demolished, viz. the North Gate leading to the *Wool staple*, the West Gate, called *Highgate*, at the end of *Union-street*, and a third at the Corner of *St. Margaret's Lane*. The two latter were taken down, the first in 1706, and the latter in 1731, because they obstructed the Passage of the Members to the Parliament House. *Old Palace-Yard* on the South of the Hall is not so spacious as the *New*, but big enough to contain all the Coaches of the Nobility who attend the Sessions of Parliament.

7. *Whitehall* was a Palace built at the Confines of *St. Margaret's*, next to the Parish of *St. Martin's* in the Fields by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who having been found guilty of a Premunire, suffered a Recovery thereof to certain Persons in Trust for the Use of *Hen. VIII.* to regain his Favour; after which it was the Residence of the Court till 1697, when it was all burnt down by an accidental Fire, except the Banqueting House, that stately Building, which was added by King *James I.* according to a Design of *Inigo Jones*. 'Tis a lofty, spacious, noble Structure, built of hewn Stone, adorned with an Upper and Lower Range of the Ionic and Composite Orders. The Capitals are enrich'd with Fruit, Foliage, &c. and the Intercolumns adorn'd with handsome Sash Windows, from one of which in the West Side King *Charles I.* was led forth to the Scaffold, on which he was beheaded. Here is one stately Room of an oblong Form, 40 Foot high, and a proportionable Length and Breadth. The Roof is covered with Lead, surrounded with a Balustrade of Stone, and the Ceiling curiously painted by the famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. 'Tis now used only as a Chapel Royal, and for the Offices of one of the Secretaries of State, the Board of Greencloth, the Lottery-Office, &c. Before the Destruction of it by Fire, it was reckoned the largest Palace in the World. Betwixt the Banqueting-House and the Cockpit, there is a noble old Gothic Gate, which is left standing for the Beauty of its Workmanship. King *Henry VIII.* who came hither from his Palace at *Bridewell*, to which he removed when that at *Westminster* had been almost destroyed by Fire, was no sooner seated in it, as *Stow* says, but he caused that at *St. James's* to be erected, inclosed the Park of that Name for the Accommodation of both Palaces, and erected the present stately Gate, where two of the Horse-Guards are still placed as Centinels all Day, though at Night when the Gates are shut, the Duty is performed by Horse-Grenadiers on Foot. To this he added a grand Gallery for the Accommodation of the Royal Family, the Nobility, &c. to see the Justings and Tournaments then performed in that which from thence had the Name of the *Tilt-Yard*. Soon after this, King *Henry* caused that call'd the *Tennis-Court*, to be erected with a Cockpit, and Places to bowl in; the first of which still remains, but the others

Horse-Guards.

Tilt-Yard.
Tennis-Court,
and Cockpit.

are

are converted into Dwelling-Houses, and Offices of the Trade and Plantations, the Privy Council, Treasury, and one of the Secretaries of State.

St. Martin's in the Fields.

We proceed now to the Parishes in the Liberties. I. *St. Martin's in the Fields* Church, so called from its being built first in the Fields, where were then but few Houses, was fallen to Decay so long ago as in the Reign of *Hen. VIII.* And King *James I.* caused one to be rebuilt, which not being large enough, was augmented in 1607, by a spacious Chancel at the Charge of Prince *Henry*, and divers of the Nobility. But after many expensive Reparations, &c. it was taken intirely down in 1720, and a stately one rebuilt, which was finished in 1726, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, at the Expence of 36,891 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* This Parish, which is supposed to have been originally taken out of *St. Margaret's*, has so increased, both in Houses and Inhabitants, that it is still one of the largest and most populous in the Bills of Mortality; and though *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, *St. Anne's*, *St. James's*, and *St. George's Hanover Square* have been taken out of it, the Number of its Houses is computed at no less than 4000. The Church has a noble Portico on the West Front, supported by Eight large Cylindrical Stone Pillars, with an Ascent to it of 10 or 12 Steps. The Length of the Church is about 140 Feet, the Breadth 60, and the Height 45; and it has a fine arch'd Roof sustained by Stone Columns. The Steeple has a beautiful Spire, and has one of the finest Rings of Bells in this City. The Places of chief Note are,

Scotland-Yard.

1. *Scotland-Yard*, on the North Side of *Whitehall*, and within the Verge of the Court; so called, as it is said, from a Palace built there formerly, and given to some of the Kings of that Nation, Homagers to this Crown, for *Cumberland* and other Fiefs, during their Residence in *England*; but there are no Remains of any such Palace left, it being built into little Courts and Squares, where are the War-Office, and the Board of Works.

Admiralty-Office.

2. The Admiralty-Office, formerly call'd *Wallingford House*, is a magnificent Structure over-against *Scotland-Yard*, lately rebuilt with Brick and Stone. The East Front has two deep Wings, and a magnificent Portico supported by noble Stone Pillars. Besides the Hall, and other common Rooms, there are seven lofty Apartments, with the Convenience of separate Houses for the seven Lords of the Admiralty. The Building is two Stories high, besides Garrets, and the Front on the West, next to the Park, is strait and uniform, excepting that the Ends jut out a little beyond the rest of the Building.

Charing-Cross.

3. *Charing-Cross* had its Name from a Cross set up by King *Edward I.* in Commemoration of his beloved Queen *Eleanor*, on the Spot where its Successor now stands, which was then also call'd the Village of *Charing*. All that remain'd of it was quite destroy'd by the Populace, at the time of the Civil War, but after the Restoration, the Equestrian Statue of King *Charles I.* in Brass was erected in its room. It represents him in Armour, with his own Hair, uncover'd, as big as the Life: It stands on a Stone Pedestal, seventeen Foot in height, curiously adorn'd with his Majesty's Arms, Trophy-Work, Cupids, Palm-branches, &c. in the Centre of a Circle of Stone thirty Foot Diameter, the Area of which is one Step above the Street, and is inclosed with an iron Palisade, fenced with strong Posts, to keep off Wheel Carriages.

The Mews.

4. The *Mews*: here the King's Hawks were kept so long ago, as in the Reign of *Richard II.* but in that of *Henry VIII.* when his Stables in *Bloomsbury* were burnt, the Hawks were turn'd out to make room for his Horses; and his present Majesty, who has as fine Sets there both for Saddle and Harness, as any Prince in *Europe*, lately caused the North Side thereof to be pulled down and rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner.

St. Martin's School and Library.

5. *St. Martin's* public School and Library are very near the *Mews*. The former which is well endow'd, and the latter well furnish'd, were both erected in the Reign of King *James II.* by Dr. *Tennison*, then Minister of *St. Martin's* (afterward Archbishop of *Canterbury*) at the very time that a School was open'd in the *Savoy*, for the promoting of Popery, of which he was ever a strenuous Opposer.

St. James's Palace.

6. *St. James's* Palace on the North Side of the Park, has been generally the Winter Residence of our Monarchs ever since the Burning of *Whitehall*. Tho' it is an irregular Building, and makes no extraordinary Figure either to the Street or Park, yet it has many beautiful and magnificent Apartments. It was anciently an Hospital founded by the Citizens of *London*, even before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous Maidens; but being surrender'd to *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution, he allow'd the Sisters Pensions for their Lives, and built this House here, converting the Chapel to the Use of the Royal Family, (as it remains to this Day) who sit on a Throne at the South End under a Canopy. 'Tis a Royal Peculiar exempted from all Episcopal Jurisdiction: The Building is of Brick, with

The Chapel Royal.

Battlements coped with Stone, inclining to the *Gothic* Order. The Service of this Chapel is like that in Cathedrals, and to that end there belong to it a Dean, Lord Almoner, a Subdean, forty-eight Chaplains, who preach in their Turns before the King and Queen, twelve Gentlemen of the Chapel, two Organists, ten Children, and their Master, a Serjeant, a Yeoman, a Groom of the Vestry, and a Bell-ringer.

7. *Marlborough-House*, betwixt *Pall-Mall* and the *Marlborough Park*, has been quite hid from the former by other Houses, which are, however, now pulling down; but it has a magnificent Front towards the Park, much more like that of a Palace, than its Neighbour. There's a very spacious Court before it, and the Apartments of the House are extremely grand, well-disposed, and richly furnish'd; besides, being adorn'd with Paintings, of which that all round the Vestibule is prodigiously admir'd, it being a Representation of the famous Battle of *Hochstet*, where the Figures of Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Lord *Cadogan*, and the French Marshal *Tallard* their Prisoner, are finely done to the Life.

8. *Buckingham House*, is both for its Fabric and Situation one of the greatest Beauties in the Skirts of *London*. It was formerly call'd *Arlington House*, till purchased by the late Duke's Father, who rebuilt it in 1703, from the Ground. It stands by itself at the West End of *St. James's Park*, with a pleasant Prospect of the Mall and Canal, down to *Whitehall*; and behind, it has a pretty Canal of its own in a little Park, with a fine Garden, and a noble Terrace, from whence, as well as the Apartments, there's a most delightful Prospect of the adjacent Country. It has a spacious Court-Yard fronting the Park, with Offices on each side, separated from the Mansion-House, by two Wings of bending Piazzas, or Galleries that are arch'd, and elevated on Pillars of the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, and *Ionic* Orders. On the Gate of the Court, which is of Iron, with a Balustrade of the same on each side upon a dwarf Wall, the Coronet and Cypher of the *Sheffield* Family are finely cut out, together with the Ensigns of the Order of the Garter; and in the middle of the Court, is a round Basin of Water lined with Free-Stone, and adorn'd with the Figures of *Neptune*, and the *Tritons*. The Hall is paved with Marble, and adorn'd with Pilasters and Inter-Columns of Variety of exquisite Paintings; and has a curious Marble Statue on a Pedestal, of *Cain* killing his Brother *Abel*. The Stair-Cafe, which has Steps that are intire Slabs, is large, finely painted, and leads up to noble Apartments richly furnish'd, and adorn'd with a great Number of very good Pictures. From the Top of the Palace, which is flat, there is a full View of *London* and *Westminster*, and the neighbouring Country to the West. The Front of this Mansion towards the Park, which is of Brick finely rubbed and gaged, has two Ranges of Pilasters of the *Corinthian* and *Tuscan* Orders, and was adorn'd with six Figures of *Mercury*, *Secrecy*, *Justice*, *Liberty*, *Truth* and *Apollo*; as was that towards the Gardens, with those of the four Seasons: but all these Figures were taken down by the late Duchess *Dowager*, not long before her Death, and removed to another Seat. The Inscriptions that remain round the Fronts in Capital Characters of Gold, were mighty well adapted; that on the Front to the Park being *Sic fidi letantur Lares*; that towards the Garden, *Rus in urbe*; that on the South, *Spectator fastidiosus sibi molestus*; and that on the North, *Lente suscipe, cito perfice*.

9. The Queen's Library in *St. James's* upper Park, *Queen's Library* West of the Palace, and joining to its Buildings, is a very handsome Structure erected by that August Encourager of Learning, her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*; who, in *October* 1737, placed a choice Collection of Books, to the Number of 4500, in divers Languages and Faculties, finely bound, and beautifully disposed with Brass Lettice before them, in a sumptuous stately Room next to the Park.

10. *Carlton House* and Gardens in *Pall-Mall*, adjoining to *St. James's Park*, belong to the Prince of *Wales*, who has built a curious Octagon in the Garden, most elegantly furnish'd. The lower Part is a Grotto, or a fine Bathing-Room, over which is a Dining-Room adorn'd with Pictures, &c. and with the Marble Busts of *Shakespeare*, *Milton*, *Dryden* and *Pope*. And on the Outside, over the Door, one on each side, are the Busts of King *Alfred*, and *Edward the Black Prince*.

11. *Northumberland House*, which is situate at the End of the *Strand*, near *Charing-Cross*, is a large, and very graceful Palace, and almost the only one of the ancient Nobility remaining in Town. It was formerly the Inheritance of the *Percys*, Earls of *Northumberland*, now the Duke of *Somerset's*, by his Grace's Marriage to his first Lady, the Heiress of that Family. The House, which is built round a great Quadrangle, has a Princely Front to the Street, and magnificent lofty Rooms with Gardens, and fine Walks of Trees that extend down to the *Thames*. Tho' here are many fine Pictures, there's none of them valued at so high

a Rate, as that of two Procurators of *St. Mark* making their public Entry into *Venice*.

The other Remarkables in *St. Martin's* Parish not yet mentioned, are Part of the Square call'd *Leicester-Fields*, and Part of the *Hay-Market*, Four *English*, and Three *French* Chapels, Two Charity-Schools, Two Alms-houses, a Parish Work-house, a Round-house, Four Bagnios, Two Cold Baths, a Playhouse, and a Tennis Court.

St. James's
Parish.

IV. The Parish of *St. James's, Westminster*, was taken out of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and is suppos'd to contain 3317 Houses.

Its Church.

The chief Remarkables in it are, 1. The Church, which was built at the Expence of 7000 *l.* by the late Earl of *St. Albans* and the rest of the Inhabitants, and was made parochial by Act of Parliament in 1685. 'Tis about 85 Foot in Length, 60 in Breadth, and 45 in Height to an arch'd Roof supported by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, and adorn'd with Crotchet and Fretwork; and it has a handsome Steeple about 150 Foot high. There's hardly a Church in Town to which so many of the Nobility resort as this, and few Pulpits have been grac'd with Preachers more eminent for their Learning, and their Doctrine.

Its Square.

2. *St. James's Square* is an Area of at least Four Acres, with Noblemens Houses on the East, North, and West Sides, beautifully built in the modern Taste, richly furnish'd and adorn'd with exquisite Paintings. In the midst of the Square a noble Basin has been lately made with a Gravel Walk round it, enclos'd by a Palisade of Iron.

Piccadilly.

3. *Burlington-House*, is in *Piccadilly*; a Street so call'd from *Peccadilles*, the stiff Collars, like Bands, formerly so much in Fashion, that one *Higgins* a Taylor got an Estate by them, and built the first Houses here.

Burlington-
House.

Burlington-House is screen'd from the Street by a fine high Wall of about 220 Foot in Front, and a Stone Ball at the Top, at the Distance of every tenth Foot. In the Wall are three Coach Gates, two for the Base Courts, and a great one, which is in the Middle for the great Court, is of Freestone, adorn'd after the Manner of that of *Inigo Jones* at *York-Buildings*, with Stone Pillars and Sculpture. This Gate leads to a Gallery supported on each Side by 12 large Pillars, finely pav'd, and balustraded on the Top in a Semicircle, like the Portico to *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, from whence 'tis suppos'd its noble Owner and Architect took the Model when in *Italy*. The Offices on each Side are of Freestone, and the whole Court, which is as spacious as the Area of the *Royal Exchange*, appears extremely grand. The Apartments, which are altogether as noble, are adorn'd with *Italian* Pictures; and behind the House is an elegant Garden; beyond which, in some Fields that belong to the Earl, are three noble Streets finely pav'd, where the Houses have for most part Iron Balustrades, and few let for less than 100 *l.* a Year.

Earl of Sunder-
land's House and
Library.

4. The late Earl of *Sunderland's* (now the Duke of *Marlborough's*) House, which joins to the former, and is in like Manner wall'd in from public View, is as commodious as the other, tho' not near so large; but the chief Beauty of it is its Library, which runs from the House into the Garden, and is the finest in *Europe* both for the Building and Books. The Rooms, divided into Five Apartments, are full 150 Foot long, with Two Stories of Windows, and a Gallery runs round the whole in the Second Story, for the Convenience of taking down the Books. The late noble Collector of them spar'd no Money to purchase the best and scarcest of Books; so that 'tis very much to be question'd, whether any Bookseller in *Europe* has so many Editions of the same Book as are in this Library, especially the Classics.

Devonshire-
House.

5. *Devonshire-House*, formerly call'd *Berkley-House*, stands in *Portugal-Street*, the farther End of *Piccadilly*, against *St. James's* Upper Park. It was for some Time the Residence of Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* before she came to the Crown, and was a most noble Mansion, being built by the famous *Inigo Jones*. It had the Misfortune to be burnt down in 1733, but has been rebuilt since with great Magnificence by his Grace the present Duke of *Devonshire*, who has shewn his excellent Taste of Architecture, Sculpture, and Paintings, by the Structure and its Ornaments both within and without.

The other Remarkables of this Parish are, Two Chapels of Ease, a Presbyterian and Baptist Meeting-Houses, and another for the *French*; Three Charity-Schools, Two magnificent Squares, Two Markets, and Part of a Third; a Play-house for *Italian* Operas and Masquerades, and a Work-house for the Parish Poor.

St. George's
Hanover-Square.

V. *St. George the Martyr*, near *Hanover-Square*, was one of the Fifty new Churches, and in its Parish, taken out of that of *St. Martin in the Fields*, were lately computed above 1900 Houses. The Ground for the Church was given by the late Lieutenant-General *Steward*, who also left 4000 *l.* to the Parish towards erecting and endowing a Charity-School, which by the additional Benefactions

Nº 9.

and Subscriptions of the Parishioners, is become a very considerable one.

The Remarkables in this Parish are, Four Chapels of Ease, viz. in *Conduit-Street*, *Audley-Street*, *May-Fair*, and *Knights-Bridge*. The first of them, call'd *Trinity-Chapel*, is said to be built after the Model of King *James* the II'd's Field Chapel, a wooden Building erected in his Camp at *Hounslow-Heath* in 1686, and brought to *Glass-house-Street*, near *Old-Bond-Street*, where it continued for the Use of that Neighbourhood till 1716, when it was demolish'd, and the present Chapel erected for the same Use. In this Parish is Part of *Hyde-Park*, with the Infirmary lately erected at the Corner of it, a Work-house for the Poor, and the two spacious Quadrangles of magnificent Houses, call'd *Hanover* and *Grosvenor* Squares; of which the former contains an Area of about Two Acres, and the latter of about Five: This is beautifully laid out with Gravel and Green Walks, and Quickset Bushes, inclosed with a Balustrade upon a Dwarf Wall, and adorn'd in the Centre with an Equestrian Statue of King *George I.* finely gilt, on a Pedestal. In 1741 the Parishioners obtain'd a Grant for a new Market, to be held on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* at *Brook-field* by *May-Fair*, for Meat, Herbage, &c. Every House here has the *Thames* Water from a noble round Basin just within *Hyde-Park*, which is supply'd with it from *Chelsea*.

VI. *St. Ann's Westminster*, is another Parish that was taken out of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and inhabited with many more Families of *French* Refugees, or their Descendants, than any other within the Bills of Mortality. 'Tis supposed to contain about 1500 Houses. The great Ornament of this Parish, is that call'd *King's* or *Soho-Square*, in which a Palace was begun by the Duke of *Monmouth*, but not finish'd till near 40 Years after by Sir *James Bacon*, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1717. Several Persons of Quality still have their Hotels here, tho' many are retired lately from this and other Squares, to those much more spacious and superb Quadrangles on the East and West Sides of *New-Bond-Street*. 'Tis an Area of Three Acres, with handsome Walks of Trees planted in it, and rail'd round; and in the Centre thereof is a Fountain with four Streams, wherein is a Stone Statue of King *Charles* the II'd in Armour, erected on a large Pedestal, with Enrichments of Crowns and Foliage; and on the four Sides of the Base, and on the Plinth, are four Figures with Inscriptions, representing the four capital Rivers of *England*, the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Tyne*, and the *Humber*. There are five handsome Streets that open into this Square.

This Parish has likewise the North and West, which are the best Sides of *Leicester-Square*, formerly call'd the *Fields*. 'Tis an Area of between two and three Acres. The North Side of it is honour'd with the Palace of *Leicester-House*, the Winter Residence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, as it was that of his present Majesty when Prince, who, to render it still more commodious and magnificent, purchased the House joining to it, and made them into one; so that it now takes up near a quarter of the Square. The Apartments are finely furnished, and have a more grand Air than the Royal Palace at *St. James's*. When Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* came to *England*, to pay a Visit to our Court and Ministry, he lodg'd at this House. The Square was planted handsomely with Trees, and rail'd round, till very lately the Mob, upon some Rejoicing Night, tore down Rail and all, and threw them into their Bonfire, which was all the Fate of those round the Square of *Hanover*.

VII. *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*. The best Part of this Parish was antiently a Garden belonging to the Abbess and Convent of *Westminster*, and was then properly call'd *Convent*, tho' since, by Corruption, it has obtained the Name of *Covent*, or *Common-Garden*. In 1552 King *Edward* the VIth gave it to *John* Earl of *Buckingham*, together with that now call'd *Long Acre*, which was then a Field that went by the Name of *Stow Acre*. In 1640 *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* erected a Chapel for the Use of his Tenants here, which is now the Parish Church; and in 1645 this Precinct was separated by Act of Parliament from the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, and constituted an independent Parish; which Act was confirmed by the first Parliament of *Charles* the II'd, after his Restoration. The Houses in it are computed at about 1300. The Front of its Church, which was design'd by *Inigo Jones*, and is much admir'd by the best Judges of Architecture, is supported with strong Stone Columns of the *Tygran* Order, which form a stately Portico, where the Poll is generally taken for Parliament-Men for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*. This Portico is defended by an Iron Palisade and Iron Gates, the Gift of the Duke of *Bedford* the Patron: But what is most remarkable in the Building is, that it has no Pillars to support the Roof, nor has it any Tower, or Bells to ring in Peal.

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The Square.

The Square before it, of which it takes up almost all the West Side, contains about three Acres, and the best Market in England for Herbs, Fruit, and Flowers, and has a noble Piazza on the North and East Sides. The Square is rail'd in, and a Column is erected in the Middle of it. As for the other Remarkables in this Parish, they are a Presbyterian Meeting-House, two Charity-Schools, two Bagnios, a Cold Bath, a Parish Work-house, and the new Play-house.

St. Mary le Strand.

VIII. *St. Mary le Strand*, is the first that was finished of the Fifty new Churches, and tho' one of the least, the Outside of it makes as beautiful an Appearance as the best of them: 'Tis a curious Fabric, swelling at the East End into a Half-round like *St. Paul's Cathedral*; and at the West is a stately Portico of a circular Form, with a Dome supported by several Pillars, and ascended to by Steps. Over this is a very pretty Spire Steeple, but not capable of a Ring of Bells; the whole Roof is encompass'd with a Stone Balustrade. 'Tis adorn'd on the Outside with an upper and lower Range of Pilasters and Niches, with beautiful Windows in the upper Range, all excellently carv'd in Imitation of Fruit, Flowers, &c. And the Church, with its Church-yard, are inclosed by a Wall with a handsome Balustrade and Gates of Iron. The Parish is said to contain about 400 Houses since it was disunited from the Precinct of the *Savoy*.

Somerfet-House.

The most remarkable Building of all in this Parish, is the Royal Palace of *Somerfet-House*, built by the Duke of *Somerfet*, Uncle to King *Edward* the VIth, and Protector of *England*, who demolished the old Church of *St. Mary le Strand* to make room for it. Upon his Attainder it fell to the Crown. King *James* the Ist's Queen (who was *Ann* of *Denmark*) kept her Court here, and during his Reign it was therefore call'd *Denmark-House*, but it soon after recover'd the Name of its Founder. It has been since usually assign'd for the Residence of the Queen Dowager, as it was to Queen *Catharine*, Dowager of King *Charles* the IIId; and was last of all settled on the late Queen *Caroline*, in case she had survived his present Majesty.

The Front of it towards the *Strand*, is adorn'd with Columns and Entablature of the *Doric* Order; and tho' the Stone is smutted with the Smoak of the City, yet it has an Air of that of a Royal Palace. The first Court is a handsome Quadangle, built on all Sides with Free-stone, on the South Side of which, leading to the great Hall or Guard-Room, is a Piazza. Beyond this are other Courts, which lie on a Descant towards the Garden and the *Thames*; and on this Side King *Charles* II. added a magnificent Apartment of Free-stone, which makes such a beautiful Back Front towards the River, that 'tis the finest Building in its View. It was built according to a Plan of *Inigo Jones*, by his Son-in-law Mr. *Webb*, with a fine Piazza supporting the lofty Rooms over it, which command a noble Prospect of the River and the Country beyond it. The Garden, where formerly stood the Church of *St. Mary le Strand*, is adorn'd with a Fountain, Statues, shady Walks, and a Bowling-Green. In a Niche, on the South Front, is *Apoll* finely done in Marble, with a Bow, Arrows, and Dogs; and a neat Figure of *Cleopatra* in Brass, with her Asps twin'd about one Arm, and fix'd on her Breasts. Also in an Alto Relievo on the Front of the Water-gate, are two Figures representing *Isis* and *Thame*; and in the Garden there's a naked *Venus* with a Dolphin, and a Cupid and a Boy on his Back. As none of the Royal Family have resided here since Queen *Catherine*, several of the Officers of the Court and its Favourites are permitted to have Lodgings in it.

The Savoy.

Though the Liberty of the *Savoy* is not under the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, yet as 'tis inclosed by its Liberties, and belonged originally to its Abbot and Canons, an Account of it can be no where so proper as here. This Place obtained its Name from *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, who built a House here Anno 1245. which he transferred to the Knights of the Hospital of *Montjoy*, of whom Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III. purchased it for her Son *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, whose Posterity made it for a long time their Seat; for *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, the Son of *Edmund* aforesaid, built the most sumptuous and magnificent House in *England* here, at the Expence of no less than 52,000 Marks, and in the Reign of *Edward* III. the Kings of *France*, *Scotland*, and *Cyprus*, then his Prisoners, were lodged here in great State; but in 1381. this stately Palace, with all its sumptuous Furniture, was destroyed by *Wat Tyler* and his *Kentish* Rebels, from a Pique they had taken against the then Possessor *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*. King *Henry* VII. founded a Hospital in the Place of it, with a Chapel, by the Name of *St. John Baptist*, and endow'd it for the Maintenance of one hundred poor Children, and the Entertainment of Pilgrims and Strangers; which Grant was confirmed by his Son, who added that of a Master and Five Chaplains, to pray for the Prosperity of the Royal Family during Life, and the happy

State of their Souls after Death. But *Edward* VI. suppressed it, and gave its Furniture, together with 700 l. a Year of its Revenues, to his new founded Hospitals of *Christchurch*, *St. Thomas*, and *Bridewell*. His Sister and Successor Queen *Mary*, converted it again into an Hospital; but it was again suppressed at the Accession of her Sister Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Revenues applied to the same Uses for which they had been appropriated by *Edward* VI. The Place has been in the Crown ever since, but never inhabited as a Royal Palace. Above sixty private Houses have been since built here, and the rest has been converted into Barracks for lodging the King's Guards and the Recruits, a *Mar-shalsea* Prison for Deserters and other Offenders, and Chapels for the *German* and *French* Protestants. The *Savoy* Church, or rather Chapel, formerly called *St. John's*, afterwards *St. Mary's*, is supposed to be of great Antiquity. Here is still a Master of the Hospital put in by the Crown, and four Divines, who have a good Allowance. The Dukes of *Lancaster* were not only Proprietors of the *Savoy*, but of all the Ground between *Temple-Bar* and *Cecil-street* in the *Strand* (now called the *Duchy Liberty*) by a Grant from the Crown, and 'tis under the Government of the Chancellor of the *Duchy* and his subordinate Officers, who are a High Steward, Deputy Steward, High Bailiff, Burgesses and their Assistants.

IX. *St. Clement's Danes*, it appears from History to have been a Church at the Time of the Massacre of the *Danes*, when many of them fled hither for Sanctuary, and 'tis supposed that it was the Church, or else the common Cemetery of that Nation in this City. The present Church, designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*, is one of the handsomest and most commodious of all that were built before the Fifty new Churches. 'Twas erected at the Charge of the Parishioners in 1682, and in 1719, the Spire then 116 Foot was raised 85 Foot higher, and is one of the most beautiful in Town. The Parish including the *Duchy Liberty* is said to contain about 1700 Houses. The principal Buildings, besides the Church, are *Exeter-Exchange*, *Lyons-Inn*, *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, and a Part of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Clement's-Inn, so called from its Neighbourhood to the Church is one of the Inns of *Chancery* belonging to the *Inner Temple*, and consists of a Hall and Three fair Courts, where the Law Students have had Lodgings ever since 1478. The Buildings are very handsome, and several lately rebuilt.

New-Inn and *Lyons-Inn* are Two Inns of *Chancery* opposite to one another in *Wych-street*. The former, which belongs to the *Middle Temple*, is a spacious airy Inn, and has a pretty large Garden neatly pallisadoed and adorned with the Figure of a *Moor* kneeling, and holding a Sun-dial on his Head. The latter is said to have been possessed by the Students and Practisers of the Law ever since 1420, and is a Member of the *Inner Temple*.

There are two other Remarkables in this Parish, viz.

1. *Exeter-Exchange* over against the *Savoy*, where stood formerly *Exeter* House, built by the eldest Son of the famous Lord *Burleigh*. 'Tis a handsome Building, consisting of a lower and upper Floor designed purely for Milleners; but the upper one is occupied chiefly by the Upholder's Company for furnishing out Funerals; and most of the Milleners that were in the Room below are retir'd from this, as they have lately done from other Exchanges, to private Houses; so that the chief Business here now is the Sale of Books, Pictures, and Toys.

2. *Clare-Market*, which received its Name from the *Newcastle* Family its Proprietor, is the best furnished with Fleth, Poultry, and Garden Stuff of any in this Part of the Town, and has two handsome Market-houses.

X. The Precinct of *St. Martin's le Grand*, which tho' near the Heart of the City of *London*, and lying in the several Parishes of *Christ-Church*, *St. Leonard Foster-lane*, and *St. Anne's* within *Aldersgate*, is subject to the City of *Westminster*, whose Deputy Steward holds a Court of Record here once a Week for the Trial of *Capias* Attachments, and all personal Actions; and it votes for its Parliament Men. *Stow* says, that in 1056, a College was founded here of a Dean and secular Canons, which claimed great Privileges of Sanctuary, &c. but abused them, and that 'twas surrendered to *Edward* VI. the Church pulled down, and Houses built in the Room.

We have now gone through the several Parishes and Precincts of the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, and shall conclude with a brief Account of its Government.

Westminster till the Reformation was subject to the arbitrary Rule of its Abbot and Monks, and was afterwards under the Government of its Bishop, Dean and Chapter, who had both the Ecclesiastical and Civil Power; but the Parliament, 25 of *Elizabeth*, vested the Civil Government in the Laity, though the Dean was thereby empowered to nominate the Chief Officer, viz. the High Steward, who being commonly a First-rate Nobleman, chuses some Lawyer for his Deputy, who must be confirmed

ed by the Dean, and both generally hold their Offices for Life. The City being by the aforesaid Act divided into twelve Wards, the Dean, or the High Steward, or his Deputy were for the good Government of the City impowered every Year upon *Easter Thursday* to nominate and elect Twelve sufficient Traders to be Burgesses, with the like Number of Persons for their Deputies or Assistants; and out of the Twelve they were to select Two for chief Burgesses, all which Burgesses were to hear, examine, determine, and punish all Matters of Incontinency, Common-Scolds, Inmates, and common Nuisances, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, or lawful Custom of London. The Liberty of the City being greatly increased both in Houses and Inhabitants, the Burgesses and Assistants were increased each to Sixteen, who have the same Power as the Aldermen's Deputies in the City of London. The High Steward or his Deputy, attended by the Burgesses, keeps the Court-Leet, and presides at their Quarter-Sessions as Chairman. The next Officer is the High Bailiff, who is likewise chose by the Dean and Chapter for Life. He is always a Lawyer, has the Power of a Sheriff, summons Juries, has all the Bailiffs of the City under him, manages Elections for Members of Parliament, and sits next the Under-Steward in Court, where he has all the Fines and Forfeitures, which makes his Place very beneficial; and the Two Chief Burgesses sit next to him. Here is also a High-Constable chose by the Burgesses at the Court-Leet, who has all the other Constables subordinate to him, and generally holds his Place long. There are inferior Officers, viz. the Town Clerk, Affeur and Cryer. In other respects, *Westminster* seems not to be on a much better Foot than a Country Market Town, since it has no Power to erect a Corporation of Trade, or to make a Freeman, and has no other Court but those of the Leet and Sessions.

Having finished our Account of the Two great Cities of London and Westminster, and their Liberties, we shall just take notice of some remarkable Places which are in the Suburbs, and contiguous to one or the other, yet without the Liberties of either City. We will take them in Order as they lie from West to East.

St. Giles's in the Fields.

I. *St. Giles in the Fields* is an old Parish with a new Church, the last it had being pulled down in 1730, and the present immediately undertaken, and finished in 1734.

We read in *Stow* of an Hospital here founded by *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry I.* for Lepers, and that the Prisoners going to their Execution at *Tyburn* were always presented at it with a great Bowl of Ale as their last Refreshment. But there does not appear to have been any Institution to its Church till after the Dissolution of its Hospital by King *Henry VIII.* Before *St. George's Bloomsbury* was taken out of it the Houses were reckoned at about 3000. It contains two Chapels, one *English*, the other *French*, besides the *Sardinian* Ambassador's Chapel for the Catholics, two Charity-Schools, an Alms-house, a Work-house for the Parish Poor, and a handsome Square said to be the largest in Europe, viz. *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, the Area of which takes up about ten Acres, and is inclosed with a Palisade of Iron upon a dwarf Wall, and adorned with a fine Balcon of Water.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Bloomsbury.

II. *St. George's Bloomsbury*, is one of the Fifty new Churches, but distinguished from them all in two Respects, viz. by its standing North and South, and by the Ornament at the Top of its lofty beautiful Spire, which is the Figure of the late King *George I.* Its Parish was lately taken out of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, and is supposed to contain about a Third of its Houses, which is computed at about 950. This was anciently a Village called *Lombury*, where were the King's Stables till 1534, when they were burnt, which gave Occasion to the Building of the *Mews*.

The most magnificent Structure not only of this Parish, but of all the Suburbs is *Montague-house*, which though its noble uniform Front is concealed from the Street by a high Wall and Gates, yet that towards the Garden, which is equal to it, and lies open to *Hampstead* and *Highgate*, looks more like a Royal Palace than any Structure, short of *Hampton-Court* or *Windser Castle*, and eclipses all the grand Buildings in this Part of the Town. It was for some time the Residence of the present Duke and Dutchess, but they have abandoned it, and the noble Fabric is falling apace to Decay. The Shell of it was erected Anno 1677.

The other Remarkables of this Parish are a grand Square of about Three Acres, a spacious handsome Market lately rebuilt in an elegant manner by the Duke of Bedford; and at the End of *Southampton House* Garden, now the Terrass Walk, there is still remaining one of the Parliament's Forts.

III. *St. George's Queen's-Square* is another of the Fifty New Churches, whose Parish is taken out of *St. Andrews Holborn*, to which it was a Chapel of Ease. The Houses are computed at about 780. Its Remarkables are, its Square containing about four Acres, inclosed with very good

Houses on all Sides but the North, where it lies open to the Fields, which renders it very airy and delightful. 2. *Powis-House* in *Ormond-street*, reckoned one of the Beauties of the Town, and admired for its Architecture by all that see it. It has an even Front of hewn Stone towards the Street, but that towards the Fields is built of Brick and Stone in the Form of a *Roman* Π , and the whole Roof surrounded by Stone, Rails, or Ballusters. 'Tis called *Powis-House* from its Builder the Duke (who also in 1686 built the Duke of *Newcastle's* fine House in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*) but 'twas burnt down in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, when the Duke *D'Aumont* the French Ambassador resided here, whereupon 'tis said the late King *Lewis XIV.* advanced the Money, with which the present House was built. 'Twas a few Years ago the Residence of the Duke de *Montijo* the Spanish Ambassador at this Court, and is now occupied by the Right Honourable the Lord *Hardwicke* the Lord High Chancellor.

3. A Building which is erecting in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields* to be an Hospital for the Maintenance of exposed and deserted young Children called Foundlings. The Ground for this Purpose containing Fifty-six Acres of Pasture at 7000 *l.* was purchased of the Earl of *Salisbury*; as it appears by one of the Wings already finished, that it will be a very magnificent as well as commodious Structure.

The other Remarkables, besides *Red-Lyon Square*, lately adorned with an Obelisk in the Centre, are two Charity Schools, and two remarkable Conduits called the *Devil's* and *Lamb's-Conduits*, the former of which, inclosed by a Wall near *Queen's-Square*, serves *Christ's-Hospital* with Water; and the latter, which supplied *Lamb's-Conduit* on *Snodhill*, which is just now pulled down, was lately rebuilt at the Charge of the City. Near it is *St. John's Church*, or Chapel of Ease to *St. Andrews Holborn*, and one of the prettiest and best finished of the kind in London. Here are two Liberties that must not be omitted, viz. those called the Liberties of *High-Holborn* and *Saffron-hill*. In the former are 1863 Houses, *Brooks-market*, so called from the City *Manfion* of Lord *Brook*, two Chapels, a Baptist Meeting, an Almshouse, a Bagnio, a Tennis-Court, and a Workhouse. In the latter are computed 790 Houses, including a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Charity Schools, and a Workhouse.

We cannot leave this Neighbourhood without taking notice of the two great Inns of Court *Gray's-Inn* and *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Gray's-Inn is in the Parish of *St. Andrews Holborn*, but *Gray's-Inn* was omitted there because it lies without the Liberties of the City. It had its Name from the noble and antient Family of the *Grays* of *Wiltun*, who resided here from 1315, at which Time it was usual to give the Names of Inns to those Places where the Nobility lodg'd when in Town; and in the Reign of *Edward III.* they demis'd it to the Students of the Law; but 'tis said afterwards to have been convey'd to the Monks of *Shene* near *Richmond*, who then leas'd it to the Society for a small Rent, till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when *Henry VIII.* granted it to the Society in Fee-farm for the same Rent, which has been paid to the Crown ever since. It consists chiefly of two handsome Quadrangles fenc'd with Iron Palisades and Stone Posts, betwixt which Courts are its Hall and Chapel, the former a good old Structure finely built of Timber, in Form of a College Hall, adorn'd with the Arms of many of the Nobility, and a Sun-dial on its Turret, with this apt Motto, *Lux Dei, Lex Dei*. The latter is much more noted for a Succession of elegant Preachers, than for its Ornaments or Dimensions. 'Tis a Building of the *Gothic* Order, and was lately beautified and repaired, but has no Burials, and consequently no Monuments. The Gardens of this Inn, having a Prospect of the Country towards *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, are spacious as well as airy, and adorned with Alcoves and a great Variety of Terras and other Walks nobly planted with Elms; and no Place about London, except *Kensington Gardens*, and the Mell in the Park, is so much resorted to by the Gentry in the Summer time, especially on Sunday Evenings. In that noble Court called *Cony-Court*, which was built Anno 1687, is a Library for the Use of the Students, consisting not only of Law-Books, but many others in divers Faculties and Languages. This Inn was once in so flourishing a State, that in the Reign of *Henry VI.* 'tis said to have had Two hundred Students, many of them the Sons of Nobility; and the Society may boast of having had those two great Men of the Law for its Members, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Lord High Chancellor.

Lincoln's-Inn, the South and West Sides of it called *Searl's* Court, from the Founder a Member of this House, are in *St. Clement's* Parish; the East Side in the Liberty of the Rolls; the Part next to *Great Lincoln's-Inn Fields* in the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*; and the Great Gate and old Buildings, next to *Chancery-lane*, in that of *St. Andrews Holborn*. 'Tis one of the Four Inns of Court, and the most flourishing of them all. Here stood anciently the Palace of *Ralph Nevill*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Chancellor of *England*,

land, which coming into the Possession of *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, he is said not only to have made it his Inn, or Lodging when he was in Town, but to have introduced the Study of the Law here about 1310. Its several Buildings consisting of five Courts were erected at several Times; the Hall, in which the Lord Chancellors have of late Years sat to hear Causes, about Anno 1506; the Gate towards *Chancery-lane*, Anno 1518; the Gate-house and Tower in 1521; the Buildings North of the Gate in 1536; those on the North Side of the Inn Anno 1557; those about the Hall and Kitchen in 1607 and 1618; the Chapel in 1623; and *Searl's-Court*, or the *New-Square*, in 1697. The Chapel, which has an Ascent to it by a spacious Stair-case of Stone is so raised upon Pillars and Arches, that they form a Cloyster, with a Burying-place for the Members of the Society. 'Tis a large lofty Building, much admired for its painted Windows. In the Three Windows on the North Side are the Figures of Twelve of the Patriarchs and Prophets in full Proportion. In those of the South are represented the Twelve Apostles, and the Windows that are directly East and West are adorned with the Coats of Arms of several of the Society's Members and Benefactors. The Expence of this Chapel was estimated by *Inigo Jones*, the King's Surveyor, at 2000 *l.* and raised by the Contribution of some of the Gentlemen, and a Tax upon others. The new Square, whose Area is about an Acre $\frac{1}{2}$, is regularly built, and fashed after the modern way on three Sides, and fenced by an Iron Pallisade and Stone Posts. In the middle of the Square is a Stone Column, with three Dials on it, in a Fountain surrounded with an Iron Rail; and on the North Side the Square is open to the Gardens, in which are several agreeable Walks of Trees and Grass Plats, adorn'd with the Statues of *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus*, *Pompey* and *Mark Anthony*, and a noble Terras that extends the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, into which it looks, and is supported by a strong Wall. This Walk and Wall were made in 1663, and cost near 1000 *l.* In the Benchers Garden there are the Figures of a *Neptune* and *Hercules*, and another pretty Fountain, having the Figure of a Mermaid in the Centre of the Basin, from whose Hand the Water plays in a large Stream.

Liberty of the
Rolls.

The *Rolls* Liberty, in which a part of this Inn is situate, contains 290 Houses, including the Mansion lately rebuilt in a magnificent manner by the Master of the Rolls (*Sir Joseph Jekyll*) the Offices of the Six Clerks, and the Cur-tors, and a Bagnio.

Clerkenwell.

IV. *St. James Clerkenwell*. This is Part of the ancient Priory Church dedicated to *St. James* Minor, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, which was call'd *Clerkenwell* from a celebrated Fountain at the lower End of the *Green*, where the Parish Clerks of *London* us'd to meet once a Year, to represent Portions of Scripture in the Dramatic Way before the Lord-Mayor, Citizens, and some of the Nobility.

St. John of
Jerusalem.

A little to the South East of the Priory, where is now *St. John's Square*, &c. stood the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which was erected about the Year 1110. 'Twas a magnificent Fabric, and the chief Seat of the Knights Hospitallers in *England*, who 'tis suppos'd obtain'd that Name from their maintaining a Hospital at *Jerusalem* for the Relief of Pilgrims and other Christians. These Knights, who were at first so poor, that their Governor was stil'd the *Servant* of the *poor Servants* of *Jerusalem*, soon attain'd to that Degree of Wealth and Honour, by the profuse Liberality of their Bigots, that their Prior was reckon'd the first Baron of the Kingdom, and for State and Grandeur vy'd even with the King; for they were possess'd of no less than 19000 Lordships in *Christendom*, as was the Order of the *Templers* of 9000, whose Governor also was at first stil'd, The humble Minister of the *poor Knights of the Temple*. But the Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* under *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* in 1381, laid the said Fabric, with its high Tower, in Ashes: And tho' it was afterwards rebuilt with more Magnificence than before, it was suppress'd by *Henry VIII.* at which Time their Revenues amounted to near 3400 *l.* a Year.

Hicks's-Hall.

The Sessions-House for the Justices of the Peace of *Middlesex*, is held at *Hicks's-Hall* in this Parish, which was erected for the Purpose in 1612, by *Sir Baptist Hicks* a Mercer in *Cheapside*, then a Justice of Peace. Here the Grand Jury meets also eight times a Year, to find the Bills of the Indictment of the Criminals, who are to be try'd there-upon at the *Old-Baily*.

The Houses in this Parish are computed at above 1800, among which are a Chapel of Ease, an Alms house, two Quakers Meeting-houses, three Charity-Schools, a Market for Sheeps-skins, three Wells of Medicinal Waters, the *New-River* Water-works, a Cold Bath, two Work-houses, a House of Correction, and a Prison. One of the Work-houses, which is a Foundation for Charity, not Correction, was begun by the Quakers about the Year 1692, for the Maintenance of fifty decay'd People of that Profession, who have for their Life, during their good Behaviour, Meat, Drink, Washing, and Lodging; and where those that are able, are employed in their several Professions.

Having mentioned the Works which supply the City and Suburbs of *London* with the best, and the greatest Plenty of Water, by Pipes from the *New-River*, we shall give an Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State both of the River and Company.

Two Acts of Parliament were pass'd, one in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the other in that of King *James I.* for conveying Water to *London* from any Part of *Hertfordshire* or *Middlesex*, but nothing was done towards it till the latter granted Letters Patents, empowering the Citizens to bring it from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*; yet the Work proved so difficult and expensive, that it was at a Stand till Mr. *Middletown* a Goldsmith (afterwards *Sir Hugh*) having bought out the Interest of the City, and contracted with King *James* to give him a Moiety of the Profit, on condition of his Majesty's bearing half the Expence, began it in *February* 1608, and some times 600 Men were employ'd in it; for he cut a Canal of 39 Miles from the Spring to the Basin at *Islington*, which in some Places was 30 Foot deep, and in others he was obliged to carry it over two Vales in wooden Troughs lin'd with Lead, and supported by Arches, high and wide enough for the Passage of a Waggon Load of Hay. This Canal, which in some Places too forces itself under Ground, has 43 Sluices, and 215 Bridges over it, of Stone, Brick, and Wood, and was finish'd on *Michaelmas Day* 1613, when *Sir Thomas Middletown*, Brother to *Sir Hugh*, was chose Lord Mayor of *London*. After this, King *Charles I.* finding there wou'd be Calls on him for more Money, and that it had almost ruin'd *Sir Hugh*, he relinquish'd his Moiety to him, reserving only 500 *l.* Fee Farm-Rent to the Crown, out of the future Profits. *Sir Hugh* gladly accepted of the Surrender: The Stock and Profits were divided into 72 Shares, which were lately valued at about 5000 Guineas a Share, the Water being laid into at least 30000 Houses. One Moiety is call'd the King's Shares, out of which the 500 *l.* a Year is paid, the other thirty-six are call'd the Adventurers or Proprietors Shares, and they make a Dividend once or twice a Year. They are a Company incorporated by Letters Patents of King *James I.* and consist of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors: They have under them two Clerks, fourteen Collectors, who are allow'd 5 *per Cent.* of what they collect; twelve Paviers, sixteen Turn-Cocks, twenty Pipe-Borers, &c. besides two Surveyors of the River, who see it scowered once a Year, and fourteen Walkers continually between *Ware* and *London*, to prevent any thing from being cast into the River that might infect, or otherwise prejudice it. The Water is let to most Houses without Fine or Lease, according to the Quantity they consume; but to all common Cocks they let by Lease and Fine, and some Brewers and Distillers pay 40 *l.* a Year. The great Benefit of laying in Water into all Parts of this City is very apparent, were it only for the sake of extinguishing Fires, which so often happen in such a World of Buildings; and one very fatal Consequence of the Neglect of it should have been mentioned in our Account of the *Middle-Temple*, where a terrible Fire happened the 4th of *Jan.* 1737, which burnt down the *Inner-Temple* Kitchen, with several Chambers, and destroyed those valuable Collections of Antiquity in the Library of *James West*, Esq; but after this the Society agreed with the *New-River* Company, and there are now Conveniences in the Form of little Conduits for a Supply of Water in every Court almost of the *Temple*, which are only to be uncovered whenever such Accidents happen.

Before we pass to the next Parish, some Notice will no doubt be expected of the greatest, and noblest Foundation for Charity that ever was given by any one Man in this Nation, viz. the Hospital founded by Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, Citizen and Girdler of *London*. It retains the Name of the *Charter-house*, from the old Priory here of the *Chartreux*, or *Carthusian* Monks, which was founded in the Reign of *Edward III.* and suppress'd at the general Dissolution of the Monasteries. It being afterwards the Estate of the *Howards*, of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, *Thomas Sutton* of *Camps-Cotile* in *Cambridgeshire*, but a Native of *Knayth* in *Lincolnshire*, purchas'd it for 13,000 *l.* and with 7000 *l.* more erected this Hospital, which was established by Letters Patent of King *James I.* Anno 1611, and confirmed in 1628, by Act of Parliament, wherefore 'tis also call'd King *James's* Hospital. Mr. *Sutton* endowed it with fifteen Manors, and other Lands, to the Amount of near 4500 *l.* which are since improved to at least 6000 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a Master or Governor, a Preacher, two School-masters, Physician, Register, Receiver, Treasurer, Manciple, Steward, Auditor, &c. and eighty old Men, and forty Boys in the House, besides twenty-four Students at the Universities; but four Boys being since added to the former, and five to the latter, by reason of the great Improvement of the Rents, the Pensioners and Scholars together amount to 153, besides the Officers and Servants of the House. The Pensioners, who were to be all single Men, and to be either Gentlemen by Descent, and in Poverty; or Merchants reduced by Piracy or Shipwreck; or superannuated Soldiers by Sea

Sea or Land, or Servants of the King's Household reduced to Poverty, were not to be admitted under fifty Years of Age, except Soldiers maimed in the Wars, who were to be taken in at forty. To the Grammar School, which he also founded, no Scholars were to be admitted at above fourteen, or under ten Years of Age; nor to stay above eight Years at most. The Pensioners are provided with handsome Apartments, and all Necessaries, except Apparel, in lieu of which they have each a Gown, and 7 l. a Year. The Scholars, who wear black Gowns, have not only Lodgings and Necessaries, but are instructed in Classical Learning; and the Students at the Universities are allowed 20 l. a Year each for eight Years, payable quarterly. There are also nine Church Livings in the Gift of the Governors, to which those who had their Education here have the Preference. But before the eight Years in School are expired, if the Lads have not a Capacity for University Education, they are put forth Apprentices, and the House now gives 40 l. with 'em. The Governors, who are sixteen in Number, are the King, some of the chief Nobility, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and two more Bishops, who present both Pensioners and Children in their Turn; only the King first puts in two. The Buildings of this Hospital take up a great deal of Room, and are convenient enough, but have much the Air of an old Monastery, the Pensioners Lodgings being like the Cells of the Monks. Here is a Chapel built after Mr. Sutton's Death, tho' with his Money, in which are interred Sir William Manny, Founder of the Monastery, and Mr. Sutton, the Founder of the Hospital. The Monument of the latter erected by his Executors Mr. Richard Sutton and Mr. John Law cost 1500 l. 'Tis of black and white Marble adorned with four Columns and Pedestals, and Entablature of the Corinthian Order, between which lies his Effigies at length in a Fur Gown. As for his Life, and Family, and the Money he got in the many Offices he passed thro', we refer the Curious to the Account lately given by the present *Charter-house* Preacher Mr. Bearcroft; and shall only observe, that he had 20000 l. with his Wife the Daughter of Judge Topham, and that he left near 15,000 l. in Legacies to Relations and Friends. Here is also a Monument for Mr. Law, one of the Founder's Executors, and a Marble Stone for Dr. John Patrick, Author of the Version of the Psalms sung at other Churches, as well as this where he was twenty-four Years Preacher. There are not only pleasant Gardens behind it, but before it there's the most beautiful Square in this Part of the Town, it being about two Acres of Ground inclosed with Iron Palisades, and encompassed with the Buildings of the Hospital on the North Side, and on the other with very handsome Houses of Merchants and Gentlemen.

St. Luke's.

V. *St. Luke's Church* in *Old-street*, which was consecrated on *St. Luke's-Day* in 1733, is one of the fifty New Churches, and the Parish taken out of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*. The Houses in it are computed at above three thousand. The Remarkables in it are:

Old-Street.

1. *Old-street*, wherein it stands, which is part of the *Roman* military Way, that anciently led along by the North Side of *London*, from the West to the Eastern Parts of the Kingdom.

Artillery-ground.

2. The *Artillery-ground*, or Field North of *Chiswell-street*, consisting of above eleven Acres, wherein are exercised the Artillery Company, and Train'd-bands of the City of *London*. 'Twas demised by the City in 1641, to Sir Paul Pindar, and others in Trust for the *Artillery-Company*, for one hundred and thirty-nine Years, as a military Field wherein to erect an Armoury, and other Accommodations for that Purpose. The said Ground, with all on the North Side of it to *Old-street*, was anciently called *Bunhill fields*.

Tindal's Burying-ground in Bunhill-fields.

3. That Part of it called *Tindal's Burying-ground*, was by the Mayor and Citizens of *London* in 1665 set apart, consecrated and inclosed with a Brick-Wall for the Burial of such Corpses as there was not Room for in the Parochial Churchyards during the Rage of the Pestilence. But it not being made use of for that Purpose, Mr. Tindal took a Lease of it, and converted it into a Burial-Ground for the Use of the Dissenters.

Mount-mill.

4. At *Mount-mill*, the upper End of *Goswell-street*, was one of the Forts erected by the Parliament's Order for the Security of *London* in 1643. A Windmill has been since erected there, from whence it has its Name.

The oldest Play-house near London.

5. In *Play-house-Yard*, between *Whitcross-street* and *Golden-lane* are the Ruins of a Theatre, supposed by some to be the first that was ever erected near the City of *London*, though there was another perhaps of a Date not much more modern in *Barbican*, which was afterwards turned into a Baptist Meeting-house, and some Years ago quite pulled down and rebuilt in a very handsome manner by the Dissenters of that Denomination: And no wonder that Theatres were then in this Part of the Town, when it appears from *Bridgewater-Square* in *Barbican*, *Thanet* and *Shaftsbury-Houses* in *Aldersgate-street*, and many others which might be mentioned, that it was the Residence of the Nobility, as well as of the Court.

Palyn's Alms-house.

In *Pest-house-row* is an Alms-house founded by *George Palyn*, Citizen and Girdler, for six poor Members of his Company, and endow'd with an Estate of 40 l. a Year, left in Trust with the Company.

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Close by the Pest-house, in this Parish, the *French* have an Hospital, erected in 1717, the Governors of which were incorporated the Year following by the Title of, *The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for the poor French Protestants, and their Descendants residing in Great Britain*. Here are above 200 poor helpless Men and Women, of whom above one half that are upon the Foundation, are plentifully supplied with all Necessaries at the Expence of the Hospital; but the others are paid for by their Friends at 9 l. a Year each. By this Charity a large Infirmary is also provided for Lunatics. A Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon, and other proper Officers attend this Foundation.

In *Pest-house-fields*, the Viscountess *Lumley* erected a *Lumley's Alms-House* in 1672, for the Accommodation of six poor Women of *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate* Parishes, with an Allowance of 4 l. and twelve Bushels of Coals per Ann. to each.

In *Pest-house-lane*, near *Old-street*, is an Alms-house founded Anno 1616, by *Edward Allyn* the Comedian, who founded *Dukwich-Hospital*. 'Tis for ten poor Men and Women, who receive 6 d. a Week each, and every other Year Coats and Gowns.

In *George-yard*, in *Old-street*, an Alms-house was erected in 1655, by *Susan Amyas* of *London*, Widow, for the Habitation of eight poor single Men or Women, who are allow'd in the whole 20 s. for Water, 6 l. for Coals, and 20 s. for one of the eight to read Prayers every Day, besides 4 l. a Year each in Money.

In this Parish are also one Free-school, three Charity Schools, a Work-house for the Reception of the Poor, the City Common-hunt's House, and the Kennel for his Hounds.

VI. *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*, a Church in the Time of the Saxons, was, after many Reparations, pulled down in 1735, and next Year the present beautiful Fabrick was begun to be erected on its Foundation. In this Parish, which derives its Name from Sir *John Sord* or *Soreditch*, its Lord of the Manor in the Reign of *Edward III.* and not, as some have imagined, from *Jane-Shore*, Concubine to *Edward IV.* there are above two thousand three hundred Houses, twenty thousand four hundred Souls, two Chapels, two *English* Meeting-houses, and one *French*, two Charity-Schools, a large Work-house for the Poor, two Hospitals, ten Alms-houses, a Market, and two cold Baths, one of which was made out of that excellent Fountain commonly called *Anna's* side-Clear from *Dame Agnes la Clair*.

The Places of chief Note in it are; 1. The *Petty-Hamlet* of *Hexton*, which has a beautiful Square, and *Ajke's Hospital*, a sumptuous Edifice of Brick and Stone, erected in 1692, by the Company of *Haberdashers*, pursuant to the Gift of *Robert Ajke*, Esq; one of their Members, and said to have cost 12,000 l. 'Tis four hundred Foot in Length, having in the Front an Ambulatory of three hundred and forty Foot, under a noble Piazza, elevated on Stone Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; but the middle is adorned with Columns Entablature and Pediment of the *Ionick* Order; and under the Pediment is a Niche, wherein is carved the Effigies of the Founder, who left about 30,000 l. for the Building, and for the Relief of twenty poor Members, and the Maintenance and Education of twenty Boys, Sons of the decayed Freemen of the Company. The Men, who are all to be single, have each an Apartment of three Rooms, with proper Diet and Firing, a Gown once in two Years, and 3 l. a Year in Money. The Boys had also a Ward to themselves, with all Necessaries, and a Bed between two; but so much Money was laid out in the Building, which is fitter for a Palace than an Alms-house, that the Company were obliged to discharge the Boys a few Years ago, since which it has been said however they were to be taken in again. Their Master, who reads Prayers twice a Day in the Chapel has 40 l. a Year, and a House, which with the Salaries of the Clerk, Butler, Porter, and other Domestics, amount to about 800 l. a Year.

2. *Ironmongers-Hospital*, or *Jefferies's Alms-house*; a large handsome Building in *Kingsland-Road* to *Hackney*. 'Tis of Brick, two Stories high, with Wings considerably deeper than the Body of the House, and a Chapel in the middle. The Company of Ironmongers erected it in 1713, in pursuance of the Will of Sir *Robert Jefferies*, who had been Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Reception of fifty-six poor Members of the Company, (his own Relations to have the Preference) who besides a convenient Room, and part of a Cellar, have each 6 l. a Year, and a Gown. The Chaplain, who reads Prayers every Day, has not only his Salary, but a distinct Apartment. No Man is admitted under fifty-six Years of Age; and if marry'd, his Wife may cohabit with him, and be capable of being elected in his room if he dies. They are all to go to the Parish Church on Sundays, Thanksgiving and Fast Days.

3. The *Weavers Alms-houses*, being six, containing Weavers Alms-twelve Rooms, for as many Weavers Widows, who have each twenty-four Bushels of Coals, and 20 s. a Year paid quarterly, and a Gown every second Year. They stand in *Old-street*, and were erected chiefly at the Expence of Mr. *William Watson*, Citizen and Weaver, in 1670.

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Fuller's. 4. That call'd *Fuller's Alms-house*, in the same Street, was erected in 1592, pursuant to the Will of Judge *Fuller*, for the Reception of twelve poor Widows of *Shoreditch* Parish, who have each 4*l.* a Year, and a Sack of Coals.

Walter's. 5. *Walter's Alms-houses*, in the same Street, were founded in 1658, by Mr. *John Walters*, Linen-draper, for eight poor Widows of the Parish, who have 5*s.* per Month each, and half a Chaldron of Coals at *Christmas*.

Badger's. 6. *Badger's Alms-house*, at *Hoxton*, was founded by *Allen Badger*, in 1698, for six poor Men and their Wives, who are allow'd only 20*s.* per Ann. each Couple.

Bourne's. 7. *Bourne's Alms-houses*, in *Kingland-Road*, was erected by the Company of Frame-work-knitters, in 1734, pursuant to the Will of *Thomas Bourne* Esq; who bequeathed 1000*l.* to the said Company, to purchase Ground, and erect a Building on it of twelve Rooms, for as many poor Freemen or their Widows, and endow'd it with 2000*l.* to be laid out in a Purchase of 80*l.* a Year.

Harwar's. 8. *Harwar's Alms-houses*, in the same Road, was founded in 1713, by *Samuel Harwar*, a Draper of *London*, for twelve single Men and Women; six to be put in by the Drapers Company, and the other six by the Parish of *Shoreditch*. They are allow'd each 6*s.* a Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly.

Norton-Falgate. There's an extra-parochial Liberty betwixt *Shoreditch* and *Bishopgate-street* Bars, call'd *Norton-Falgate*, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and contains near 300 Houses.

Garret's Alms-house. In *Porters-Fields*, in this Liberty, Mr. *Garret*, Citizen and Weaver, founded an Alms house in 1729, for six poor Members of his Company, who have each a yearly Allowance of 8*l.* a Chaldron of Coals, and one Dozen and half of Candles.

Spittlefields. VII. *Christ-church*, a stately Edifice in *Spittlefields*, which cost 60000*l.* is one of the fifty new Churches, and reckoned the finest Parish Church in *London*. Its Parish is taken out of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, and contains about 17 or 18000 Souls, of which not less than 10000 are either *French*, or of *French* Extraction; who, together with the *English*, are chiefly employ'd in the Silken Manufacture, or else in weaving Camlets and Stuffs. The Houses here are above 2000. Its chief Remarkables are an *English* Chapel, a Quakers Meeting-house, four *French*, two Charity-Schools, two *English* Alms-houses, with a handsome Square and Market, and a Work-house for the Poor. These Fields, which, according to *Stow*, were antiently call'd *Lolleworth Fields*, and afterwards *Spittal-fields*, from *St. Mary's Spittal* in the Neighbourhood, appear to have been a Cæmety in the time of the *Romans*, because in 1576 there were dug up here a great many Urns with Ashes and human Bones, and the Copper Coins of the Emperors; and divers Statues of *Roman* Deities, besides Lamps, Pateræ, and other of their Utensils.

The French Soup Alms-house. The *French* have a remarkable House of Charity in *Spittlefields*, call'd the *Soup*, erected near 50 Years ago, for Relief of necessitous Families, whose Number about ten Years ago was not less than 296. They were formerly supply'd with Money, but many of them spent so much in spirituous Liquors, that the Managers rightly judg'd it better to relieve them with Provisions, which are now distributed to them according to their Necessities, from two to six Portions a Week, each consisting of a Pan of good Broth, with half a Pound of Meat, and one Pound of Bread. The Charge of this Charity amounts to 500*l.* a Year. 'Tis under the Direction of a Number of Governors and Governesses; as is also their Charity-School in *Cerber's-Court*, where all the poor Children of that Nation in *Spittlefields*, that repair to it, are taught to read, write, and cypher, at certain Hours, and go to work the rest of the Time for the Support of their poor Parents.

Another of their Alms-houses. The *French* have another Alms-house in *Black-Eagle-Street*, with Apartments for forty-five poor Men and Women, who are allow'd each 2*s.* 3*d.* a Week, with a Bushel of Coals, and Apparel every other Year. The Society by which 'tis supported, belongs to the *French* Churches in *Threadneedle-Street* and *Black-Eagle-Street*, which collected for their said Poor, at the two Churches aforesaid, on the 10th of *March* 1728, no less than 1248*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in Bank Bills.

Dyers Alms-house. The Dyers have erected an Alms-house in *St. John's Street*, near *Spittlefields*, for six poor Widows, who have 30*s.* a Year each.

Whitechapel. VIII. *St. Mary's Whitechapel*, alias the Parish of *St. Mary Matfellow*, contains about 2600 Houses, including the *Danish* Chapel in *Well-close* or *Marine Square*, a Baptist Meeting-house, two Free-schools, two Alms-houses, a Court of Record, a Prison, a Bagnio, and Cold Bath, a Workhouse for the Poor; and in *Rosemary-lane* is *Rag-Fair*, with a large Building in it call'd the *Exchange*, where great Sums of Money are return'd in old Cloaths, Goods, &c. Near the West End of *Rosemary-Lane*, the Merchant-Tailors Alms-house stands, where are twenty-

fix handsome Apartments for as many poor Widows of deceased Members, who have 6*l.* a Year each, and a Chaldron of Coals, with a Gown every third Year.

Here is also a great Market for Hay, and the Carcases *Whitechapel Market* of Sheep; and till very lately, there was a Theatre in *Goodman's-Fields*, for the Diversion of the Captains of Ships, and other Seafaring People, in this and the neighbouring Parishes. The Church is supposed to have its Name from its having been a Chapel of Ease formerly to *Stepney*, and from the Whiteness of its Walls. On the South Side of *Whitechapel* is an Alms-house, founded near *Megg's Alms-house* 70 Years ago by *William Meggs* Esq; for twelve Widows, who have as many Rooms, with pretty little Gardens, and have 5*l.* 4*s.* a Year each, with a Chaldron of Coals.

IX. *St. Catherine's* Parish by the *Tower*. Tho' by the *St. Catherine's* City Records 'tis included in the Ward of *Portoken*, yet by the *Tower*. 'tis without the Walls, Liberty, and Freedom of *London*, quite independent of the City, and properly a Parish in the County of *Middlesex*, containing above 850 Houses. 'Tis chiefly remarkable for an Hospital founded by *Queen Maud*, *The Hospital*. the Wife of King *Stephen*, endow'd by *Eleanor* Relict of King *Henry III.* and augmented by *Queen Eleanor* Wife to *Edward I.* who therein appointed a Master, three Brethren, Chaplains, three Sisters, six poor Clerks, and ten poor Women. *Queen Philippa*, Wife to *Edward III.* also founded a Chantry here; and King *Henry VI.* confirmed all former Grants to it by a very ample Charter, with the additional Privileges of a Court Leet, a yearly Fair before the *Abbey of Grace*, now the Victualling-Office on *Little-Tower-Hill*, and an Exemption from all Jurisdictions but those of the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Hospital. The Choir, which, according to *Stow*, was not much inferior to that of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, was dissolved by the Master in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, who deliver'd up the Charter of *Henry VI.* to be cancell'd; in lieu whereof, that *Queen* granted them a Charter, whereby most of their ancient Privileges and Immunities were confirmed. This Church, which at present is Collegiate, consists of a Master and three Brethren, who are put in by the King, and have each 40*l.* a Year; three Sisters 20*l.* and ten Beadswomen 8*l.* but the other Profits arising from its Endowments, being only known to the Master and Brethren, are divided among themselves. The Hospital was exempt from the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, till it was suppress'd by *Henry VIII.* but *Edward VI.* annex'd it to the Diocese of *London*, to the Jurisdiction and Visitation of whose Bishop it has been subject ever since. The Master, tho' he was originally an Ecclesiastic, has been of late Years some Lay Nobleman, or other Person of Distinction; and the three Brothers are usually three eminent Clergymen, who preach in their Turns. *St. Catherine's* still remains a distinct Liberty, having its proper Steward or Judge, and a Court within the Precinct for Trial of Civil Causes, with a Prison for Debtors; nor can any be arrested here, without an Order from the Board of Green-cloth.

The other Remarkables in this Parish are, a Charity-School, the *Flemish* Cæmety, where the People of that Nation were anciently interr'd, and a Place corruptly call'd *Hangman's-Gains*, from *Hammes* and *Guifnes*, two *Hangman's-Gains* Towns of *Picardy*, which when reduced by the *French*, *Gains*. Anno 1538, many of the Inhabitants came over and settled here.

X. *St. John's Wapping*, is a Parish taken out of *St. Wapping*. *Mary's Whitechapel* in the Reign of King *William III.* and almost intirely inhabited by People that belong to the Sea, or such who depend on them. The Houses are computed at above 1300. In consideration of the numerous Poor in this Parish, and its having been a third Part of that of *St. Mary's Whitechapel*, 'tis intitl'd to one-third of all the Gifts and Legacies given to the Mother Parish, and to 2*d.* out of every Shilling collected at the Sacrament at *Whitechapel Church*, as also to one-third of the Rents of certain Houses belonging to the said Parish. Here are a *French*, a Presbyterian, and a Quakers Meeting-house, two Charity-Schools, a Workhouse for the Poor, a Yard for Ship-building, and two Docks, one of them for the Execution of Pyrates.

XI. *St. Paul's Shadwell*, was a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney Church*, till made parochial in 1666, and contains about 1700 Houses. It has the Name of *Shadwell* from a fine Spring under the South Wall of the Church; and the Streets of *Old* and *New Gravel-lane* are so call'd from their being the Roads formerly thro' which the Gravel-Carts used to pass from the Fields with Ballast for the Ships in the *Thames*, before the Practice of taking it out of the River. In *Sun-Tavern-fields*, where the said Gravel was formerly dug, a *Roman* Cemetery was discovered about 1615, with Coffins, Urns, &c. In this Parish are a Presbyterian Meeting-house, two Churches, and one Presbyterian Charity-School; a Market, a Medicinal Spring, a Work-house

Baron's Alms-house.

Work-house for the Poor, a Dock for building Ships, and an Alms-house founded by Mr. *Baron* in 1682, for the Habitation of fifteen poor Women, and endow'd with 5 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year for Bread.

St. George in the East, and Wapping Stepney.

XII. *St. George in the East*, is one of the Fifty new Churches, and was finish'd in 1729. The Parish comprehends the Hamlet of *Wapping Stepney*, one of the Tower Hamlets, was formerly a Part of the Parish of *Stepney*, and contains about 2000 Houses. Besides its magnificent Church, here are four Meeting-houses, viz. two Baptists, a Presbyterian, and a *Swedish*; an Hospital, two Charity-Schools, and a Work-house for the Poor. *Nicholas Gibson*, Sheriff of *London*, erected an Alms-house and School here in 1537 for seven Widows of *Stepney* Parish, and seven of the Coopers Company. The Pensioners have 5 *l.* and 30 Bushels of Coals a Year, besides 10 *s.* at *Christmas*. The Schoolmaster has 23 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and Ushers 9 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Gibson's Alms-house.

Wood's Alms-house.

Adjoining to *Gibson's Alms-house*, there is another which was founded by *Toby Wood*, of *Lincoln's-Inn Esq*; Anno 1613, for six decay'd Coopers, who have an Allowance of 6 *l.* a Year each, and thirty Bushels of Coals.

Raine's Hospital.

In *Fawdon-Fields*, in this Parish, a stately Hospital was erected in 1737, by Mr. *Henry Raine*, a Brewer, who endow'd it with a perpetual Annuity of 240 *l.* besides which he gave about 4400 *l.* in *South-Sea* Annuities, to be laid out in a Purchase. It contains 48 Girls, who are taken out of the Parish School, which was erected also by Mr. *Raine*, at the Expence of 2000 *l.* and endow'd by him with a perpetual Annuity of 60 *l.* The Children are not only supply'd with all Necessaries, but taught to read, write, sew, and Household-work, and are put to Service after having been three Years on the Foundation.

Limehouse.

XIII. *St. Anne's Limehouse*, is another of the Fifty new Churches, finish'd in 1724, and its Parish taken also out of *Stepney*. *Stow* says the Neighbourhood abounded formerly with Lime Trees, from whence perhaps it had its Name. The Houses are computed at about 1200, besides a Presbyterian, and a Baptist Meeting-house; a Work-house for the Poor, and two Docks for Ship-building. This, and the two last Parishes, as well as *Wapping*, are chiefly inhabited by Seafaring People, and such as depend on them.

Stepney.

XIV. *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, alias *Stebunheath*, is still a very large Parish, though so many have been taken out of it, containing not only the Villages of *Stepney*, but the several Hamlets hereafter mentioned, which are the *Tower Hamlets*, and above 4000 Houses. The Church is an old Gothic Structure, and suppos'd to have been first founded by the *Saxons*; and *Stepney* appears to have been a Manor in the Time of *William the Conqueror*. On the South Side of the Church-yard is an Alms-house for ten poor Widows of *Mercers*, who have each 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year. 'Twas founded in 1691, by the Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, a Citizen and Mercer. Its Hamlets, which have each a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney-Church* are,

Mico's Alms-house.

Bednal-Green.

1. *Bednal-green*, through which the old *Roman* Way from *London* led, and joining the military Way from the West, pass'd on with it to *Lea-Ferry* at *Old-Ford*, is adorned with the Seats of several Merchants and Citizens, and contains in the whole above 1650 Houses. Here is an Alms-house founded by Mr. *Bermeester* for six poor Women, and endowed with 30 *l.* a Year.

Mile-End.

2. *Mile-End New Town* and *Old Town* Hamlets contain each about 400 Houses, and the following remarkable Hospital and Alms-houses. 1. The Hospital of the Corporation of *Trinity-House*, which was founded Anno 1695, for twenty-eight decay'd or ancient Seamen, who have been Masters of Ships, or Pilots, or their Widows, each of whom receive 16 *s.* the first *Monday* in every Month, besides 20 *s.* a Year for Coals, and a Gown every second Year. 'Tis a very fair Structure of Brick and Stone fronting the Road, with a graceful Entrance, and consists of twenty-eight Apartments in two Rows one Story high, fronting each other, with a Free-stone Pavement on both Sides. The Building is adorned with Pediments, and under them the King's Arms and a Cross between four Ships under Sail. At the farther End is a beautiful Chapel, where Prayers are read on *Sundays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*. This Hospital was built by the Money of the Ballast Office, Light-houses, Buoys, Beacons, &c. belonging by Act of Parliament to the Corporation, who therewith, and the Benefactions given to them, which are very numerous, perform great Charities, and afford Monthly Relief to poor Mariners, and their Widows and Orphans, to the Number of at least 3000, at the Expence of about 6000 *l.* a Year. The first Founder and Master of the Corporation was Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, who was Comptroller of the Navy to King *Henry VIII.* and died in 1541, as appears on a fine Monument erected to his Memory in *Stepney Church* by the Corporation. Their first Charter, granted them by that King in 1515, confirm'd to them not only all the ancient Rights and Privileges of the

The Corporation of Trinity-House.

Ship-men and Mariners of *England* their Predecessors, but also their several Possessions at *Deptford*; which, together with divers Grants of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Charles II.* were confirm'd by Letters Patent of *James II.* by the Name of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of *St. Clement* in the Parish of *Deptford Strand*. It consists of a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and eighteen elder Brethren, who are by their Charter empowered, 1. To examine the Mathematical Children of *Christ's Hospital*. 2. To examine the Masters of his Majesty's Ships, and appoint Pilots, for conducting Ships in and out of the *Thames*, and to lay 20 *l.* Fine on all that act in either Capacity without their Approbation. 3. To settle the Rates of Pilotage, and erect Light-houses and Sea-marks on the Coast. 4. To lay 5 *l.* Fine upon Aliens, who serve on Board Merchants Ships without their License, and to punish Seamen for Mutiny or Desertion in the Merchant's Service. 5. To hear and determine the Complaints of Officers and Seamen in such Service; but to be subject to an Appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Court of Admiralty. 6. To license poor Seamen (Non-Freemen) to row on the *Thames* for their Support, when their Service is not wanted at Sea. As the Ballast Office belongs to this Corporation, they continually employ sixty Barges to clear and deepen the *Thames*, by taking Ballast from thence for all Ships that sail out of the River. And in Consideration of the great Increase of their Poor, they are empowered by their Charter to purchase Estates in *Mortmain* to the Amount of 500 *l.* a Year, and to receive the Benefactions of well-disposed Persons to the like Amount clear of Reprizes. There's an unlimited Number of inferior Members of this Fraternity, who are called Younger Brethren (for every Master or Mate may be admitted into it, who is expert in Navigation) and these serve as a continual Nursery, to supply the Vacancies among the elder Brethren by Death, or otherwise.

Their Powers.

On the same Side of *Mile-End* are the *Draper's Alms-houses*, eight in Number, for four Widows of the *Draper's Company*, and four Widows of Seamen, who have each 1 *s.* 8 *d.* a Week, paid Monthly by the *Draper's Company*, besides half a Chaldron of Coals, and a Gown once in two Years. The Inscription there shews it to be the Gift of *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper of *London* 1698.

The Drapers Alms-houses.

On the North Side of *Mile-End-Green* are the *Skinner's Alms-houses*, the Gift of *Lewis Newbury*, Citizen and Skinner, built by his Executor in 1688. They are twelve, for as many poor Widows of the Company who have each 5 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year, and half a Chaldron of Coals.

The Skinners Alms-houses.

And on that Side also are twelve Alms-houses for twelve Widows of decay'd *Vintners*, who have 3 *s.* a Week from the Company, and one Chaldron of Coals every Year, besides 40 *s.* more a Year at sundry times.

The Vintners Alms-houses.

There are twelve more Alms-houses on that Side of the *Green*, for as many poor Men of *Stepney* Parish that are past their Labour, who have each 4 *l.* a Year. They were founded in 1592, by Judge *Fuller*, whose Charity we mentioned also at *Hoxton*.

Judge Fuller's Alms-houses.

In the *Dog-Row* near *Mile-End* an Alms-house was erected in 1711, by Captain *Fisher*, for the Widows of six Masters of Ships, for whose Support he settled an Estate of 40 *l.* a Year, and remitted the Trust thereof to the Fraternity of the Trinity House. The Ground, whereon the two additional Rooms are erected, was purchased by Sir *Charles Wager*, and built by Sir *William Ogbourn*, Anno 1728, and the two Widows therein have each an Allowance of 16 *s.* a Month, and 20 *s.* a Year for Coals.

Fisher's Alms-houses.

In the Year 1735, the *Draper's Company* of *London* erected a beautiful Alms-house, School, and Chapel, at *Mile-End*, pursuant to the Will of *Francis Bancroft*; who having been many Years one of the Lord Mayor's Officers, got a good deal of Money *viis et modis*, both from poor and rich; but was so ill beloved, that when he was carried to *St. Helens* in *Bishopsgate-street* to be buried, the Bells were rung for Joy. By his Will dated in 1727, he bequeathed 27,000 *l.* to the *Draper's Company* in Trust for purchasing Ground, and building and endowing an Alms-house on it, with Apartments for twenty-four Alms-men, a Chapel, and School-room for one hundred poor Boys, and two Dwelling-houses for the Masters, who were to have a Salary of 30 *l.* a Year each. He ordered that the Alms-men should have 8 *l.* a-piece, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, with a Gown of Bays every third Year; that the School-boys should be clothed as well as taught; that 20 *l.* a Year should be expended in Coals and Candles for the Master and School, besides a sufficient Allowance for Books, Paper, Pens, and Ink. The Boys, while at School, were to go with the Alms-men to two half-yearly Sermons, for which he left Money, to be preached at *St. Helens*, or *St. Michael's, Cornhill*, in Memory of this Foundation; and when put to Apprenticeship, were to have 4 *l.* given with each; but if to Service only 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to buy Cloaths.

Bancroft's Alms-houses.

3. *Poplar*, another of *Stepney Hamlets*, which has its Name from the Trees with which it once abounded, contains near five hundred Houses, including *Blackwall* and *Poplar*.

Poplar-

Blackwall. *Poplar Marsh*, or the *Isle of Dogs*, and lies on the *Thames* to the East of *Limehouse*. In *Bow-lane* in this Hamlet is an Alms-house founded in 1686, by Mr. *Hawes*, for six poor Widows, who besides a Room have only 30 s. a Year each. *Blackwall* has several Yards and Docks, and is a safe Harbour for the largest Ships. An Alms-house was erected here by Captain *Fell* for the Accommodation of four poor Families, but without any Allowance.

Poplar Marsh, or The Isle of Dogs. *Poplar Marsh* is that to which the Sailors formerly gave the Name of the *Isle of Dogs*, because of the great Noise made by the King's Hounds kept there during the Court's Residence at *Greenwich*, over against which Place it lies. 'Tis about a Mile either in Length or Breadth; but is only an Isthmus, and not an Island; for though 'tis encompassed by the *Thames* on the East, South and West, there is nothing that separates it on the North from the Land. 'Tis reckoned the richest Spot of Ground in *England*, and the Sheep and Oxen fatted on it the largest; and the Dealers in Cattle about *London* fit them for the Market sooner here, than in any other Part of the Kingdom. We read in the Edition of *Stow* by Mr. *Strype*, that there were four Oxen sold out of this Marsh for 34 l. each, and that a Butcher in *Poplar* furnished a Club there every *Saturday* for a Year together with a Leg of Mutton that weighed twenty-eight Pounds, fed in this Marsh. The Pasture here is also reckoned a Restorative for all distempered Cattle, but Horses are not taken in to graze here under 5 s. a Week.

Its Chapel. A Chapel was erected here in 1654, by the Contributions of the Inhabitants upon Ground given by the *East-India* Company, who have also allowed the Minister a House and Garden there, with a Field of three Acres, and 20 l. a Year.

Ratcliff. 4. *Ratcliff Hamlet*. *Camden* says 'twas in his Time a little Town inhabited with Sailors, and that here was a red Cliff, from whence it had the Name. Since the Houses taken from it, and added to *St. Anne's, Limehouse*, it contains about 1380. *Stepney Church* and Village are properly situate in this Hamlet.

The Remarkables in the Parish not already mentioned are four Meeting-houses of the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers; an annual Fair, and two weekly Beast Markets at *Mile-End*; a *Portuguese*, and *German Jews* Burial-ground, in the first of which are near a thousand Sepulchral Stones of beautiful Marble, where the Bodies of Persons of all Ranks and Ages lie promiscuously, and their Graves are never re-opened: And 'tis remarked, that there's a Stone in the little North Porch of *Stepney Church*, which by its Inscription was brought from *Africa*, from some magnificent Structure in *Carthage*.

Hackney. XV. *St. John's* at *Hackney* is a Parish to the North of *Stepney* and *Shoreditch*, with its Marsh on the East, through which the River *Lea* runs, and *Islington* on the West. The Part next to *London* is called *Mare-street*, the middle, *Church-street*, and the North End of it *Clapton*; besides which there are the Hamlets of *Dorleston* and *Shacklewell* on the West, and of *Hummerton* on the East, the whole containing about seven hundred Houses, most of them the Seats of Merchants, and other Citizens of *London*. This Church, an old Gothic Structure on the East Side of *Church-street*, was called *St. Augustin's* in the Reign of *Edward I.* and does not appear to have been called *St. John's* before 1660. Here are a Chapel, three Meeting-houses, three Charity-schools, three Alms-houses, and a Work-house for the Poor.

Islington. XVI. *St. Mary's Islington*, to the West of *Hackney*, and the North of *Clerkenwell*, is almost contiguous to the latter, and may therefore be properly reckoned a Suburb of *London*. It appears to be of Saxon Origin, and in the Conqueror's Time was written *Isledon* and *Isendon*. 'Tis one of the Prebends of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, and though the Church is a Vicarage in the County of *Middlesex*, yet in Matters Ecclesiastical, 'tis subject to the Archdeacon of *London*; nevertheless here is a Precinct belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, for the Probate of Wills and granting of Administrations. Its Houses are above six hundred, including the upper and lower *Holloways*, three Sides of *Newington-green*, and part of *Kingsland* on the Road to *Ware*. The most remarkable Places in it are,

Canbury-House. 1. *Canbury*, as 'tis vulgarly call'd, but more properly *Cannonbury-house*, the Mansion-house of a Manor, which anciently belong'd to the Canons of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*, but last to the Earl of *Northampton*. 'Tis a large old House, on a beautiful Eminence, so detach'd from all other Houses, so encompass'd with fine Fields and Gardens, and enjoys so good an Air, and three such delightful Prospects to the East, North, and South, commanding the whole City of *London* and the Hills in *Surry*, that many People, whose Affairs will not permit them to be farther from *London*, come hither for Retirement, but mostly for Health; and therefore 'tis divided into Tenements.

New-River Head 2. That noble Reservoir improperly called *New-River-Head*, though they are only two Basons which receive that

River after its Course from *Hertfordshire* in the Aqueduct already mentioned, and from whence the Water is thrown by an Engine into the Company's Pipes for the Supply of the City.

3. The Reedmoat, called *Six Acre Field*, from the Contents of it, is the third Field beyond the *White-Conduit*. It appears to have been an ancient Fortrefs inclosed with a Rampart and Ditch; and by its Form, and the Manner of the Fortification without Out-works, is supposed to have been a Roman Camp made use of by *Suetonius Paulinus* the Roman General, after his Retreat from *London*, as mentioned in *Tacitus*, before he sallied thence, and routed the Britons under their Queen *Boadicea*; and that which is vulgarly, but erroneously called *Jack Straw's Castle* in a square Place in the South-West Angle of the Field, is supposed to have been the Seat of the Roman General's Prætorium, or Tent.

In this Parish are, besides what we have mentioned, two Charity-Schools, an Hospital, with its Chapel, an Alms-house, and a Work-house for the Poor.

Having gone through the Bills of Mortality, and all that Part of the Liberties of *Finsbury* and *Wenlockburn*, which includes *London* and *Westminster*, we shall close this County with a brief Description of the rest of the Villages that are of most Note, in those and the other Liberties.

1. *St. Mary la Bonne*, as 'tis commonly call'd, but properly *St. Mary-borne*. This Parish, whose Houses join to the North-West Suburbs of *London*, rose upon the Decay of that of *Tyborne*; which having a Church by the Highway-side that was often robb'd of its Books, Images, Vestments, and even its Bells, a new Church, supposed to be the present, was erected in the 15th Century, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; which was also call'd *Borne*, from a Brook, or Bourn in its Neighbourhood. The Houses in this Parish are reckon'd about 500, including a beautiful new Chapel, or French Meeting-house, a Charity-School, a Work-house for the Poor, and nine City Conduits.

These Conduits were erected about the Year 1238, for supplying the City with Water; but in 1703, when it was plentifully served with it from the *New-River*, the Citizens demis'd it for 700 l. a Year for the Term of forty-three Years. There were two Cisterns for receiving its Water at the North-East Corner of the Bridge, on the River *Tyborne*, and over them stood the Lord Mayor's Banquet-house, a handsome Building, to which his Lordship and the Aldermen used to repair on Horseback, as did their Ladies in Waggon, and were sumptuously entertained at this House; but it having been neglected by the Citizens for many Years, it was quite taken down in the Year 1737, and the Cisterns arched over.

The Village of *Tyborne* was on the East Side of the Rivulet of that Name; but though there was a Manor here so called in *William the Conqueror's* Survey, which belonged to the Abbey of *Barking* in *Essex*, yet the Name of it has been lost many Years, except in the Gallows at the North-East Corner of *Hide-Park* Wall.

2. *Highgate* has its Name from a high Gate on the Hill erected for the Conveniency of paying Toll by the Bishop of *London*, upon the Change of the High Road from *Gray's-Inn* to *Barnet*, through that Bishop's Lands. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Pancras* and *Hornsey*, in which last Parish is *Muswell-hill*, where was formerly a Chapel called *Muswell-hill*. Our Lady of *Muswell*, from a Well there, near which was her Image, that was continually resorted to by way of Pilgrimage, on account of some pretended miraculous Cures performed by its Water.

This Chapel, and the Manor, were both sold in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* to *William Roe*, in whose Family they continued till they were sold by the famous Ambassador Sir *Thomas Roe*, who had a noble Mansion-house here, which was afterwards Sir *Thomas Rawlinson's*, and is now the Earl of *Bath's*; but was lately turn'd into a Public House.

3. *Hampstead*, call'd by Sir *William Dugdale*, *Hampsted-Marshal*, is a large pleasant Village, crowded with fine Buildings, but in a most irregular romantic Situation. It stands chiefly on the Side of a Hill, on which there's a Heath, with the most extensive Prospect of any Place within twenty Miles of *London*; for it takes in *Windsor-Castle* on the West, *Bansted-Downs* and *Shooter's-Hill* on the South and South-East; about 60 Miles in *Essex* to the East, and within 8 Miles of *Northampton* on the North-West. Besides the Long-room near *Hampstead-Wells*, there's a fine Assembly-room built in 1735, where every Gentleman, who subscribes a Guinea for the Season, has a Ticket for himself and for two Ladies; but others pay Half-a-crown for Admittance; and at the bottom of the Heath, towards *Highgate*, is *Caen-wood*, where the late Duke of *Argyle* had a noble Seat. The Church of *Hampstead*, which is a Chapel belonging to the Lord of the Manor, is old and ruinous, but near the Wells there's a fine Chapel lately erected by the Contribution of the Inhabitants, who are for most part Merchants, and Citizens of *London*.

4. *Kensington*

Bafon of Water; the Wildernefs, the Orangery, the delightful Viftas, Lawns and Slopes of Grafs, and the fine View of the *Thames* and the Country from the Terrace, and from the fumptuous and elegant Villa, joining to the old Houfe; together with the Pictures and valuable Curiofities of the Inſide, which is finiſhed in the higheſt Taſte, with Cielings richly gilt and painted; are a Proof of his Lordſhip's ſublime Fancy and Genius. On each Side of the Court before the Houfe are Yew-Hedges in Panels, with *Termini* placed at proper Diſtances; and in the Front, which is white, are two Rows of thoſe ſolemn Evergreens the Cedars of *Libanus*. The Aſcent to the Houfe is by a noble Flight of Stone Steps, with the Statue of *Inigo Jones* on one Side, and of *Palladio* on the other: And the Portico is ſupported by fine fluted Pillars of the *Cerinthian* Order, with the richeſt Cornice, Frize, and Architrave. The other Front towards the Garden is plainer; but very bold and grand. Yet the Simplicity of this, and alſo of the Side-Front towards the Serpentine River, is very pleaſing.

10. *Great and Little Eling* to the North-Weſt, are two Parts of as pleaſant a Village as any in the County, with as a pretty a Church, lately rebuilt, and a muſical Ring of 8 Bells. Here are two Charity-Schools for 25 Boys and 20 Girls, whoſe Inſtruction is paid for out of the Subscription to *Brentford* Schools. This Pariſh is adorn'd with many Gentlemen's Seats, as the late Sir *Richard Ellis's*, Lord *Micklethwait's*, &c. but the nobleſt is that which was formerly Sir *John Maynard's*, lately Lord *Hobart's*, and now that of *Henry Furneſe* Eſq; at *Gunnalbury*. This Seat, which anciently belong'd to the *Trowicks*, and then to the *Corbets*, was afterwards the Houſe of Sir *John Maynard*, and then of the Earl and Counteſs Dowager of *Suffolk*, before it came to Lord *Hobart*. It ſtands on an Eminence between the two great Weſtern Roads, with a gentle Deſcent towards the *Brentford* Road. 'Twas built by Mr. *Web*, Son-in-Law to the famous *Inigo Jones*. There's a remarkable large Hall with a Row of Columns on each Side, from whence there's an Aſcent by a noble Flight of Stairs to a Salon and other Rooms, which are adorn'd with the fineſt Tapiftry Hangings and Paintings. From the Salon, which Mr. *Furneſe* has rendered one of the fineſt Rooms in *England* by a noble Collection of capital Pictures, there's an Entrance to a Portico on the back Front, which is ſupported by Columns; from whence there is a Proſpect, not only of *London*, but of *Surrey*, and both Banks of the *Thames* for ſeveral Miles. The Gardens are laid out very plain, but they have a noble Terrace, which extends the whole Breadth of them; and the preſent Poſſeſſor is making great Additions both to the Gardens and the Houſe.

The next Hundred is that of *Elthorn*: where are, 1. *Brentford*, a Town on the little River *Brent*, where it falls into the *Thames*. 'Tis divided into Old and New; the former on the Eaſt, where the *Thames* at low Ebb has not above 3 Foot Water; and the latter on the Weſt, wherein ſtand its Market-Houſe and Church; which was firſt built in the Reign of *Richard I.* and was formerly a Chapelry of *Hanwell*, but now of *Eling*. The Place being a great Thorowfare to the Weſt, and lying ſo near *London* and the *Thames*, has a conſiderable Trade, eſpecially in Corn, both by Land and Water-Carriage. Here are two Charity-Schools for 28 Boys and 8 Girls. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* it gave Title of Earl to his Scots General, *Patrick Ruthen* Earl of *Forth*, on account of his Bravery in an Action here, mentioned by Dr. *Fuller*; but the Honour died with him. On the North Side of it is a pleaſant airy Place, with ſeveral little Seats, called the *Butts*; where the Poll is always taken for Knights of the Shire. And on the Weſt Side, near the *Thames*, lies *Sion-Houſe*, a noble Seat of the Duke of *Somerſet*, called ſo from the Holy Mount of that Name, when it was a Nunnery erected by *Henry V.* The preſent Houſe, built on the Site of its Church, is a large ſquare Stone Building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed, and was the Reſidence of Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, at the time when ſhe was out of Favour with King *William*. A little to the North-Weſt of *Brentford* lies *Oſterley-Houſe*, the Seat of the late Sir *Francis*, and now of Mr. *Child* the Banker. It was built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Founder of the *Royal Exchange*; Queen *Elizabeth* coming to ſee it ſoon after, ſaid the Court was too big, and that it would have look'd handſomer if it had been divided by a Wall in the Middle. Sir *Thomas* taking the Hint, immediately ſent for Workmen, who run up a Wall in the Night with ſuch Diſpatch and Silence, that the Queen, when ſhe ſaw it next Morning, was as much ſurprized as pleaſed. The Courtiers were equally amazed; but ſome of them punn'd upon it with the Wit of that Age, ſaying, 'Twas no wonder that ſhe ſhould change a Building, who had built a Change. This Houſe, with its Park, was the Seat of the famous Parliament-General, Sir *William Waller*, and afterwards Dr. *Barbone's*.

2. *Uxbridge* was anciently called *Waxbridge*, and *Oxbridge*. 'Tis famous for the Treaty in 1644, between K. *Charles I.* and the Parliament. It has about 200 Houſes, which are, for the moſt part, in one long Street, full of Inns, it being the chief Baiting-Place betwixt *London* and *Oxford*. 'Tis no Pariſh, but a Member of *Great Hillingdon*; yet is independent on it, as to its Government; which is by two Bailiffs, two Conſtables, and four Tything-Men or Headboroughs. It ſtands on the River *Coln*, which here divides *Middleſex* from *Bucks*, and on which there are ſeveral Mills; ſo that its chief Trade is in Meal, whereof they ſend great Quantities to *London*. It gives Title of Earl to the Lord *Paget* and *Burton*, and has many fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood.

In the South-Weſt Part of this County lies the Hundred of *Spelthorn*, which is honour'd with the Royal Palace of *Hampton-Court*, ſituate betwixt two Parks; which with its Gardens are about five Miles in Circumference, and are water'd on three Sides by the River *Thames*; ſo that a more pleaſant Situation could not have been choſe by its Founder Cardinal *Wolſey*, whoſe great Share of Prudence was only exceeded by his Insolence and Pride. 'Twas out of pure Oſtentation of his Wealth that he is ſaid to have erected this Palace; which was as magnificent as any thing could poſſibly be in that Age, not only as to its Building, but its Furniture. Beſides the coſtly Hangings of the Chambers, there were 280 Silk Beds for the Reception of Strangers only, and every Place ſhone with Gold and Silver Plate: but it raiſed him ſo much Envy, that he was glad to ſcreen himſelf from it, by giving it to King *Henry VIII.* who, in Exchange, ſuffered him to live in his Palace of *Richmond*. After the Founder had forfeited his Eſtate, that King, who erected *Hampton-Court* into an Honour, enlarged it ſo much, that it had then five ſpacious Courts ſet round with elegant Buildings of ſuch curious Workmanſhip, that *Leland* then ſaid of it,

*Hic Rex Henricus tales Octavius ædes
Exciit, quales toto Sol aureus Orbe
Non videt.*

i. e.

*Here ſuch a Palace ſhews great Henry's Care,
As Sol ne'er views from his exalted Sphere
In all his tedious Stage.*

And *Grotius's* Character of it was yet more ſublime, where he declares what would be the Confeſſion of a Traveller upon the Sight of this, after he had view'd all the Palaces in the World;

Dicet, ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.

i. e.

He'll ſay, There Kings, but here the Gods do dwell!

'Twas obſerved, that King *Charles I.* took great Delight here, tho' it became at laſt one of his Priſons. *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards made it his Summer Reſidence; but no Princes were ever fonder of it than King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who made Additions to this Palace, which excel all that had been done to it before their Time, and plainly diſcover'd how much Architecture here had been advanced ſince its Foundation. The Gardens were alſo wonderfully improved, not only in the Walks, and the great Variety of Bowers, but with green Houſes, and hot Houſes for preſerving and maturing Plants brought from hot Climates, and with Baſons to water them in dry Weather. Queen *Mary* was ſo fond of all theſe Parts of Gardening, that ſhe allow'd a handſome Salary to Dr. *Plukenet* to overlook and regiſter her curious Collection of thoſe exotic Plants; but ſince her Death, they have been quite neglected.

This Palace, tho' not ſo majeſtic as *Windſor's*, nor ſo graced with the Beauties of Nature, is prettier, and more adorn'd with thoſe of Art. It conſiſts of two large Courts, beſides the Baſ Court for Officers and Servants. On the left of the outward Court, is a noble Chapel built by Queen *Anne*; and on the Right, as noble a Portico ſupported by Doric Pillars, which lead to the great Stairs, finely painted by *Verrio*, the famous *Italian*. The inward Court was built by King *William*, who furniſh'd the magnificent Apartments in a good Taſte, and adorn'd them with all the Niceneſs imaginable. In the great Gallery, hang the famous Cartoons of *Raphael Urbin*, brought by King *William* into *England*. They are five Pieces of ſuch Paintings, as are not to be match'd in *Europe*; and 'tis ſaid the late *French King* offer'd 100,000 *Lewidors* for them. In another, there's a very curious triumphal Entry of a *Roman Emperor*, with the Pictures, at full Length, of the principal Ladies in Queen *Mary's* Retinue, together with fine Porcellains, and other Curioſities collected by that Queen, and ſome of them work'd with her own Hand. In that which was King *William's* Cloſet, there's an excellent Collection of Flowers, Birds, and other curious Paintings.

Moſt

Eling.
6 fr. *London.*
1 fr. *Brentford*
and *Acton.*

Gunnalbury-
Houſe.

Brentford.
10 fr. *London.*
Market, Tueſd.
Fair, Aug. 10.

The Butts.

Sion-Houſe.

Oſterley-Houſe
and *Park.*

Uxbridge.
18 fr. *London.*
Market, Thuri.
Fairs, July 22.
Sept. 29.

Hampton-
Court.
12 fr. *London.*
The Palace.

Most of the Chimney-pieces are adorn'd with the Originals of *Vandyke*, and there's a noble Picture of King *William* on Horseback, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Queen *Anne* began an Apartment for Prince *George of Denmark*, which his late Majesty finish'd, and finely painted. On the South Side of this Palace, a Garden is sunk ten Foot, to give a View from the Apartments to the River, and inclosed with a Balustrade of Iron finely wrought with the Arms and Devices of the three Kingdoms, and the Ciphers of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Front to the East, which is very noble, is all of Free-Stone, and looks into the Park over a stately Parterre half a Mile long, embellish'd with Statues, Vases, gravel and green Walks, and separated from the Park, by a Balustrade of Iron. In a little walled Garden on the North Side, is a most curious Labyrinth, or Wilderness, and a grand Terrace Walk runs along the Side of the River from the Palace to the Bowling-Green, in each corner whereof is a large Pavilion. After the Death of King *William*, *Hampton Court* was, in a manner, neglected; but in the Reign of King *George I.* it came again into Request. The two noble Parks adjoining are well planted, stock'd with Deer, and adorn'd with fine Canals, Pleasure-Houses, Fish-Ponds, and Water-Works; and in *Bushy Park*, there's a Cascade, which is reckon'd a Master-piece in its kind. The Village of *Hampton* is much improved by the Palace, there being several very good Inns near it, for the Accommodation of Strangers as well as those that follow the Court.

The Village.

Stanes, 19 M. fr. London, 7 fr. Brentford. Market, Friday. Fair, Sept. 8.

Harrow on the Hill, 10 M. fr. London, 6 from Acton.

Heston.

Edgware, 10 M. fr. Lond. Market, Thursday.

Whitchurch.

Duke of Chandos's House at Cannons.

The only Market-Town in this *Hundred* is *Stanes*, pleasantly situate by the *Thames*, over which it has a Wooden Bridge; 'tis derived from the *Saxon*, *Stana*, which signifies a Stone; because here was anciently a Boundary-Stone set up to mark the Extent of the City of *London's* Jurisdiction upon the River. The Town, which has several good Inns, and is well inhabited, is govern'd by two Constables, and four Headboroughs, who are appointed by his Majesty's Steward, because 'tis a Lordship belonging to the Crown.

The chief remarkable in the *Hundred* of *Gaare*, which lies to the East of that of *Elthorn*, is *Harrow-Hill*, the highest in *Middlesex*, and the Church on it with its tall Steeple, which is therefore seen at a greater Distance than any in this or the neighbouring Counties. On the South Side of it are Fields for a long way so fruitful in Corn, and that of the best Sort, especially about *Heston*, a Village towards *Hounslow-Heath*; that Mr. *Camden* says, our Kings made particular Choice of its Wheat-Flower for their Bread.

The only Market Town in this *Hundred* is *Edgware* or *Edgworth*. It consists chiefly of but one Street, of which the East side, where the Church stands, is properly call'd *Edgware*, and the West Part, which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, is call'd *Whitchurch*, where is a Charity School for twenty-four Girls, who are both taught and cloath'd. The Military Roman Way, call'd *Wailing-Street*, which comes over *Hampstead-Heath* from *Old Verulam* (*St. Albans*) passes by this Place.

But 'tis of much more Note now for a magnificent Palace, built by the Duke of *Chandos* at *Cannons*, in the Neighbourhood, with a Profusion of such Expence, both in the Structure and Furniture, that 'tis hardly to be match'd in *England*. And the Disposition of both the House and Gardens, discovers the Genius and Grandeur of their noble Master. The Ascent of the great Avenue to this Seat, from the Town, is by a fine Iron Gate with the Duke's Arms, and Supporters on its Stone Pillars, with Balustrades of Iron on each side, and two neat Lodges in the Inside. The Avenue, which is near a Mile long, and so wide, that three Coaches may go abreast, with a large round Basin of Water in the middle, fronts an Angle of the House, by which means, two of its four Fronts appear at once, as if they were but one, and consequently represent the House the larger; for the Distance does not admit the Angle in the Centre to be seen: and yet upon a nearer Approach, it creates a fresh Surprise, to see the winding Passage opening as it were a new Front to View of near a hundred Foot more in Width, so that the Spectator is lost a while in looking near hand for what he so plainly saw a great way off. All the four Fronts are of Free-Stone, each about a hundred Foot in Breadth. The North Front is finely adorn'd with Pilasters and Columns of Stone; and above every Window, in each Front, is an antique Head neatly engraved; and at the Top of all the Fronts, are Statues as big as the Life. The Salon is supported by Marble Pillars, and painted by *Bellucci*, as is the great Stair-Cafe, which is all of Marble. The Steps also, which are twenty-two Foot in Length, are all of one Piece of Marble. This Stair-Cafe leads to a Suite of six noble Rooms well proportion'd, finely platter'd, and gilt by *Pargotti*, and the Cielings painted by *Bellucci*. There's another fine Pair of Stairs painted by *Legarre*, and balustraded to the Top with Iron. The Library is a fine spacious Room, curiously adorn'd with Books, and Statues in Wood of the Rioning of

St. Stephen, said to be the finest of that sort of Engraving in the World. The Chapel, where the Duke formerly maintain'd a full Choir, and had Worship perform'd with the best Music, after the Manner of the Chapel Royal, is incomparably neat and pretty, being all finely platter'd and gilt by *Pargotti*, and the Cielings and Niches painted by *Bellucci*. There is a handsome Altar-piece; and in an Alcove, above the Altar, a neat Organ; and over the Gate, fronting the Altar, there's a fine Gallery for the Duke and his Family. In the Windows of the Chapel are also finely painted some Passages of the History of the *New Testament*. The Gardens are well design'd with a vast Variety, and the Canals very large and noble. There's a spacious Terrace that descends to a Parterre, which has a Row of gilded Vases on Pedestals on each side, down to the great Canal; and in the middle, fronting the Canal, is a gilt Gladiator. The Gardens being divided by Iron Balustrades, and not by Walls, are seen all at one View from any Part of them. In the Kitchen Garden are curious Bee-hives of Glass, and at the End of each of the chief Avenues, there are neat Lodgings for eight old Serjeants of the Army, whom the Duke took out of *Chelsea College*, to guard the whole, and perform the same Duty at Night, as the Watchmen do in *London*, and to attend his Grace to his Chapel on *Sundays*.

The *Hundred* of *Isleworth*, which lies to the South West of the former, consists mostly of Gentlemen's Seats, and has nothing more remarkable than the Town of *Hounslow* in the West Road; its Heath, the Scene of great and numberless Robberies; the Place where King *James II.* encamp'd his Forces to over-awe the City of *London*, and his Protestant Subjects; and the Church of *Twickham*, rebuilt not many Years ago by the Contribution of the Parishioners, which is a fine Doric Building, and may vie with any Country Church in *England*. On all the fine Seats here, that built in the Park, by the late Mr. *James Oglethorpe*, who was principal Secretary of State for *Scotland*, makes the brightest Figure. 'Tis a very stately House, with a Front on the River *Thames*, and built exactly after the Model of the Country Seats in *Lombardy*, being of two Galleries, with Rooms going off on each side. The Gardens were laid out by him in the highest Taste, and his House might be more properly call'd a Plantation, by being situate in the middle betwixt his Parterre, his Wilderness, and his three Gardens for the Kitchen, for Fruit, and for Pleasure. He had the best Collection of Fruit of all sorts, and he made several Hogsheads of Wine in a Year from his Vineyards. His fine Octagon at the End of his Green-House, where he used to entertain his Friends, is very much admir'd; at the End of the Parterre, there's a Grotto, and at the End of the Pleasure Garden, a Mount.

We shall now proceed to *Essex*, after taking Notice of the last *Hundred* that remains in this County, namely *Edmonton*, which has only one Market Town, viz. *Enfield*. Mr. *Norden* says, 'tis call'd in some Records *Enfen*, or *Infen*, from its being situate in fenny or moorish Ground, tho' it has been drain'd so much for many Years, that 'tis turn'd into good Meadow or Pasture. Dr. *Fuller* says of this Town, that in his Time, it was famous for the Tanning of Hides. Here was anciently a Royal Seat, which, as may be infer'd from the Coats of Arms still to be seen there, was built by, Sir *Thomas Level*, a Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to *Henry VII.* 'Tis a pleasant Town with several Streets, in a good Air, wherefore here are many Gentlemen's Seats, and several Boarding-Schools for the Youth of both Sexes. Over-against the Church upon *Enfield-Green*, there's a great old House call'd *Queen Elizabeth's*, which was used many Years for a Boarding-School. The Parish is very large, and extends to the other Side of the Royal Chace, which belong'd formerly to the *Magnavils*, Earls of *Essex*, then to the *Babins*; but ever since *Henry IV.* marry'd a Daughter and Coheir of the last *Humberley Babyn*, it has belong'd to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. When King *James I.* resided at *Theobalds* in the Neighbourhood, (where he died) for the Pleasure of Hunting in this Chace, it was then very full of Deer, and all sorts of Game; but it was afterwards stripped very much both of its Game and Timber, and farm'd out to many Tenants for the Use of the Public. And tho' it was, after the Restoration, laid open again, tho' many Woods and Groves were planted in it, and the whole Chace stored with Deer, yet it is not, and perhaps never will be what it was. Nevertheless, there is a most sumptuous Lodge for the Ranger, who is put in by the King, and the Skirts of the Chace are stored with Seats of Sportsmen as well as Citizens; particularly *Southgate*, so call'd from its being near the South Gate of the Chace, about two Miles West from the public Road. It stands on a rising Ground, and a dry Soil, and is one of the pleasantest Villages in *England*, consisting of several Streets, and beautiful Greens, all within ten Miles of *London*.

The last remarkable Village of this *Hundred* is *Tottenham*, which was a Manour of some Note, so early as *Edward*

Hounslow. 12 M. fr. Lond. See Heath.

Twickham Church and Park.

Enfield. 12 M. fr. Lond. Market, Saturday. Fairs, on Good Friday, May 1. Sept. 12. Novemb. 30.

The Chace.

Southgate.

Tottenham.

Edward the Confessor, and given by *Henry VIII.* for ever, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. It stands in the main Road from *London* to *Scotland*, in a very healthy Air, and a Soil generally good either for Corn or Grass, being water'd on the East Side by the River *Lea*; and its Church, which is a handsome and a pretty large one for a Country Village, stands on a Hill, encompassed on the East, North and West, with a Rivulet call'd the *Mosel*. The Crofs in this Town is supposed to have been erected in pursuance of a Decree made by the Church of *Rome*, that every Parish should set up one in Places most frequented, and that it was only repair'd, adorn'd, and perhaps raised higher by *Edward I.* because the Corpse of *Eleanor*, his Queen, was rested there in its way to *London* to be bury'd. Certain it is, that the Crofs was once very high, and that from thence came the Name of *Tottenham High Crofs*. This Town is famous for three Proverbs, viz.

1. " *Tottenham Wood* is turn'd *French*.
2. " You shall as easily remove *Tottenham Wood*.
3. " When *Tottenham Wood* is all on fire,
" Then *Tottenham-Street* is nothing but Mire.

The First is thought to have had its Rise from hence. In the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *French* Mechanics swarm'd in *London*, and the neighbouring Villages, to the great prejudice of our Natives; so that on *May-Day* 1517, *London* was up in Arms. 'Tis supposed that *Tottenham* refused to admit them at first, and that when it received them, this Proverb came into Use as a Reproach to the Villagers; that *Tottenham* was as foolish as other Places, to leave the good Customs of their Country for Foreign Fashions. The second Proverb is used to express an Im-

possibility; for if the Wood, which is at least four hundred Acres, be removed, the Hill, which is very high and large, must be carry'd with it. As for the Third, Mr. *Bedwell*, in his Description of *Tottenham*, says it means, that when *Tottenham Wood*, which stands at the West End of the Parish, has a foggy Mist hanging over it in the manner of Smoke, then foul Weather generally follows. This Wood indeed is, in great measure, destroy'd, but the Dirt is as much as ever.

On the very Confines of this County, next to *Essex*, ^{Bow by Stratford.} are the Villages of *Bow by Stratford*, and *Bromley*, which have both very good Houses, the Seats of Merchants, and other Citizens of *London*. The First, which had its Name from the Stone Arches of the Bridge built over the *Lea*, is noted for dying Scarlet; and its Church, which was a Chapel of Ease to *Stepney*, was lately made Parochial.

Bromley, which has its Name from the *Saxon*, *Brom Leag*, ^{Bromley.} i. e. *Broomfield*, because it formerly abounded with Broom, is but a small Parish, and had anciently a Monastery. The Church, which is the Lord of the Manor's Donative, is very small, and seems to have been a Part only of the Church that once belonged to the Monastery. The Manor-House, call'd *Bromley Hall*, which is a very grand Building, was erected on the Site of the Monastery by Sir *John Jacob Bart.* who was a Commissioner of the Customs at the Restoration, and bury'd there. It afterwards belonged to Sir *John Roberts*, and lastly to Sir *William Benson*, Sheriff of *London* in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, Father of the Gentleman, who is one of the present Auditors of the Imprest. The Bridge, over the *Lea* at *Bow*, was built by Order of *Maud*, Wife to *Henry I.* who had narrowly escaped drowning as she passed it at *Oldford*, a Hamlet belonging to *Stepney*. ^{Oldford.}

E S S E X.

Boundaries.

THIS County is in a manner a Peninsula, being wash'd on the East by the *German Ocean*, on the North by the *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West by the River *Lea*, which divides it from *Middlesex*, and by the River *Stort* which parts it from *Hertfordshire*; and on the South, by the *Thames*. 'Tis Forty Miles in Length from East to West, and Thirty-five from North to South; and according to Mr. *Speed*, 'tis One Hundred and Forty Miles in Circumference. Mr. *Templeman* computes the Length at Fifty-seven, the Breadth at Forty, and the Square Miles at One Thousand Five Hundred and Forty. It contains One Million Two Hundred and Forty Thousand Acres, Twenty Hundreds, Twenty-two Market-Towns, Four Hundred and Fifteen Parishes, Forty-six Parks, One Forest, and a Castle, Thirty-four Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Houses, and Two Hundred and Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Souls. Besides the Two Knights of the Shire, it sends Six Burgesses to Parliament, viz. for *Malden*, *Colchester* and *Harwich*, Two each. Every Hundred is governed by Two Constables, except *Wytham* which has but One, and *Hinkford* Hundred which has Three; it being the largest, and reckon'd an Eighth Part of the Shire. This is one of the Shires in the Home-Circuit, and gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of the *Capels*.

Its Air and Soil.

The Air is generally temperate; but near the Sea and the *Thames* among the Hundreds 'tis moist, and the Inhabitants are subject to Agues. It abounds with Corn, Cattle, Wood and Wild-Fowl; and the North Parts of it, especially about *Saffron-Walden*, produce great Quantities of Saffron; the Soil in some places thereabouts being so rich, that after Three Crops of Saffron it yields good Barley, for near Twenty Years together, without dunging. In other Parts it produces Hops.

It is particularly observ'd of this County, that generally speaking, the Soil is best where the Air is worst, and *à contra*; for the Parts next to the Sea and the *Thames* among the fenny Hundreds, which are so aguish, abound with rich Pastures and Corn Lands; whereas the inland Parts, tho' healthy, are many of them gravelly and sandy, and not so good either for Corn or Grass, but more productive of Furze, Broom, Brakes; yet there are others of Clay and Loom Soils which bear excellent Corn and Pasturage. No County affords Provisions of all Sorts in greater Plenty than this both by Land and Water, for the Supply not only of its own Inhabitants, but of the City of *London*. Many good and serviceable Horses are bred in the Marshes. Abundance of fat Oxen and Sheep are also brought from thence to their Markets; and Corn is Weekly sent up to that City in great Quantities. Great Dairies of Cows are also kept here, which bring forth Calves admir'd for the Whiteness and Delicacy of their Flesh, inasmuch that *As good as an Essex Calf* is as common a Proverb with the Citizens to denote what they like, as is the other Saying, *As valiant as an Essex Lion*, to ridicule what they despise.

The County is so divided into small Inclosures, that 'tis observed there are very few Common Fields in it, for which reason there is scarce a County in *England* can vie with it in the Number of its Stiles; and this may also serve to explain the common Proverbial Saying of *Essex Stiles*, when for the sake of the Jingle 'tis jugg'd in to introduce *Yorkshire Miles* and *Norfolk Miles*. They have Plenty of Fish of all Sorts from the Sea and Rivers; and by the Sea-side are Decoys, which bring great Profit to the Owners in the Winter-Season.

Its chief Town is, 1. *Colchester*, a large populous Place that sends Two Members to Parliament. The River *Coln* which passes thro' it, and encompasses it on the North and East, is, by the means of Three Acts of Parliament in the Reigns of King *William* and their late and present Majesties, made navigable for Hoys and small Craft up to the *Hithe*, a long Street which may be called the *Wapping* of *Colchester*, where there is a Key; and for Ships of large Burden to *Veunoe*, within Three Miles of it, where is a good Custom-House. This and all the Towns round it are the most noted Places in *England* for making of Bays and Sails; of which, before the War, such Quantities were exported to *Spain*, and its Colonies in *America*, that 'tis said there has been a Return sometimes from *London* of Thirty Thousand Pounds a Week in ready Money, besides what they exported themselves, it being the chief Cloathing of the *Spanish* Nuns and Friars, as well as the principal Employment of the numerous Poor at Home in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. For the Support of this Trade, there is a Corporation called Governors of the *Dutch-Bay Hall*, and Officers to examine the Manufacture. This Town is also of some note for its excellent Oysters, which the Inhabitants have a peculiar Art in barrelling, and send in great Quantities to *London* and other Parts; and it is famous also for candying Eringo Roots. It is pleasantly situated on the Top of a Hill, from whence Two long Streets run down to the Bottom, with very good Inns and Springs. Its Streets are fair and beautiful; and tho' the whole is not finely built, yet it has a great many good Houses and some noble Buildings, as the Bay-Hall above-mentioned, the Guild-Hall, or Moot-Hall as they call it, to which the Town-Goal joins. It is reckoned about Three Miles in Circumference, has Ten Parish-Churches, five Meeting-houses, of which two are Quakers, besides a *Dutch* and a *French* Church. According to its last Charter granted by King *William*, 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder or his Deputy; eleven Aldermen, a Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, eighteen Assistants, and eighteen Common-Council-men. 'Tis a Liberty of itself, in the Hundred of *Lexden*, has four Wards, and sixteen Parishes, of which, eight are within the Walls, and eight without, and extends along the River as far as *Mersey-Island*, and so to certain known Marks in the Sea. It had anciently a Castle, and strong Walls all around; though there are but few Marks of either to be seen now. Mr. *Camden* says, that in his time, it had fifteen Parish Churches, which must be understood of those

Colchester.
50 M. fr. Lond.
Markets Wed.
Frid. and Sat.
Fairs, June 24.
July 22.
Oct. 9, or 13.
Its Manufacture
of Bays, &c.

Its Oysters.

those that were within and without the Walls, exclusive of the Churches and Chapels that belonged to religious Houses, of which here were many, particularly an Abbey, whose Abbots sat in Parliament. It was about 150 Years ago also the See of a Bishop. It had a large share of the Calamities of the Civil Wars, when it sustained a long Siege and Blockade by the Parliament Army, till it was reduced by Famine. In the Reign of King Charles I. it gave Title of Viscount to the Earl of Rivers. There was a Roman Military Way that led from hence by *Braintree*, *Dunmow*, &c. and 'tis supposed to have been anciently a Roman Colony, from the abundance of their Coins that have been found here; and their Churches and Towns seem to have been built of Roman Bricks and Ruins. The *Queen's-Head Inn* in the Market Place, is agreed to be of Roman Structure. There is a particular Corporation here for maintaining the Poor, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, and 48 Guardians. Here are two Charity Schools, one for 70 Boys, and the other for 50 Boys and Girls; which last are taught to knit and sew as well as read. There is also a Workhouse for the Poor, and two free Grammar Schools. Such a vast Quantity of Sprats are caught and consumed by the Woollen Manufacturers of these Parts, that in this County, those Fish don't go to much by their own Name, as by that of the Weavers Beef of *Colchester*.

The Beef of
Colchester Weavers.

Malden.
39 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Sat.
Fairs, Mar. 25.
Sept. 8. and 21.

2. *Malden* or *Maldon*, which likewise sends two Members to Parliament, stands on an Eminence near the Sea, was the first Roman Colony in Britain, and was then called *Camalodunum*. It was the Royal Seat also of some of the old British Kings. It was besieged, plundered and burnt, by *Q. Boadicea*, who made a great Slaughter amongst the Romans, but they afterwards repaired it. 'Twas again ruined by the Danes, but rebuilt by the Saxons. The Place is pretty large and populous, but consists chiefly of one Street near a Mile long, besides Lanes. 'Tis a Borough and Corporation, in the Hundred of *Dengy*, governed by two Bailiffs, six Aldermen, with 18 Headboroughs, a Steward, Recorder, and above 400 Commonalty and Burgesses, who have all a Vote for its Representatives at *Westminster*. 'Tis a Liberty of itself, has a convenient Haven on an Arm of the Sea, for Ships of 400 Ton; and some of the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in Coal, Iron, Deals and Corn. It had formerly three Parish-Churches, but now only two. Here is a large Library for the Use of the Minister of the Place, and the Clergy of the neighbouring Hundreds, who generally reside here because of the Unwholesomeness of the Air where their Churches are. Here is also a Grammar-School and a Workhouse, where the Poor weave Sackcloth. This Town gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Essex*.

The Wall-Fleet
Oysters.

A little beyond this Town begins *Blackwater-Bay*, famous for the Pits of those excellent Oysters called *Wall-Fleet*, from the Shore where they lie, which is five Miles long, and guarded by a Wall of Earth to keep out the Sea. Mr. *Camden* thinks they are the same which *Pliny* says served the Roman Kitchens, and the same that *Aufonius* means in that Verse of his to *Paulinus*

Mira Caledonius nonnunquam detegit æstus.
i. e.

The British Tide does sometimes Wonders shew.

Custom of Bur-
rough English.

That Tenure of Land, which *Littleton* the famous Lawyer calls *Burrough English*, is the Custom at this Place, by which the youngest Son first inherits the Lands and Tenements of his Father, in this Manor, if he die intestate.

Harwich.
60 M. fr. Lon.
12 fr. Ipswich,
by the Orwell
River or Ipswich
Water.
Markets, on
Tuesday and
Friday.
Fairs on May-
day, and St.
Luke's; each
for three Days.

3. *Harwich* is the only Town of this County remaining, that sends Members to Parliament. 'Tis the chief of the Hundred of *Tendring*, and its Church, ever since the Reformation, has been a Chapel to the Mother-Church at *Dover-Court*. It stands near the Mouth of the *Stour*, where in 884 was a sharp Sea-Fight between the Danes and the Saxons: 'Tis a very safe Harbour, as its Saxon Name denotes. 'Tis not a large, but a well built, clean populous Town, which has a good maritime Trade, and is not only defended by the Sea, which almost encompasses it, but by strong Works. 'Tis walled in, and the Streets paved, for the most part, with Clay, which tumbling down from the Cliff, where there is a petrifying Spring of Water between the Town and *Beacon-Hill*, soon grows as hard as Stone; and the Inhabitants boast, the Wall is as strong, and the Streets as clean as those that are actually built or paved with Stone. 'Twas first made a free Borough, or Corporation, in the Reign of *Edward II.* and its Government settled by Charter of King *James I.* in a Mayor, to be chose yearly on *St. Andrew's Day*, out of eight Aldermen, who, with 24 Capital Burgesses, the Electors and the Recorder, make the Corporation. By this Charter it had also the Grant of its *Friday's Market*, and its two Fairs; all which Immunities, with divers others, were confirmed by *Charles II.* The Mayor has a Power to keep Admiralty Courts, which have a Jurisdiction over all Naval Affairs, as also the Return of all Writs, Fines, &c. and with the N^o 10.

preceding Mayor, any one of the 11 appointed for the purpose, may put them in execution. Here is a very good Yard for building Ships, with the Conveniency of Store-Houses, Cranes, Launches, and all such Necessaries. 'Tis the Station for the Packet-Boats, which pass to and from *Holland*, *Germany*, and other Parts, with the Mails and Passengers. King *William* erected this Town into a Marquisate, in favour of the Duke of *Schomberg*, who accompanied him in his glorious Expedition to *England*.

Though the Entrance into the Sea here is between two and three Miles wide at High-Water, yet the Channel where the Ships must keep, to come to the Harbour, which is on the *Suffolk* side, is deep and narrow; and on that side there is *Landguard-Fort*, built by King *James I.* a very strong Fort, with a Platform well planted with Guns, which commands its Entry from the Sea up the *Manningtree Water*, and will reach any Ship that goes in or out. 'Tis placed on a Point of Sand, so surrounded with the Sea at High-Water, that it looks like a little Island at least a Mile from the Shore. It has been enlarged, and better fortified, since the Attempt which the *Dutch* made at *Chatham* in 1666. The present Governour of it is Colonel *Crachernode*, who lately went Commander of the Independent Companies, in Commodore *Anson's* Expedition to the *South Sea*. Though it seems to be in *Suffolk*, yet by the Officers of Ordnance in the Tower, 'tis always placed in *Essex*; and the Surveyors of the Country, affirm it to be in this County. Opposite to the Fort, on the South side of the Mouth of the Harbour, and on a very high Hill called *Beacon-Hill*, to which there is a pleasant Walk, about half a Mile from the Town, there is a large high-built Light-House, from whence there is an extensive View of the Coasts of *Suffolk* and *Essex*, the Town and Port of *Harwich*, and the Men of War riding at the Gun-Fleet.

Landguard-Fort.

Beacon-Hill.

At the Foot of this Hill is the above-mentioned Well, which is said to turn Wood into Metal, but 'tis only of a petrifying Nature; tho' certain it is, that the Stone along this Shore is, much of it, of the Copperas kind, and a great deal of that Mineral is found betwixt this and the *Naze*; that Point about five Miles from hence on the *Essex* Shore, which, with the *North-Foreland* in *Kent*, 60 Miles to the South, forms the Mouth of the *Thames*. And here, and at *Walton*, adjoining to the *Naze*, are several Works for preparing and boiling the Liquids, which produce at last the Copperas itself. The like is done on the *Kentish* Shore, and no where else in this part of *England*.

Copperas.

The Naze Point.

The Inns at *Harwich* are very good, but the Accommodation very dear, by means of the great Concourse of Strangers to and from *Holland*, &c. which was the Inducement to the setting up of Sloops to go thither directly from the *Thames*; and then the Stage-Coaches, which formerly plied two or three times a Week, between this Place and *London*, were laid down. The Harbour is so spacious, by the Influx of the *Stour* from *Manningtree*, and the *Orwell* from *Ipswich* into the Bay, and such use was made of it in the *Dutch War*, that 100 Sail of Men of War have been seen there with their Tenders, besides 3 or 400 Sail of Colliers, all at one time; for 'tis a perfect Harbour within Two Miles of *Ipswich*, and able to receive Ships of 100 Guns all the way. There are Two or Three Islands South of *Harwich*, called *Pewet*, *Hersey* and *Holmes*, that breed Sea-Fowl, which when fat, are delicious. And on the same side, are *Thorp*, *Kirkley*, and *Walton* included within that, anciently called the Liberty of the *Ske*, in which the Sheriff of the County has no sort of Power, and no Person can be arrested, with any kind of Process, but by the Bailiff of the Liberty, nor by him, without the consent of the Lord.

Pewet, and other Islands.

Having, according to our Method, first described the Parliamentary Towns, we shall now give an account of the other Places in this Shire that are of most Note.

1. *Manningtree*, or *Mintree*, is a small Town, but has a good Trade with a Bridge over the *Stour*, or, as 'tis otherwise call'd, *Manningtree-Water*. The Parish has a Chapel of Ease to *Mystaj*, and stands in the same Hundred as *Harwich*.

Manningtree, 39 M. fr. Lond. Market, Tues.

2. *Braintree*, in the Hundred of *Hitchford*, is in Domestick Book called *Rains*, consisting of *Rain Magna* and *Parva*. Great Quantities of Bays and Sajs are made here, and at *Bocking*; which Manufacture was first begun here by *Flemings* that were drove out of the *Netherlands* by the Duke of *Alva*; and from both these Places, Four or Five Waggon Loads of these Stuffs have been sent Weekly to *London*; from whence great Quantities used to be exported to *Spain* and *Portugal*; but within these few Years the Trade is much decreased.

Braintree, 39 M. fr. Lond. Market, Wed. Fairs, Aug. 27. September 21.

3. *Bocking*, in the same Hundred, and only parted from *Braintree* by a small Stream, is one of the largest Villages in *Essex*. Its Church is a Deanery with Six or Seven Hundred Pounds a Year, in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and 'tis adorned with five spacious Houses of

Bocking.

Clothiers, enrich'd by the Manufacture and Trade of Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort called *Bockings*.

Felsted.
Free Grammar-School.

4. *Felsted* near *Braintree* and *Dunmow*, upon the River *Chelmer*, is a small Place, but of Note for a flourishing Grammar Free-School founded and endow'd in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time by Lord *Rich* one of the Ancestors of the Earl of *Warwic*, with a good Salary for a Master and Usher to teach Eighty Children born in *Essex*, gratis; besides an Alms-House for Six poor People, with liberal Weekly Allowances of Money, Malt, Wheat, Fewel, Pasture for Six Cows, &c.

Coggeshall.
7 fr. Colchester.
42 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, on Whit.
Tues. and Wed.

5. *Coggeshall*, or *Coxall*, is in the Hundred of *Lexden*. 'Twas formerly a great Cloathing-Town, and had many Traders in Bays and Says; of which they were very famous for one Sort call'd *Coggeshall-Whites*, they being finer than any other Woollen Cloth. Many Traders of this Town raised great Estates by the Woollen Manufacture, especially one *Guyon* that lies buried under a Marble Tomb in the Church, who got One Hundred Thousand Pounds by the Bay-Trade. 'Tis still carried on here, tho' much decayed. Near this Town by the Road-side was found in a Grotto a Phial, with a Lamp in it cover'd with a *Roman* Tile, as also some Urns and Crocks with Ashes and Bones, of which one Urn resembled Coral, and had this Inscription, *Cocilli M. i. e. Cocilli Manibus*, viz. to *Cocillus's* Ghost; and from him perhaps the Town had its Name.

Dunmow.
38 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs, on
Apr 25, Oct 28.

6. *Dunmow Magna* and *Parva*, gives Name to its Hundred, of which the High-Sheriff for the Time being may, if he pleases, appoint the Bailiff. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, pleasantly situated on a dry gravelly Hill corresponding with the derivation of the Name, from Two old *Gaulish* or *British* Words, viz. *Dunum* a Down, and *Mugus* a Town; and in the Road directly from hence to *Colchester* some Places discover the Remains of an Old *Roman* Way, which the Inhabitants call the *Street*, probably from *Strata*, the Word by which *Bede* describes a *Roman* Road. This Town is governed by Twelve Headboroughs, out of whom a Bailiff or Chief Officer is chose every Year. Here was anciently a Priory of Friars; and we read in *Pitt's Staffordshire*, that the Lord *Fitzwalter* in the Time of *Henry III.* instituted a Custom, 'That whatever marry'd Man did not repent of his Marriage, nor quarrel with his Wife within a Year and a Day after it, should go to the Priory of *Dunmow*, and have a Gammon (or Flitch) of Bacon: Provided that he swore to the Truth of it, kneeling upon two hard-pointed Stones set in the Priory Church-Yard for that purpose, before the Prior and Convent and the whole Town.' It appears by the Record here, that the same was actually claimed and paid as aforesaid by *Richard Wright* of *Badsworth* in *Norfolk* the 23d of *Henry VI.* *Stephen Samuel* of *Little-Easton* in this County the Seventh of *Edward IV.* and *Thomas Lea* of *Coggeshall* above mentioned in the Second of *Henry VIII.*

Story of the
Gammon of
Bacon.

Thaxted.
6 M. fr. Walden,
42 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair on Lammas-Day.

7. *Thaxted*, in the same Hundred, is in *Doomsday-Book* called *Tachsteda*, and in some Old Records *Tasted*, has a Church, which is a regular stately Building, and was incorporated by *Philip* and *Mary* by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiff and Commonalty, which *Queen Elizabeth* confirm'd; and *King James I.* augment'd their Liberties.

Saffron-Walden
42 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs, Feb. 24.
March 25.
Octob. 21.

8. *Saffron-Walden*, was anciently called *Walden Burgh*, then *Chipping-Walden*, and in *Doomsday-Book* *Waleduna*, but has its present Name from its Situation among many pleasant Fields of Saffron, a choice Product which few other Counties yield, and none can equal, tho' it has not been so much cultivated here of late Years as formerly. 'Twas first brought into *England* in the Reign of *Edward III.* and has throve in this Soil to a prodigious Degree. It grows out of a bulbous Root, which being taken out of the Ground in *July*, and replanted in Twenty Days, shoots out a blueish Flower about the End of *September*, in the midst whereof are Three yellow Chives of Saffron. These are gathered in the Morning before Sun-Rise, pick'd out of the Flower and dry'd by a gentle Fire. Its Increase is so wonderful, that tho' every Flower seems to yield so little, an Acre of Ground will produce Eighty or an Hundred Pounds of wet Saffron, which when dried will weigh Twenty Pound. They usually plant it but Three Years in one Piece of Ground, and then remove it to another.

Its Crops of
Saffron.

'Tis a fair Town with a good Church, in the Hundred of *Uttlesford* on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*. 'Twas incorporated by *King Edward VI.* and is govern'd by a Mayor and Twenty-four Aldermen, out of whom is Yearly chose a Treasurer, who is the Head Officer for that Year, and Two Chamberlains his Assistants. It gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, whose eldest Son by the Courtesy of *England* is called Lord *Walden*.

9. On the South Side of it, about the Distance of a Mile, in a fine Country for Game, is *Audley-Inn* or *Audley-End*, a noble Seat of the Earl of *Suffolk*, once a Royal Palace, the biggest in *England*, of which tho' the greatest Part is pulled down, it having been neglected by reason of its Situation in a Bottom without any Prospect, yet there remains one large Court which still makes a noble Palace. 'Twas built out of the Ruins of a Monastery which *Henry VIII.* dissolv'd, by *Thomas Lord Audley* of *Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk* by *King James I.* to whom he was Lord High-Treasurer, who design'd it for a Royal Palace for the King; but when 'twas finish'd with all the Elegance and Grandeur of those Times, his Majesty said it might do well enough for a Lord-Treasurer, but 'twas too much for a King, and so turn'd it upon the Earl's Hands, who is said to have had an Estate then of Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year. *King Charles II.* purchased it for a Royal Palace, as the Builder intended it, and mortgaged the Hearth-Tax to *James Earl of Suffolk* to answer the Purchase; but upon the Revolution, when the said Tax was taken off, and the State not in a condition to afford the Purchase-Money, *King William* regranted the House to the Family, upon which *Henry Earl of Suffolk* and *Bindon* pulled down a great Part of it.

Audley-End.

10. *Chelmsford* is the chief Town of the Hundred, to which it gives Name. It stands in a beautiful Plain with the little River *Chelmer* running thro' it, which has a Bridge over it, and at the Town's End joins another call'd the *Cann*. 'Tis a pretty large populous Town almost in the Centre of the County, a great Thoroughfare, with good Inns in the Road to *London*, and the Seat of the County. 'Tho' 'tis not the biggest Town in it, yet 'tis the most frequented, because of its Conveniency for Public Business; the General Quarter-Sessions, the Petty-Sessions, and County-Court being held here, the Meetings of the Commissioners of the Land and Window Taxes, and the Elections of Knights of the Shire. It stands between the *Cann* and the *Chelmer*, over which it has a Bridge, and at the Town's End they join. Its Fairs, and its Market which is noted for Cattle, were granted by *King John*. A Free School was founded here by *King Edward VI.* who having largely endowed it, settled the Government of it in Four Families, viz. *Sir Henry Tyrrell's*, *Sir Walter Mildmay's*, *Thomas Mildmay's Esq.* and *Sir William Petre's*. The Church appears to have been rebuilt above Three Hundred Years. Here is a Charity-School for Forty-five Boys and Twenty Girls, taught and cloathed by Subscriptions and Benefactions, and put out Apprentices as they are fit.

Chelmsford.
28 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Frid.
Fair, on
May 1. Nov. 1.

11. *Osney*, or *Osith*, is an Island cover'd with Wild-Fowl at certain Times of the Year, and therefore well known to the Fowlers of *London*. It stands in a large Frith or Inlett of the Sea, which the Fishermen and Sailors who use it as a Port, call *Malden-Water*. This Frith is formed by the *Chelmer's* uniting with the *Black-Water*.

Osith-Island.
3 M. fr. Malden,
10 fr. Chelmsf.

12. In the several Creeks and Openings of this Shore are many other Islands, but none of so much Note as *Mersey*, by the *Saxons* called *Merfig*, between *Malden Water* and *Colchester Water*. It had formerly Eight Parishes, but now only Two, which are called *East* and *West-Mersey*, both in the Hundred of *Winstred*, and to the North-East of *Osney*. 'Tis a Place so inaccessible and strong by Nature, that it may almost be kept against all the World.

Mersey-Island.

13. *Ingerstone*, or *Ingatstone*, in the same Hundred as *Chelmsford*, is another large Thoroughfare with a considerable Market for Live-Cattle brought out of *Suffolk*, and other Parts. 'Tis noted for the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the *Petres*, whose Ancestor *Sir William* (who lies buried under a stately Monument in the Church) in the Reign of *King Henry VIII.* founded Eight Fellowships in *Exeter-College Oxon*, call'd the *Petrean* Fellowship; and built an Alms-House here for Twenty poor People, and a Chaplain to read Service to them every Day.

Ingerstone.
23 M. fr. Lond.
5 fr. Chelmsf.
Market, on Wed.
Fair, Nov. 20.

14. *Burntwood*, in the Hundred of *Chafford*, is one of the four Hamlets to the Parish of *Southwold cum Brent*. The Assizes have several times been held here. It stands on a Hill in the High-Road, and is well inhabited. Both this and *Ingerstone* are full of good Inns, chiefly maintain'd by the Multitude of Carriers and Passengers constantly passing this way to *London*, with Drovers of Cattle, Provisions and Manufactures. On *Purflow-Wood Common* near this Town there are frequent Horse-Races.

Burntwood.
17 M. fr. Lond.
6 fr. Ingerstone.
Market, Thurs.
Fair, July 7.

15. *Billericay*, on a Hill in the Hundred of *Barstaple*, is only a Hamlet to the Parish of *Great Bursted*; but has a considerable Market for Corn, &c.

Billericay.
23 M. fr. Lond.
4 fr. Burntwood.
Market, on Tues.
Fair, July 21.

16. *Canvey-Isle*, in the same Hundred, is the *Connos* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and the *Convennos* of other ancient Writers. 'Tis about five Miles in Length from *Hole-Haven* to *Leigh*. Over-against it is the Place called the *Hope*: Part of it belongs to the Church of *Westminster*. The Island lies low, and is sometimes overflow'd by the Tide of the *Thames*, which is here two Miles over; but of the thousands

Canvey-Island.
The Hope.

thousands of Sheep which are fed here, they retreat so fast to the Hills in it, that few are lost.

Black-Tail.

17. Below this Island, or *Leigh-Road*, lies a great Shoal of Sand, called the *Black-Tail*, which runs out near three Leagues into the Sea, and has a Mast at the End of it, set up by the *Trinity-House* at *London*, as a Sea-Mark. 'Tis called *Shoe-Beacon*, from *Shoeberry-Nefs*, where it begins.

Rumford.
11 fr. London.
5 fr. Burntwood.
Markets, Tues.
for Cattle,
Wedn. for Corn.

18. *Rumford* is a great Thorowfare-Town, in the Liberty of *Havering*. 'Tis governed by a Bailiff and Wardens, who, tho' no Corporation, have a Power, by ancient Patent, to keep a Court every Week for the Trial of Treasons, Felonies, Debts, or other Actions, and for the Execution of the Laws upon the Offenders. Here is a Charity-School by Subscription, for 50 Boys and 20 Girls; but the Church is only a Chapel to

Hornchurch.
11 fr. London.

19. *Hornchurch*, in the same Liberty, which is a very large Parish, consisting of seven Wards; whereof only *Rumford* and *Havering* have Chapels. It was formerly called *Monasterium Cornutum*, i. e. *The Horned Monastery*, a Pair of huge leaden Horns being fastened to it; which, as the Inhabitants say, were placed there by a certain King, who disliking its true Name *Hore-Church*, because it was built by a lewd Woman to atone for her Sins, made this slight Exchange, and set up the Horns as a reason for it.

Barking.
3 fr. London.
2 fr. Rumford.
Market, Saturd.

20. *Barking* is a large Town, in the Hundred of *Becontree*, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, whose Smacks lie in the *Thames*, at the Mouth of that called *Barking-Creek*; from whence their Fish is sent up in Boats to *Billinggate*. The Parish is large, and so much improved by Lands that have been got out of the *Thames* and *Barking-River*, that the great and small Tithes are computed at above 600*l.* a Year. To this Place *William the Conqueror* retired soon after his Coronation, till he had erected strong Holds in *London* to awe the Inhabitants; and here was formerly a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, the oldest and richest in *England*.

Dagenham.
4 fr. London.

21. *Dagenham* is a Manor in the Liberty of *Havering*, with a Park of the same Name near *Rumford*. This is the Place where the famous Breach was made by the *Thames*, which overflow'd near 5000 Acres of Land; but after ten Years Inundation, and the blowing up of the Works made to stop it, several times, it was at last effectually accomplished by Captain *Perry*, who had been several Years employed in the Czar of *Muscovy's* Works at *Veronitza*, on the River *Don*.

Tilbury.
4 M. fr. Grays.

22. *Tilbury*, in the Hundred of *Barstable*, which *Bede* calls *Tilaburg*, consists of two Parishes, East and West; both by the Side of the *Thames* opposite to *Gravesend*. Near the former are several spacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff, built very artificially with Stone to the Height of two Fathoms, and somewhat narrow at the Top. Mr. *Camden*, who has exhibited a Cut of them, thinks they were either Chalk-Pits, dug by the ancient *Britons* for manuring their Ground; or else Granaries for preserving their Corn from their Enemies and the Weather, according to the Custom of the *Germans*, mentioned by *Tacitus*. Here it was Queen *Elizabeth* formed her Camp when she had Intelligence of the Invasion intended by the *Spanish Armada*.

The Fort.

23. *West Tilbury* was the See of Bishop *Ceada*, who, about anno 630, converted the East Saxons to the Christian Faith. There's a Fort here (opposite to the *Blackhouse* at *Gravesend*) which may not improperly be reckoned the Key of the City of *London*. 'Tis a regular Fortification (defended by a constant Garrison) the Esplanade of which is very large, and the Bastions, which are faced with Brick, the largest in *England*. It has a double Ditch, the innermost of which is 180 Foot wide; a good Counterscarp, and a Cover'd Way mark'd out with Ravelins and Tenailles. There are two small Redoubts of Brick on the Land Side; where they are able to lay the whole Level under Water, in case of the Approach of an Enemy. On the Side next the River is a very strong Curtain, with a noble Gate, called the *Water-Gate*, in the Middle; and the Ditch is palisaded. Before the Curtain is a Platform mounted, on which are above 100 Guns, generally from 24 to 26 Pounders, besides smaller Pieces planted between, and those that are mounted on the Bastions and Curtain.

The Marshes.
The true Marsh Mutton.

Great Part of the Lands in the Levels about this Place are held by the Farmers, Cowkeepers, and Grasing Butchers in and near *London*; who generally stock them with *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire* Wethers (bought in *Smithfield* in September and October, when the Grasers sell off their Stocks) which feed here till *Christmas* or *Candlemas*; and this is what the Butchers term, by way of Excellence, right Marsh-Mutton.

Greys-Thurrock.
9 fr. Barking.
Markets, Thurs.
Fairs, May 12,
June 29, Oct. 9.

24. *Thurrock-Magna*, in the Hundred of *Chafford*, is called also *Greys-Thurrock*, from its ancient Lords the *Greys* of *Derbyshire*. It has a good Market for Corn and Cattle.

We read in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that in the Marshes near the *Thames* about this Place, *Dagenham*, &c. great numbers of subterraneous Trees, with their Roots, Boughs, and Bark, have been discovered by the Inundations of the River, which are frequent in these Parts.

25. *Stratford-Longthorn*, in the Hundred of *Becontree*, is the next Village to *Bow*, mentioned in *Middlesex*. 'Tis a pretty Place of 2 or 300 neat little Country-Houses, some of which have Rows of Trees with Benches before their Doors, and little Gardens behind them, like the Houses in *Holland*. 'Tis so increased, that it has two little Hamlets, as they may be called, lately added to it, viz. *Maryland-Point* and the *Gravel-Pits*; one facing the Road to *Woodford* and *Epping*; the other, that to *Ilford*: and in short, 'tis almost joined to *Bow*.

Stratford-Longthorn.
2 fr. Wansted.

Between *Stratford* and *Layton*, five Miles from *London*, which the Antiquities found there, plainly prove to have been an old Roman Station, the great Roman Highway cross'd over the *Lea* River, where the Temple-Mills stand; and Urns have been frequently dug up with the Ashes in them at *Ruckholt House*, that delightful Seat of Sir *Henry Hickes* Bart. and his Ancestors; which, like *Ranelagh* at *Chelsea*, is lately degraded by being converted into a House of public Entertainment.

Layton.

Ruckholt House.

26. In the Hundred of *Ongar*, are two Places of that Name, the principal whereof is call'd *Chipping Ongar*, from the Saxon word *Ceapan*, which signifies to cheapen, because of its being a Market Town, and likewise to distinguish it from the other in its Neighbourhood, call'd *High Ongar*. The Property of this Lordship, as well as of the Hundred, was given by King *Stephen's* Son, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, to *Richard de Lucy*, a *Norfolk* Nobleman, who, in the Absence of *Henry II.* in *Normandy*, was Protector of *England*, built a Castle and Church here, and procured a Fair and Market, as was the Custom of the Great Lords, at their *Caput Baronie*. The Castle stood upon a high Mount made by Art, and surrounded with a large Moat, which with other Moats composed the old Fortifications, whereof the greatest Part is still to be seen, tho' the Castle has been pulled down, and a good House built in its room. Here are two Charity Schools for twenty-six Boys, and twelve Girls.

Chipping Ongar.
6 M. fr. Epping and Burntwood.
12 fr. London.
Market on Saturday.

27. *Witham*, the Capital of its Hundred of the same Name, is a neat built pleasant Town, with several fine Inns, it being a great Thorow-fare from *London* to *Holland*, and to the farthest Parts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Ad Ansam*, mention'd in the Itinerary: *Edward*, the Son of King *Alfred*, commonly call'd King *Edward* the Elder, built this Town, in which and its Neighbourhood, there are now fine Seats of many Gentry of good Fortunes and Families, who, in the Summer Season, have Assemblies here once a Month.

Witham.
5 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tuesday.
Fair on Sept. 29.

We now enter upon the Royal Forest of *Epping*, which lies in the Hundred of *Waltham*. It was anciently call'd the Forest of *Essex*, for tho' it be much lessen'd now from what it was, it appears from *Edward* the Confessor's Grant to *Randolph Pepperkin*, or *Ralph Percel*, that it extended thro' the County as far as the Sea.

Waltham or Epping Forest.

There being many Disputes about the Bounds of it, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* it was then determined by Commissioners, who were empower'd by Act of Parliament to examine the oldest Inhabitants of the County, that *Wansted*, *Layton*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Loughton*, *Chigwell*, *Lamborn* and *Stapleford-Abbots*, are within the Forest; that *Stratford*, *East* and *West-Ham*, *Alford*, *Barking*, *Dagenham*, *Navistock* and *Thoydon-Bays*, are part within, and part without the Forest; and that the Hundreds of *Harlow*, *Uttlesford*, *Hinkford*, *Lexden*, *Tendring*, *Dengy*, *Waltham*, *Chelmsford*, *Dunmore*, *Clavering*, *Freshwell*, *Chafford*, *Barstable*, *Thurstable*, *Rechford*, and *Wintrose*, and all the Parishes therein contain'd, are out of the Bounds.

'Tis called *Waltham-Forest* from the Town, which in the Saxon signifies a Dwelling in the Woods; and *Epping*, because the Town of that Name is of late become the more eminent.

Waltham being granted by *Edward* the Confessor to *Harold* the Son of Earl *Goduin*, the latter having possess'd himself of the Crown after *Edward's* Death, built a Monastery here in Honour of the Holy Cross, where he made his solemn Vows for Success against the *Norman* Invaders; and being killed in Battle, his Body, which his Mother obtained of the Enemy by many Intreaties, was here interred. Sir *Edward Denny*, who was created by King *James I.* Baron of *Waltham*, and by King *Charles I.* Earl of *Norwich*, repaired the remaining Buildings of the Abbey after the Dissolution; which is now turned into a Seat, and is, or was very lately in the Possession of — *Jones Esq;* The Gardens of it, which were formerly in very great Repute, are little frequented, unless by some curious Persons to see the Tulip-Tree here, which is one of the finest and most flourishing of the kind in *England*, it bearing a great Quantity of Flowers yearly in the Month of *July*.

Waltham Abbey.
15 M. fr. Lond.
5 M. fr. Epping.
Market on Tuesday.
Fair on August 10.
Sept. 15.

The Town, which is said to have been built and peopled towards the latter end of the *Saxons* Reign, stands on the River *Lea*; where the Streams dividing, inclose several small Islands, which are often overflow'd.

Epping,

Epping Town.
17 M. fr. Lond.
Markets on Thurs-
day for Cattle,
Friday for Pro-
visions.
Fairs on April 2.
Whitfun-
Tuesday.

Epping, on the same Side of the *Forest*: It was a Manor in the Conqueror's Survey, by the Name of *Eppinges*, and belonged to *Waltham-Abbey*, whose Abbots erected a private Mansion for their Conveniency, now called *Copt-Hall*, but then *Coppice-Hall*, from the neighbouring Woods. After the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, when the Manor of *Epping* reverted to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, to be held of the Crown as of the Duchy of *Lancaster* by his military Service, and he bought *Copt-Hall*. But, both the Manor and Seat descended from him to Sir *Moyle Finch*, and from him to the noble Ancestors of the present Duke of *Dorset*, of whom that great Statesman and Mæcenas *Charles Earl of Dorset*, sold it to Sir *Thomas Webster*, formerly Member for *Colchester*, who made it as fine a Seat as most in the County.

The Market is kept at *Epping-Street*, a Hamlet about one Mile and a half from the Parish Church.

Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

The chief Seats of the Nobility in this County, are, the Duke of *Montagu's*, at *Newhall*, four Miles from *Chelmsford*. Duke of *Ancafter's*, at *Haivering*, three Miles from *Rumford*. Duke of *Manchester's*, at *Leigh's Priory*, seven Miles from *Chelmsford*. The Earl of *Rochford*, at *St. O-fith*, fourteen Miles from *Harwich*. The Earl of *Tilney's*, at *Wansted*, the Edge of *Epping-Forest*. The Earl of *Walgrave*, at *Navestock*. The Earl of *Suffolk*, at *Audley-End*. The Earl of *Fitzwalter*, at *Moulsham-Hall* near *Chelmsford*. Lord *Barrington's*, at *Tufts*. Lord *Petre's*, at *West-Henden*, *Ingatston*, and at *Thornton*, three Miles from *Brentwood*.

The other Remarkables not yet mentioned, are, 1. Four *Other Remarkables* Burrows or Pyramical Hillocks near *Ashton*, about three Miles North of *Saffron-Walden*, erected by *Canute the Dane*, in Memory of the Battle there, in which he totally defeated *Edmund Ironside's Army*, and took most of the Nobility that attended him. 2. At *Rochford*, in the Hundred of that Name, which gives Title of Earl to *Frederic Zulestein de Nassau*, whose Father was so created by King *William III.* the Lord of the Honour of *Raleigh* holds a Court on *King's-Hill* the *Wednesday Morning* after *Michaelmas* at *Cock-Crowing*, which is called *Lawless Court*. The Steward and Suitors whisper each other; they are not allowed Fire or Candle; a Piece of Coal serves instead of Pen and Ink; and he who owes Service to the Court, and does not attend, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour. *Camden* says, this Penance was inflicted on the Tenants for having met at the like unseasonable Hour to conspire against their Lord. 3. At *Chesterford*, four Miles North of *Walden*, the Ruins of a Roman Town, particularly of a Temple, were discovered very lately; the Foundation of the City Walls inclosing about fifty Acres. To conclude, this County boasts of having given nine Lord Mayors to *London* in little more than two hundred Years: And 'tis observed, that the Farmers of the Marshes generally go to the Uplands to get Wives, because they are pretty sure, that after a Year's Trial of them, or less, in their aguish Hundreds, they shall be at Liberty to go for another. By which means some of them boast of having had the pleasant Variety of perhaps half a Score Wives, and the comfortable Enjoyment of so many Fortunes.

Lawless Court.

A Traffic in Wives.

HARTFORD-SHIRE.

Boundaries.

Extent.

IS bounded on the East by *Essex*, on the South by *Middlesex*, on the North by *Cambridgeshire*, and on the West by *Buckinghamshire*. 'Tis about twenty-four Miles, where broadest, from *Roxton* in the North, to *Totteridge* on the South; and thirty, where longest, from *Putnam*, in the West, to *Cheston Nunnery* in the East. 'Tis much indented by the neighbouring Counties; otherwise, it might be a Square, according to Dr. *Fuller*, of twenty Miles. The Doctor says, that he was informed by an ancient Justice of the Peace in this County, that there's no Part of this County but is within five Miles Ride of some other Shire. No doubt the Doctor thought his Worship a very good Authority; but we desire to know, if a Man be only at *St. Albans*, whether he can get to *Tring* in the West, to *Barnet* in the South, to *Hodsdon* on the East, or to *Baldock* on the North, by riding five Miles. We chose to mention this purely to shew the Reader what Difficulties such as write on Subjects of this kind labour under, and to what Misinformations they are often liable.

Division and
Contents.

This County is divided into eight Hundreds, containing one hundred and thirty Miles in Compass, in which are eighteen Market Towns, one hundred and twenty Parishes, about 451,000 Acres, 16569 Houses, and above 95,000 Inhabitants, who send to Parliament two Representatives for the Shire, two for *Hartford Town*, and two for *St. Albans*.

Soil.

Mr. *Camden* is a little mistaken as to the Soil of this County, it being not as he says, *well furnished* with Corn-Fields, Pasture Ground, and Meadows. But *Norden*, who wrote a Description of this Shire, tells us, Page 2. 'For deep Feedings, or Sheep Pastures, I take notice of few, and those especially about *Knebworth*. To speak of the Soil, as indeed it most generally is, for my Part, I take it to be but a barren Country in respect of some other Shires.' It must be owned however, that since the great Improvement of Husbandry, by Clover, Cinque Foin, and other Herbage, and by Dung, Marl, Soot, &c. the Labour and Charge of the Countryman has very much contributed to the Fertility of this County. That Part of it about *Hitchin* is clayish; but the Clay is not so rich as what we meet with in the Western Counties of the same Nature. 'Tis strange that Sir *Henry Chauncey* should say, *the Soil being for most part of a chalky Earth, it is very fruitful*, because the contrary of this would soon be experienced in the Chiltern and Southern Parts of it at least, were it not for the great Charge and Care that are there bestowed on it. The Pastures, where they are dry, produce Fern and Broom; and where they are wet, Rushes, Moss, and Bushes; but by an Invention not many Years practised, called *Bush-draining*, the wet Lands are greatly improved by draining off the Rain Water, which stagnated on the clayish Surface, and chilled the Roots of the Corn.

As to.

The very *healthful Air* of *Hartfordshire*, of which Mr. *Camden* takes no manner of Notice, tempts Gentlemen to make Purchases there for their Residence, as much as in other Counties for their Revenues. *Fuller* and other Writers mention a Saying, *That they who would buy a House in Hartfordshire pay two Years Purchase extraordinary for the Air of*

it; but surely, that Saying must be very obsolete in our Days, when they who buy Land in *Hartfordshire* pay four and five Years Purchase for the Air of it, Estates selling here at twenty-four and twenty-five Years Purchase, when as good Ground in *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire* goes at twenty.

Its chief Rivers are the *Lea*, the *Coln*, the *Stort*, the *Ver*, and the *New River*. The Western Part is hilly, and called the *Chiltern*. It abounds with Wood and Corn Fields, covered with loose Stones. As there is little or no Manufacture in this Shire, which is full of Maltsters, Millers, Dealers in Corn, &c. so the Trade would be inconsiderable, was it not for its being every way a great Thorowfare, and for its Neighbourhood to *London*, which makes the chief Market Towns to be much frequented, for the Sale of Wheat, Barley, and all sorts of Grain, not only the Growth of this, but of several other Shires. The Barley of *Hartfordshire* is so much prized in *London*, that many hundred Quarters are sold by that Name in a Year, of which not a Grain was ever sown in this County.

Rivers and Hills.

Trade and Produce.

Dr. *Fuller* speaks of certain Proverbs peculiar to this County, as, 1. *Hartfordshire Clubs*, and *clouted Shoon*. 2. *Hartfordshire Hedge-hogs*. 3. *Hartfordshire Kindness*. Which are thus explained: As to the first, he thinks the Country Man ought not to be laugh'd to Scorn for his Industry and Plainness, because the high Shoon of the Tenant pays for the *Spanish Leather Boots* of the Landlord, and the Pumps of the young Squire: But if any think it strange, that there should be so much Rusticalness so near the polite City of *London*, he very aptly observes, that the finest Cloth must have a Lift; and that the meer Peasants are but of as coarse a Thread in this, as in any other Place: And indeed they who are acquainted with *Hendon*, *Wilfordon*, and other Parishes, even within the Sound of *Bow-Bell*, know some of the Peasantry there, to be as great Boors as any a hundred Miles off. 'Tis very certain, that the Country People, in many Parts even of *Middlesex*, and in most of *Surry*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, are as rude and clownish as those of the most distant Counties; and what Wonder is it, when there is so much Difference between the Manners of *St. James's* and *Cheapside*; and, again, betwixt *Cheapside* and *Wapping*? As to *Hartfordshire Hedge-hogs*, there are indeed great Numbers of those Animals found in this County, which, as they do in others, very often suck the Kine; but if this points any particular Reflection upon *Hartfordshire*, it does not seem to be a just one. And as the third Proverb, *Hartfordshire Kindness*, is meant of a Person that drinks back again to the Party who but just before drank to him; tho' it may express a grateful Sense of the Favour receiv'd, by so quick a Return of it, yet the Proverb is generally apply'd as a Banter of such who, through Forgetfulness or Mistake, drink back again to them whom they so lately pledg'd.

'Tis an Observation which redounds very much to the Credit of this Shire, that in the Time of the *Romans*, and afterwards in that of the *Saxons* and *Normans*, it was that Part of the Island which was most esteem'd by those who govern'd it, on account of its healthy Air; and that the

Cassii,

Cassii, as well as the *Cattienchiani* and the *Trinobantes*, had a Part of it; and that in the *Saxons* Time the Kings of *Mercia*, of the *East Saxons*, and of *Kent*, divided it between them as a Country too good to belong to any one of them in particular.

Before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, one Sheriff and one Escheator serv'd both for this County and *Essex*; but in the ninth Year of that Reign, this County had a Sheriff to itself. The Justices of the Peace for the greater Ease of themselves and the People, have divided the whole Shire into three Parts, where they have their several Courts or Petty Sessions. As to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, this Shire is divided between the Bishops of *Lincoln* and *London*. The Deanery of *Braughin*, and the Jurisdiction of *St. Albans*, are Part of the See of *London*, and all the rest belongs to that of *Lincoln*.

The chief Town is, *I. Hartford*, which is the Shire Town, and gives Name to both the County and its Hundred. The latter is much inclosed, and abounds with Woods. It was in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Lord *Burleigh*, whose Descendant, the Earl of *Salisbury*, still enjoys it. The Town was of some Note even in the Time of the ancient *Britons*, when it was call'd *Durocobriua*, which signify'd a Red Ford, from the red Gravel at the Ford. Of the sundry Conjectures concerning the Etymology of its Name, the most probable is given by the learned Author of the Additions to *Camden's Britannia*, who thinks 'tis taken from a *Hart*, it being certain that this County was heretofore noted for abundance of Deer; and the Arms of the Town, if rightly represented by *Speed*, are a Hart couchant in the Water. These Reasons justify the Writing of it *Hartford*, as we find it in the *Index Villaris*; and not *Hertford*, as it is in *Camden*, and most other Writers.

The *East Saxon* Kings frequently kept their Courts here; and in the Year 673, here was a Synod, at which were two Kings of the Heptarchy, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* presided. Upon the first Division of the Island into Counties, this was made the County Town. King *Alfred* built a Castle here to defend the Town and its Neighbourhood against the *Danes*, who came up in their light Pinnaces from the *Thames* by the River *Lea*, as far as *Ware*, and erected a Fort there, from whence they made frequent Sallies to plunder and destroy the Country: But *Alfred*, after several Sallies from this Castle, dislodg'd them from *Ware*, and destroy'd their Vessels. King *Edward the Elder*, who had this Place as Part of his Eitate, built a Borough here, which was fortify'd with a Wall of Turf for Defence of his Tenants; (and this is the true Signification of the Word *Burgh*) from whence the Houses in it were call'd *Burgages*, and the Tenants *Burgeffes*. The King also gave the Inhabitants a Protection to trade, on their paying him Tolls and Customs, which he appointed a Reeve to collect; and this, says Sir *Henry Chauncey*, was the Original of our Burghs. The Manor of this Town was all along the King's; and it appears that both the Town and Castle were formerly held of them *in capite*; that the Bailiff, Under-bailiff, and all other Officers, were chosen every Year by the Community of the Town; that the chief Bailiff was allow'd by the King 20 s. a Year for a Livery Gown; that the Porter of the Castle was put in by the King at the Wages of 2 d. a Day; that the Burgeffes chose a Steward to keep Courts for the Borough, where Wills were prov'd, Rents paid, Controversies determined, By-laws made, Offenders punished, Fines assessed, and Services perform'd; and that the Sheriffs of *Hartfordshire* and *Essex*, us'd to be Governors of the Castle. The Barons besieg'd and took it from King *John*, but King *Henry III.* recover'd it; and after this the Custody of it was generally committed to some powerful Baron. In King *Edward the III.*'s Grant of it to *John of Gaunt*, 'tis call'd the Honour of *Hartford*. That King gave the Town a Charter for Markets on *Thursday* and *Saturday*. It was a Parliamentary Borough in the Reign of *Edward I.* but after the 7th of *Henry V.* on the Petition of the Bailiff and Burgeffes to be excused on account of their Poverty, that Privilege was discontinued till the Reign of King *James I.* King *Henry VI.* who kept his *Easter* here in 1429, confirm'd their Markets by his Charter, ordaining that no others shou'd be kept on the same Days within seven Miles, on Pain of having the Goods seiz'd by the Bailiffs of *Hartford*. This Manor was then Part of Queen *Margaret's* Jointure; the Courts were kept in her Name, and she appointed a Horse Fair to be kept in what Part of the Town the Bailiffs and Constables thought fit. In the Reign of *Henry VII.* the Standard of Weights and Measures was order'd to be deposited here; and *K. Henry VIII.* granted a general Pardon to all the Burgeffes of *Hartford*, whom Queen *Mary* incorporated by the Name of Bailiffs and Burgeffes; whereof the latter were by her Charter to be sixteen. It also granted the Town, three Fairs, viz. on the Eves Days and Morrows of *Passion-Sunday* in *Lent*, and the Festivals of *St. John Baptist* and *St. Simon and Jude*. In the 25th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Michaelmas-Term* was kept

Nº. 10.

here, on account of a Plague in *London*; and that Queen, who sometimes resided in its Castle, granted this Borough a new Charter, by the Stile of Bailiff, eleven capital Burgeffes, and sixteen Assistants, with a Market on *Saturdays*, two yearly Fairs in the Parish of *St. Andrew*, on *Lady-Day* and *Midsummer-Day*; and two other Fairs in the Town of *Hartford* on *Passion-Sunday* in *Lent*, and on *St. Simon and Jude*, paying only 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. King *James I.* granted it a new Charter, with the Stile of Mayor, Burgeffes, and Commonalty, to have ten Capital Burgeffes, and sixteen Assistants; the Mayor to be chose out of the former by both of them: A Fair was then appointed here on *May-Day*. About the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles I.* Sir *William Cropper*, Bart. enjoy'd this Castle, as his Successors have done ever since; and the late *Spencer Cropper*, Esq; Chief Justice of *Chester*, repair'd and beautify'd it. In this Town there was antiently a Monastery of *Benedictines*, founded by *William* the Conqueror's Nephew, which since the Dissolution has pass'd thro' several Families to that of the *Harrissons*. Its Church being made Parochial, was rebuilt by *Thomas Willis*, Esq; Anno 1629, but lately demolish'd by the Bishop of the Diocese, which is *Lincoln*. It had five Churches, which are reduc'd to two, viz. *All-Saints* and *St. Andrew's*: The former stands in the Liberty of *Brickendon*, on the South Side of that Town, and has a tall Spire cover'd with Lead, and eight good Bells. Besides an Organ and a handsome Gallery, here is a convenient Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, and for the Governors of *Christ-church Hospital* in *London*, who have erected a fair House in this Town to receive such Children as either wanted Health or Room in that Hospital; and they have built a large Gallery near the Bellfrey, for the Accommodation of 200 of their Children, which is an Ornament to the Church. *St. Andrew's* Church is only remarkable for giving Name to one of its Streets. The Town stands pleasantly on the River *Lea*, and built after the Figure of a Roman Y, the Castle being placed between the two Horns. The Situation of it is also as healthful as pleasant, in a sweet Air and dry Vale. 'Tis now govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, nine Aldermen, a Town Clerk, Chamberlain, ten Capital Burgeffes, and sixteen Assistants; and has two Serjeants at Mace. The chief Commodities of its Market are Wheat, Malt, and Wooll. 'Tis said that it sends 5000 Quarters of Malt weekly to *London* by the River *Lea*. Its Fair on *St. Simon and St. Jude*, is for all Sorts of Cattle; as is also another upon the *Saturday-Fortnight* after *Easter*, and the *Monday* following; and its *Midsummer* Fair is chiefly for Horses. One of the Manors belonging to *Hartford*, is *Little Amwell*, in *New-River* Parish, so call'd from *Amwell* Spring, which is the Source of the *New-River*, together with that of *Chadwell* in this Neighbourhood.

This Town, whose High-Steward is generally a Nobleman, and has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, has been much oblig'd to many Benefactors; of whom we shall just mention the most substantial.

King *Charles II.* gave 100 l. to the Town and Corporation.

Thomas Tooke Esq; 50 l. to bring Water to the Conduit in the Market; or to the Poor, who had 30 l. of it.

William Lemon Esq; 100 l. and Sir *Thomas Bride*, 55 l. to pay the Corporation's Debt.

Sir *Charles Casar*, 100 l. towards renewing the Charter.

Roger Daniel, Citizen of *London*, 5 l. a Year, payable quarterly to a Minister to preach a Sermon at *All-Saints* Church, the first Tuesday of every Month.

William Wake gave the great Bell in that Church, worth 120 l. which was cast into four small ones, to make the Ring eight.

Jonathan Brown Esq; 50 l. to repair that Church.

Richard Hale Esq; founded a Free Grammar-School in the Reign of King *James I.* and endow'd it with 40 l. a Year to maintain a Master and Usher. The Corporation are Governors of it; but the Master to be chose by Mr. *Hale's* Heirs, unless they are Minors. 'Tis a handsome School-house, and was not many Years ago rebuilt.

Mr. *John Brown*, Merchant of *London*, gave 300 l. to the Poor of this Town.

Dr. *Bernard Hale* 100 l. a Year, to maintain seven poor Scholars at *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, to be elected out of the School aforesaid.

Ralph Minors, Schoolmaster, 10 Pounds; the Interest of it to purchase three Pair of White Gloves for the Mayor, a Justice of Peace, and a Minister, to hear the Scholars Orations at the *Christmas* Breaking-up, and the Overplus to be given to the deserving Scholars, or the Poor.

Mary Petit, a Messuage for two poor Widows to dwell in.

Thomas Noble, 15 l. a Year and a Messuage to the Poor.

Mr. *Ranshaw*, 20 l. a Year, out of his Copyhold at the Clay-pits, to the Poor.

John Keiling Esq; 6 l. a Year to cloath the Poor.

Mr. *Richard Card*, 3 l. a Year for ever to the Poor, and 40 l. in Money.

K k

Here

Its Civil and Ecclesiastical Divisions.

Hartford, Long. 1. Lat. 51. 49. 22 M. fr. Lond. Market on Sat. Its Fairs, June 24. October 28. Sept. 8. Nov. 6. Its Name.

Its Antiquity.

The Origin of Burghs.

The Source of the New-River, together with that of Chadwell in this Neighbourhood.

Here are three Charity-Schools, one erected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentry, together with the Minister, for forty Boys, who are cloath'd and taught by Subscription; another for twenty-five poor Children, taught at the Charge of one Person; and a third for twenty Children, taught also at the Expence of another Person. It has been observ'd, that the former Magnificence of the Town has been much diminish'd since the turning of the North Road from *London* thro' *Ware*.

St. Albans.
20 M. fr. Lond.
5 M. fr. Hatfield.
Markets on Wedn.
and Saturday.
Fairs on
March 25.
June 22.
Aug. 15.
Sept. 8, and 29.

II. *St. Albans*, in the Hundred of *Cashio*, arose out of the ancient *Verulam*, so call'd from the River which runs by it, tho' nothing of it remains but Ruins of Walls, checker'd Pavements, and Roman Coins now and then dug up there. When *Julius Cæsar* invaded *Britain*, it appears to have been a large populous City, and call'd *St. Albans*, from an Abbey built there in 703, to the Memory of *Albanus* the first Martyr of *Britain*, who was bury'd at *Holmhurst* in the Neighbourhood. As for the ancient History of that Saint, and its famous Abbey, &c. whose Abbot had Precedency of all in *England*, we refer to Mr. *Camden*, who, among many others, has treated the Subject very fully; and, after observing that the Saxons call'd it *Watlingceaster*, from the great Roman Way, *Watling-street*, which pass'd thro' this Place from *Dover* to the North, we will proceed to the more modern History of it, on which we can depend with more Certainty.

This Borough sent Members to Parliament as early as any other in the Kingdom, and continued to do so by Prescription till the 5th of King *Edward III.* after which it does not appear that it sent any till *Edward VI.* granted it a Charter. The Abbey Church, founded by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, Anno 793, is still in Being; a large Pile of Building, which may justly challenge a particular Regard for Antiquity and Beauty. The Corporation, at the Dissolution, bought it of *Edward VI.* for 400 l. and converted it into a Parish Church, by the Name of *St. Albans*. It was built out of the Ruins of the Walls of *Old Verulam*, Part of which are still to be seen; and tho' Time and Weather have made the Outside of it look like Stone, yet if you break one of them, or go up to the Tower, the Redness of a Brick presently appears. The Town is large and populous, and the Thoroughfare and Market add not a little to its flourishing Condition. Not many Years since was discover'd the Tomb of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester* (Uncle to King *Henry II.* and Protector of the King and Kingdom) whose Leaden Coffin being open'd, his Corpse appear'd pretty entire, having been preserv'd in a Sort of Pickle. On the Wall, at the East End of the Vault, is a Crucifix painted, with a Cup on each Side of the Head, another about the middle, and a fourth at the Feet. *Camden* says he saw several Coins here, with this Inscription, *Tascia* on one Side, and *Ver* on the other; which he supposes to have been the Money paid here for Poll or Land Tax. *Tasc*, in the *British* Language, signifying Tribute, and *Ver*, *Verulam*. About Anno 1666, there was also dug up here a Copper Coin, which had on one Side *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the Wolf; and on the other Side *Roma*, but much defac'd. K. *Edward I.* caus'd a stately Cross to be erected in the Middle of this Town, in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who was brought thro' it for Interment at *Westminster*; but the Inhabitants have since demolish'd it. K. *Edward VI.* incorporated this Borough by the Name of the Mayor, and ten Burgesses, a Steward, and Chamberlain, enabling them to chuse Members of Parliament. The Mayor and Steward were to be the sole acting Justices of the Peace in it; the Mayor and Burgesses were to hold a Court of Record before the Steward, and to have Assize of Bread, Wine, Ale, &c. In that called *St. Albans* Church, are many remarkable Inscriptions and Monuments, particularly *Offa's*, the Saxon King, whose Effigies is placed on a Throne at the Entrance of it; *St. Alban's* Monument, who suffer'd Martyrdom June 17, 293, and *D. Humphrey's*, with a ducal Coronet, and the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd. And in Niches on the South Side are those of seventeen Kings. There are three other Parish Churches, viz. *St. Peter's*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Michael's*. *St. Peter's* is a handsome Edifice, on the North Side of the Town; in which, among others, is the Monument of *Robert Pemberton* Esq; who gave Money to build six Alms-houses for as many poor Widows, and 30 l. a Year out of his Manor of *Shelton* in *Bedfordshire*, for their Maintenance. *St. Michael's* is in the North West Part of the Town; and among other Monuments, has one for the famous *Bacon* Lord Viscount *Verulam*, whose Effigies, in Alabaster, is seated in an Elbow-chair. In *St. Albans* Church are the Arms of many of the Nobility and Gentry, by whose Contributions and other Collections, the Roof of it has been preserv'd from falling. The Government of this Town, by later Charters than *Edward VI.* is vested in a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Town Clerk, and twenty-four Assistants. Its *Wednesdays* Market is chiefly for fat Cattle and Sheep; and the other, one of the greatest in *England* for Wheat. This Borough is a peculiar Liberty both for Ecclesiastical and

Civil Government, the Jurisdiction whereof reaches to the Parishes of

<i>Watford,</i>	<i>Walden Abbots,</i>	<i>Cudicot,</i>
<i>Rickmansworth,</i>	<i>Sarret,</i>	<i>Shepehale,</i>
<i>Norton,</i>	<i>Langley-Abbots,</i>	<i>Sandridge,</i>
<i>Ridge,</i>	<i>Elstree,</i>	<i>Redburne,</i>
<i>Hoxton,</i>	<i>Busby,</i>	<i>Barnet.</i>

This Liberty has a Gaol and Gaol-delivery at *St. Albans* four times a Year, on the *Thursday* after the Quarter Sessions at *Hertford*. There are in the Town four Wards, and in every Ward a Constable, and two Church-wardens. Here are two Charity-Schools, one for twenty-eight Boys, who are all cloathed, the other for twenty-one Girls, of whom only fourteen are cloathed. There's the Ruins of a certain Fortification near the Town, which the common People call *Oyster-Hills*; but 'tis suppos'd to have been a Camp of *Ostorius* the Proprætor. The Neighbourhood of *St. Albans* is well furnished with Gentlemen's Seats and Lordships. The Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough* has a Seat here, called *Holloway-house*, built by the Noble Duke her Consort, upon the River *Verlam*, which runs through the Garden, who also built handsome Alms-houses at the End of the Town; and the Dutchess has caused a fine Statue of the late Queen *Anne*, carved by Mr. *Rysbrack*, to be erected here, on the Pedestal of which is her Majesty's Character both in publick and private Life, with this remarkable Subscription under it, *All this I know to be true, SARAH MARLBOROUGH, 1738.*

Though *St. Albans* is not the pleasanterest in the Kingdom, the Country about it is very delightful, and the Town itself superior to many others for Pleasure as well as Profit. It has honoured three different Families with the highest Titles of Peerage, as Viscount, Earl, and Duke. The first in the Person of Sir *Francis Bacon*; the second in those of the Marquis of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, and *Henry* Lord *Jermyn*; and the third in the Person of *Charles* Lord *Beauclerc*, Earl of *Burford*, whom King *Charles II.* created Duke of *St. Albans*, the Father of the present Duke.

The other most noted Towns of this County, are,

1. *Royston*, a pretty Town in the Hundred of *Odsey*, on the Confines of *Cambridgeshire*. The Hundred being alienated from the Crown, about Anno 1300, was sold in 1662, to *Arthur* Earl of *Essex*, in whose Family it still remains. The Town, which lies in a plentiful Soil, partly in this Shire, and partly in *Cambridgeshire*, had its Name from a Cross erected on the Side of the Road, after the *Norman* Conquest, by *Royssa*, a famous Lady, who, *Norden* says, was Countess of *Norfolk*. Afterwards, when a Priory was erected here to the Honour of *Thomas Becket*, the Place began to be more inhabited: Inns were built, of which here are several very good ones, and by degrees it became a Town, which was then called *Royse's* Town, and by Contraction *Royston*. King *Richard I.* granted it a Fair to continue all the *Whitsun* Week, and a Market. The Monastery, at the Dissolution, was sold to *Robert Chester*, Esq; in whose Family the Manor did very lately, if it does not still remain. Here is a handsome Church (with several fine Monuments) which belong'd to the Convent, was purchased by the Inhabitants, and by Statute made Parochial. It has still a considerable Market for Barley and Malt, and all sorts of Provisions, tho' perhaps not so great as in *Camden's* Time, who says, that it was then frequented by incredible Numbers of Corn-Merchants, Maltsters, and the like Dealers in Grain; and that on its Market Days all the Roads about it were full of Horses laden with Corn. A School was erected here in 1716, by Contribution of the Town, and adjacent County. The Rectory here is of great Value, and generally conferred on some Person of Note, who is Lord of a Manor; but the Patronage is in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. When it was made Parochial here were five Parishes reduced into one, called that of *St. John Baptist*. The *Oxonians* have a Proverb, which wants Explanation, viz. *That a Royston Horse, and a Cambridge Master of Arts are two Creatures that will turn Head for no Man*. In the Time of *Henry IV.* this Town was almost consumed by Fire. In that of *Henry VI.* *Norden* says, the best Wheat was sold here for twelve-pence a Quarter, though at the Time when he wrote, viz. Anno 1592, 'twas eight Shillings a Bushel.

The Roman Highway, called *Via Consularis*, and *Ermine-street*, passes through this Hundred and *Stow* directly to *Huntingdon*. This was formerly also the Post Road to *Biggleswade*, till it was turned thro' *Royston*, which thereupon became populous. The Fields about this Town have almost upon every Eminence a Burrow, whereof there's a great Number by the *Ickening-street*, which runs to the East of this Town. *Royston* is suppos'd to have been a Roman Town before *Royssa* set up her Cross there, because Roman Coins have been dug up near it.

2. *Barkway*, in *Edwine-street* Hundred, of which the Earl of *Essex* is Proprietor, as he is of the former. The Town, which in the Time of the Saxons was called *Bepgran*, i. e. a Way over the Hill, had anciently a Market on *Tuesday*,

Royston.
38 M. fr. Lond.
9 fr. Biggleswade,
13 fr. Ware.
Market on Wedn.
Fairs on
Asth-Wednesday,
Wednesday in
Whitsun-week,
June 28.
July 7 and 25.

Barkway.
3 M. fr. Royston,
35 fr. London.
Market on Frid.

day, which was changed to *Friday*. 'Tis a considerable Thorough-fare in the North Road, with several good Inns, and is a populous flourishing Town. The Church has several handsome Monuments, and a Chapel of Ease, called *Northamsted*, about a Mile from it, to which the Vicars are instituted with the Church.

Buntingford.
10 M. from
Hitchin,
6 fr. Royston,
8 fr. Ware,
51 fr. London.
Markets on
Monday and
Saturday.
Fairs, twice a Year
each, on St. Peter's
and Paul's, and
Nov. 30.

3. *Buntingford*, in the same Hundred and Post Road, is a small Town, a Chapelry to *Layston*, situate upon *Ermine-street*, and in several Parishes, but has a handsome Chapel of Brick built by Contributions. The first mention we find of this Town is in the Reign of *Edward III.* who granted it a Market and Fair. The same King in the forty-first of his Reign, granted another Market to be held in the Highway every *Saturday*, and a Fair on the Day and Eve of *St. Peter* and *Paul*. The Town stands in the Manor of *Corneybury*, which *Henry VIII.* gave at the Dissolution to *Sir Thomas Audley*, Lord High Chancellor, with a Grant for a Market in the High-streets every *Monday*, and two Fairs a Year, to continue four Days, viz. on the Day and Morrow of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and the Day and Morrow of *St. Andrew*; as also that he and his Heirs should chuse two Men out of the Town to receive the Profits of the Fairs and Markets, and pay them to the King for the public Good of the Place, to be expended as often as there was a Call for it. In 1683, *Dr. Seab Ward*, Bishop of *Sarum*, who was bred at a School here, founded and endowed a handsome Alms-house near the Church for four ancient Men, and as many ancient Women, who had lived handsomely, and were reduced by Misfortune to Poverty. The School-house here was built in 1630, by the Widow of *William Freeman*, Esq; of *Aspedon-Hall*, who gave 7 l. a Year to teach seven poor Children, which Charity has been augmented by other Benefactors.

4. *Baldock* is a pretty large Town between Hills, in a chalky Soil fit for Corn, in the Hundred of *Broadwater*, which is Parcel of the Possessions of the Crown. The Earl of *Pembroke* settled it on the Knights Templars in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries it fell to the Crown. King *Henry III.* granted it a yearly Fair on the 21st of *September*, and a Market on *Wednesdays*. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it a Weekly Market on *Saturday*, now changed to *Thursday*, and three Fairs yearly on *St. James's*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. Matthew's Days*, now altered to *St. Mathias's Day*, and the twenty-third of *July*. Here are many Maltsters, and the Market is very considerable both for Corn and Malt. It has a large Church in the Middle of the Town, with three Chancels, and a fair Tower, in which is an excellent Ring of six Bells. Among other considerable Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish, *Mr. John Winne* gave 11,000 l. to build six Alms-houses, and purchase Lands to raise an Annuity of 40 s. a-piece to every poor Person settled in them. This Town stands on the *Ikening-street*, which hereabouts appears but like a Field-way.

Stevenage.
7 M. fr. Buntingford,
50 fr. London.
Market on
Friday.
Fairs on
Ascension-day,
St. Swithin's-day,
Friday before
Easter-tuesday.

5. *Stevenage* is in the same Hundred, whose Manor was granted by *Edward* the Confessor to the Abbot of *Westminster*; after which *Edward VI.* granted it to the Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, who have enjoyed it since, paying 100 l. a Year into the *Exchequer*. King *James I.* granted a Market to this Town for *Mondays*, and the Fairs it now enjoys. King *William* and Queen *Mary* granted a Market to be held here on *Friday*. The Church stands on a dry Hill, and has a large Spire covered with Lead, and a Ring of six Bells. Here's a Free-School, an Hospital, call'd *All Christian Souls-house*, and several other Funds of Charity for the Poor.

Hatfield.
8 M. fr. Bedford,
20 fr. London.
Market on Thursday.
Fairs on
Good-Friday,
April 23,
July 25.

6. *Bishop's-Hatfield*, in the same Hundred, is a Place of great Antiquity, where *Anno 681.* *Theodore*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod against the *Eutychian* Heresy. 'Twas call'd *Heathfield* from its Situation on a barren Heath, and by the other Name, because it belonged to Bishops. King *Edgar* first granted it to the Monks of *Ely*, and when it was converted into a Bishoprick by King *Henry I.* its Bishops enjoyed it, after which the Kings of *England* had a Royal Palace here, from whence both *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth* were conducted to the Throne. Queen *Elizabeth* bought it of the Bishop of *Ely*, and King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury's* Ancestors for *Theobalds*, nearer to *London*. The Rectory here, which is in the Gift of the Earl of *Salisbury*, is reputed one of the best in *England*.

Totteridge.

7. *Totteridge*, in the same Hundred, is a very pleasant Village on a fine Eminence looking to the North over *St. Albans* Road into the Forest, and on the South over the *Edgeware* Road to *Harrow*. 'Tis a very clean Place, has several very good Houses near *Enfield Chase*, and is well known to the Citizens of *London*, who frequently take a Ride hither for the Air. It has its Name from its Situation on the Ridge of a Hill. 'Tis reckoned a Hamlet to *Hatfield*, and its Tithes are paid to the Rector of *Hatfield*, who is obliged to find a Curate to serve its Chapel; yet since Queen *Elizabeth*, it has been reputed a distinct Parish; for the Inhabitants chuse their own Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and pay neither to the

Church nor Poor at *Hatfield*. *Norden* says, that though 'tis Parcel of *Broad-water* Hundred, yet in his Time the Village was eight Miles from the nearest Part of that Hundred.

8. *Sandridge*, a Village, with an old Church, a little to the North-West of *Hatfield*, is of Note for the Title of 3 M. North of St. Albans. Baron, which it gave to the late Great Duke of *Marborough*; and it now belongs to her Grace the Duchess Dowager, descended from the Family of *Jennings* of this Place.

9. *Hitchin*, or *Hitching*, in a Valley between Hills, is the Capital of a Hundred of its own Name. 'Twas near a great Wood call'd *Hitch-Wood*, for which Reason *Norden* says it should be writ *Hitch-end*. 'Twas a Town and Manor that King *Edward* the Confessor gave to Earl *Harold*, who when he became King, left it with the Crown to *William the Norman*, after the Battle of *Hastings*. *William Rufus* gave it to the *Baliol* Family; but when *John de Baliol* was acknowledged King of *Scotland*, *Edward I.* resumed it, after which it remain'd in the Crown till King *Richard II.* gave it to *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* whose Posterity enjoy'd it, till for want of Issue it reverted in the Reign of *Henry VII.* to the Crown, where it has ever since continued; and several Queens of *England* have had it in Jointure. This Town lies in a Bottom out of any great Road, is within three Miles of *Bedfordshire*, and contains three Wards, viz. *Bancroft*, *Bridge*, and *Tilt-house Ward*, and is reputed the second Town in the Shire for Number of Streets, Houses, and Inhabitants. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and four Constables, viz. two for the Town, and two for the Out-Parts. Great Store of Malt is made here; but 'twas heretofore famous for the staple Commodities of the Kingdom, and for the Residence of several Merchants of the Staple of *Calais*. The Market here, at which great Quantities of Malt and Corn are sold, is held by Prescription free from the Payment of Toll for any Sort of Corn or Grain that is vend'd here; but its Fairs, wherein all Sorts of Cattle, Corn, Grain, and other Merchandize are sold, pay Piccage and Stallage to the Lord of the Manor. It has a handsome Church 153 Foot long, 67 broad, with three Chancels, and a Tower 21 Foot square, wherein is a deep Ring of six Bells. Among other Benefactions to this Parish, *Mr. Thomas Kidner* gave 24 l. a Year to the School for teaching ten poor Children; and *Mr. Joseph Kemp* above 1000 l. for teaching six, putting out four Apprentices, and relieving ten poor Widows; *Mr. Ralph Skinner* gave 400 l. to build eight Alms-houses, and 400 l. more to purchase Lands for their Maintenance, 60 l. to bind out ten Apprentices, and 200 l. in repairing the School, and the Master's House, besides 200 l. more to purchase Lands for the Encrease of the Maintenance of the Vicar; and *Mr. John Skinner* gave 300 l. to build, and as much to maintain the Poor in those Alms-houses; and 100 l. to educate Children at the Free-school. Besides these, there's a Charity-School where twenty poor Children are taught gratis, and cloath'd at the Charge of a Person of Quality; ten more are taught, but not cloath'd, and the School is endow'd with 50 l. a Year. Here were formerly two small Priors. *Norden* says, that in the Neighbourhood there's a stony Sort of Marle call'd *Hurluck*, fitter to make Lime, than soil the Ground, though mix'd with a more gentle Marle, which also abounds there, it does great Service to the Corn-Fields.

10. *Bishop's-Stortford*, in the Hundred of *Baughing*. It is call'd *Stortford*, from the Ford over the River *Stort*, which runs at the bottom of it, and parts it from *Bakenhill*; and *Bishop's-Stortford*, because, at least from the Conqueror's Time, it has belong'd to the Bishops of *London*, who hold their Court-Leets and Baron at the Manor of *Patmer*, at the North End of the Town. 'Tis a considerable Place, and full of good Inns, it being a large well-built Town, and a Thoroughfare to *Cambridge*, *Newmarket*, and *St. Edmund's-bury*. The Town is built in Form of a Cross, with four Streets pointing East, West, North, and South, and stands in a dry Soil, and pleasant healthful Air. *Norden* describes the Town as ascending from the River to the Hill, and says, that on the East Side of the River, there's the Ruins of a small Castle, call'd *Waymour*, standing in an Island on a little firm artificial Mount, very steep. This Castle was built by the Conqueror, soon after he came to *England*, betwixt the Town and *Hockerel*, which, tho' on the *Essex* Side, belongs to this Shire, and is a Hamlet belonging to this Town. The Castle was the stronger by the overflowing of the River about it; and that the Bishop might be able to maintain it, he gave him several Lands and Manors, which he charg'd with certain Rents yearly for Castle Guard, which are still paid to the Bishop by several Places: For tho' the Castle was demolish'd by King *John*, because the Bishop of *London* was one of the three Prelates that executed the Pope's Interdict against the Realm; yet when he restored the exil'd Bishops to their Sees, to make his Peace with the Pope, the Bishop took Possession, and his Successors have ever since enjoy'd it, appropriating the Ruins of the demolished Castle to their own Benefit. King *John* taking the Town

Sandridge.
3 M. North of
St. Albans.

Hitchin.
4 M. fr. Baldock,
35 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
Easter-Tuesday,
Whit-Tuesday,
Octob. 13.

Bishop's-Stortford.
13 M. fr. Stevenage,
29 fr. London.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
Corpus-Christi
Day,
May 27,
Ascension-day,
Michaelmas-day.

Hockerel.

Once a parli-
mentary Borough,
and the Bishop of
London's Dun-
geon for Pre-
sidents.

Town into his own Hands, made it a Borough, and authorized the Commonalty, whom he incorporated, to chuse themselves Officers, and send Burgesses to Parliament; but it has lost that Privilege long ago. In the above-mentioned Castle, there was a deep Dungeon, into which Bishop Bonner put many good Protestants that had been convicted of Heresy; and therefore it had the Name of *The Convicts Prison*. The Prison-house, which was built of Timber and Brick, and consisted of several Rooms, was sold in 1649, pull'd down, with the Bridge leading to it, and a fair Inn built hard-by with the Materials. The Church stands on a Hill in the Middle of the Town, has a Nave, an Ayle of each Side, a Chancel, nine Stalls on a Side for a Choir, a handsome Tower, with a fine Ring of eight large Bells, and a fair Spire, cover'd with Lead, fifty Feet high. 'Tis thought to be very antient, because in one of the Windows there were lately, if there are not still, the Names and Pictures of King *Athelstan*, *St. Edward*, and King *Edward*; and 'tis remarkable that there was an Organ in this Church so long ago as *Henry VII.* On the East Side of the River, here is a Spring call'd *St. Olyth's Well*, whose Water is said to be good for the Eyes. There have been several Benefactions to the Poor of this Town; and among others, here are two Alms-houses; but the greatest Ornament is the School built near forty Years ago, by Contribution of the Gentlemen of this County and *Essex*. A particular Gallery is erected in the Church for the Use of the Scholars, and there's a Library, to which every one that leaves the School gives a Book. The School stands in the High Street upon Arches, under which there's a Market and Shops, the Front to the Church-yard, consisting of three Rooms, which, with the Stair-case, make a square Building. The Grammar-School Room takes up half of it, all the Front to the Street; and the other two are the Library and Writing-School.

Hodsdon.
4 M. South of
Ware,
13 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thursday.
St. Peter's Day,
for three Days.

Standon.
9 M. fr. Steven-
age.
29 fr. London.
Market on
Friday.
Fairs on
St. Mark and
St. Peter's, and
the Days after,
Aug. 26.

Ware.
2 M. fr. Stort-
ford,
22 fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
Lady-day, and
July 27.

The Rise of the
New-River
Project.

And of the Town
of Ware.

11. *Hodsdon*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, is also a great Thoroughfare, with a considerable Market, especially for all Sorts of Corn; and tho' it lies in two Parishes, viz. *Amwell* and *Broxburn*, 'tis but a small Town. King *Henry VIII.* granted it both the Market and Fair; Queen *Elizabeth*, by Charter, granted a Grammar-School to be kept in it, and endow'd it with certain Privileges. The Earl of *Salisbury* is Lord of the Manor.

12. *Standon*, in the Hundred of *Braughing*, is a small Town on the River *Rib*, but has a handsome Church, and several Endowments for a School and the Poor. King *Henry VIII.* gave the Rectory as well as the Manor to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and the last Knight Banneret of *England*; and the Church, now a Vicaridge, is in the Patronage of the Lord *Asen*, or his Assigns, who are the Impropiators.

13. *Ware*, in the same Hundred, is one of the most noted Towns in the County, consider'd as a Thoroughfare, the second Post Town on the North Road, and a Place of Trade by means of its Market, and its navigable River the *Lea*; on the East Side of which it stands in a Valley. *Camden* tells us, 'tis so named from a Sort of Dam anciently made there to stop the Current, which is commonly call'd a Wear. This is confirm'd by the Abundance of Waters hereabouts, which put the Inhabitants under a Necessity of such a Contrivance; for in the Year 1408, there was such an Inundation from the Park in its Neighbourhood, and other Uplands, that the Place was almost drown'd: Since which Time, says *Norden*, and before too, there was great Provision made by Weirs and Sluices, for the better Preservation of the Town and the Grounds belonging to it. This Abundance of Waters gave Occasion to that useful Project, of cutting a Channel from hence for the Conveyance of the *New-River* to *London*. The *Danes* seem to be the first that made Use of Weirs in these Parts; for when they invaded the Kingdom, they came up the *Thames* and the *Lea*, as has been already hinted; and coming to this Place erected a Fort; and to secure it from King *Alfred's* Army, rais'd the Waters so high by a great Dam or Wear, that it cou'd not come at it; and from this *Danish* Wear 'tis probable that the Town had its Name. We read that this Town was founded *Anno* 914, by the Direction of *Edward I.* and that *Sayer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, being possess'd of the Manor in the Reign of King *John*, first laid the Foundation of its Greatness, which very early eclips'd *Hartford*: For he caused the Iron Chain which lock'd up the Passage over the Bridge into *Ware*, to be broke, and the Road for Carts and Horses to be laid open; whereas before all Traffick was prohibited this Way, and only such Persons suffer'd to pass as paid Toll to the Bailiff of *Hartford*, who kept the Key to the Chain. By this Means *Ware* became a great Thoroughfare, Inns and Houses were built, and in a short time it grew populous and flourishing. *Camden* assures us this was done in the Time of the Barons Wars, by the Countenance and Protection of its Lord, the Baron *de Wake*; but Sir *Henry Chauncey*, who was of this County, and wrote a voluminous Description of it, with much better Authority assures us, *Sayer de Quincy* was its Lord, and re-

mov'd the Road hither from *Hartford*. About the Time of the Conquest, a Priory was built in the N. E. Part of the Town by *Margaret* the Widow of the above-mentioned Earl of *Winchester*; which was lately, if it be not still, in the Possession of Mr. *Hedgely*. The said Earl's youngest Son procured a Market and Fair for this Town from *Henry III.* The Manor came afterwards to *Catherine*, the Countess of *Huntingdon*, of whom it was purchased by *Thomas Fanshawe*, Esq; King's Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*, who by a *Quo-warranto* claimed and obtained its present Weekly Market, with a *Pye-powder* Court, View of Frank Pledges, Waif and Stray, Free Warren, and the neighbouring Park, &c. in which he had a Seat, where the Heir of the late *Thomas Hyde*, Esq; Lord of the Manor, has a pleasant House and Vineyard.

The Market at *Ware* is a very great one, especially for *Its Market*. Corn; and the Malt Trade here and in the Neighbourhood is so large, that five thousand Quarters of Malt and Corn are often sent in a Week to *London* by the Barges, which return chiefly with Coals. At one of the Inns of this Town there's the famous Bed, so much visited by Travellers from *London* and other Places, it being twelve Foot square, and large enough, as 'tis said, for twenty Couple. The Town consists of one Street, about a Mile in Length, with several Back Streets and Lanes full of Houses. 'Tis a pretty large Church built in Form of a Cross, with three Chancels, and three large Ayles, in the middlemost of which, the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* in *London* have erected a handsome Gallery for the Children, whom they send hither for Health or Education. Here are besides a Charity School, six or seven Alms-houses, well endowed. Dr. *Fuller*, whose single Example justifies our dealing in Proverbs, inserts the following at this Town, viz.

Ware and *Wadefmill* are worth all *London*. The Conceit of this, which is rather a *Lusus Verborum* or Riddle, than a Proverb, is said to be the Master-piece however of the vulgar Wits in this County, with which they endeavour to amuse Travellers, as if *Ware* a Thorough-fare Market, and *Wadef-mill* (or *West-mill*, as 'tis also called) part of a Village two Miles to the North, were so prodigiously rich, as to countervail the Wealth of *London*. But the Fallacy lies in the Homonymy or Pun upon the Word *Ware*, which here is not intended for the Town so named, but appellatively for all Wares and Merchandize.

14. *Hunsdon* or *Honesden*, in the same Hundred, lies on the West Side of the River *Stort*, which separates it from *Essex*. It stands on a gravelly rising Ground, and has so good an Air, that King *Henry VIII.* erected a Palace here, to which he often resorted, and in which he kept his Children. To this Manor he also annexed those of *Royden* and *Stansted*, all which he made an Honor, and this the Capital. King *Edward VI.* settled it on his Sister the Lady *Mary*: And Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to her Cousin German *Henry Carey*, with the Title of Baron of *Hunsdon*, which has been ever since enjoyed by his Successors; but the Manor has been sold. The Church stands on a high Hill near the Manor House, and from that Hill the Village has its Name.

15. *Sabridgeworth*, *Saybricheworth*, *Sapeford*, or *Sabworth*, or *Subrixteuerde*, as 'tis writ in *Domesday Book*, which lies in the same Hundred, and upon the same River, takes its Name from the Lord *Say*, who heretofore owned the Manor, *Brist*, a Bridge, and *Worth*, a Mansion. King *Edward I.* granted it a Charter for a Market on *Friday*, and a Fair on the Eve and Day of the Virgin *Mary's* Nativity; but the Market was afterwards altered to *Wednesday*. It has a handsome Church, in which are many Monuments for People of Note, particularly one for General *Lumley*, Brother to the late Earl of *Scarborough*, with a remarkable Inscription, shewing that he was in every Battle, and at every Siege, as Colonel, Lieutenant General, or General of the Horse, with King *William*, or the Duke of *Marlborough*, in twenty Campaigns in *Ireland*, *Flanders*, and *Germany*, where he was honoured and beloved by our own Army, by our Allies, and even by the Enemies, for his singular Politeness and Humanity, as well as all his military Virtues and Capacity, &c.

16. *Berkhamsted* is the Capital of the Hundred of *Dacorum*, so called from its being much inhabited by the *Danes*, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*. Its true Name is *Berg-hamstedt*, i. e. a Village among Hills. *Bergh* in the Saxon signifying a Hill; *Ham* a Town; and *Sted* a Place or Seat. It was anciently a Roman Town, by the Name of *Durobriva*, and Roman Coins are often dug up there. The Saxon Kings of that Division, called *Mercia*, often kept their Court here; and one of them held a Parliament or great Council here, or Synod, *Anno* 697, wherein twenty-eight Ecclesiastical Decrees were made by the inferior Clergy and Laity, as well as Bishops, one of which was against making Offerings to the Devil, wherein, if a Husband or Wife offended, the Penalty was Loss of Estate and Goods, if a Servant, the Fine was 6s. or the Lash. *William* the Conqueror, who was here obliged to swear to the Nobility, that he would preserve the Laws of *England*, approved by his Predecessors, bestowed this Manor upon *Robert* Earl of *Morton*, his Half-Brother,

And great Bed.

Proverb of Ware
and Wadefmill.

Hunsdon.
6 M. fr. Ware
and Hodsdon.

Sabridgeworth.
6 M. fr. Ware.
Market on
Wednesday.
Fairs on
April 23.
Octob. 9.

General Lumley's
Character on his
Monument.

Berkhamsted.
4 Miles from
Tring, 26 from
London.
Market on Mon-
day.
Fairs on Shrove-
Tuesday and
Whit-munday,
June 29.
St. James's Day.

A Decree against
Sacrifice to the
Devil.

Brother, who, 'tis said, built a Castle here; but rebelling against his Nephew *Henry I.* that King seized it, together with the Manor. King *Henry II.* who kept his Court here, granted it all the Laws, Liberties, and Customs, it had enjoyed under *Edward the Confessor*; that its Merchandize should pass free of Toll and Custom, through *England, Normandy, Aquitaine, and Anjou*, and that no Summons, Distress, or Execution, should be made by any of the King's Officers within its Liberties, but by its own High Steward and Coroner, and Bailiffs; that no Market should be kept within seven Miles of it, and that the Inhabitants should not be obliged to attend at any Assizes or Sessions, &c. King *John* gave this Castle and Honour to *Jeffery Fitz Piers*, Earl of *Essex*, on whose Death the Castle, &c. reverted to the Crown. Then we read that they were taken by the Barons, but they could not keep them; and *William III.* gave them to his Brother, *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, afterward King of the *Romans*, who obtained a Fair here on *May 3.* and seven Days after. On the Death of this Earl and his Son, they reverted again, *Anno 1308*, to the Crown, in which they have remained ever since; and this Place has now the Honour to give Title of Marquis to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, though till the Year *1726*, it was always appropriated to the Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwall*. In the Time of *Richard Earl of Cornwall* this Town was a Borough, and sent Representatives once to a Council, and once to a Parliament, the latter in the fourteenth of *Edward III.* Mr. *Norden* says, the Town was noted in his Time for making of Malt.

There are no less than fifty-three Townships belonging to this Honour and Manor, which are obliged to pay Homage, and chuse Constables here, viz. eleven in this County, fifteen in that of *Bucks*, and twenty-seven in *Northamptonshire*, besides *Lee*, which is reckoned with *Norcot*, and *Grove* with *Dunsley*, in this County. King *James I.* renewed the Charter of this Borough, by which it was made a Corporation, by the Name of Bailiff and Burgesses of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, the Burgesses to be twelve, to chuse a Recorder and Town Clerk, to have a Prison, to hold a Market on *Thursday*, and two Fairs on *Shrove Tuesday* and *Whit-munday*, besides their ancient Fair on *St. James's Day*, &c. but the Corporation being impoverished by the War betwixt the King and the Parliament, both that and the Market are so decayed, that there is hardly any Appearance of either, though the Town, which stands on the Side of a Hill, is pretty large, and has a handsome broad Street, of a good Length. What remains of the demolished Castle which stood on the N. Side of the Town is now a Gentleman's Seat, though 'tis but a third Part of the Castle, the other two-thirds having been burnt down in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and 'tis only to be known now by its Moats and Walls. The Church, which stands in the middle of it is a spacious Edifice, dedicated to *St. Peter*, and has many Chapels and Oratories. On the Pillars of the Church are eleven of the Apostles, with each of them a Sentence of the Creed, and *St. George* killing the Dragon on the twelfth. Among other Benefactions to this Parish King *James I.* and Prince *Charles* gave 100 *l.* each to set the Poor to work, and the latter, after he came to the Crown, gave 100 *l.* more to buy them Wood for Firing. Mr. *John Sayer* and his Wife gave 1300 *l.* to build an Alms-house for six poor Widows, and 50 *l.* a Year for their Maintenance. There's a Free Grammar School here, a handsome Brick Structure, well endowed, which was raised out of the Guild or Fraternity of *St. John Baptist* in this Town, by the Concurrence of the Inhabitants, and of *J. Incent*, the Dean of *St. Paul's* in *London*, a Native of *Berkhamsted*, who agreed that the Lands belonging to that Guild should be employed in building the School, and maintaining a Master and Usher; and when the School was built, obtained an Act of Parliament to settle the Endowment; the King being constituted the Patron and the Warden of *All Souls College* in *Oxford* Visitor. *St. John's Chapel* in the Church, is used only by the Master, Ushers and Scholars of this Free-School. The Country hereabouts is high hard Ground, full of those loose Stones upon the Arable Lands, so often mentioned elsewhere; and though there's a Marsh on the North Side, yet it abounds with Hedge Rows and Pastures.

North-church.

North-church, about two Miles from this Town, is of special Note for its good Rectory, and Plenty of Black Cherries.

Hempsted.
4 Miles from
Berkhamsted,
23 from London.
Market on Thurs-
day, or Corpus
Christi.

17. *Hempsted*, in the same Hundred, has its Name, as *Norden* supposes, from the Growth of Hemp there. In the Saxons Time it was called *Hean*, or *High Hempsted*, and a Part of it given by *Ethelred* to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, by the Name of *Henamsted*. Another Part was granted by *William the Conqueror* to Earl *Moreton*, and afterwards by *Henry III.* to his Brother *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, whose Son *Edmund* gave it to a Church he had founded at *Essex*. The other Part belonged to the Abbey of *St. Albans* till the Dissolution, when it was granted to *John Waterhouse*, Esq; Auditor to *Henry VIII.* who at his Request incorporated this Village by the Name of a Bailiff and the Inhabitants, with perpetual Succession, and to have a common Seal, with its
N^o XI.

Market and Fairs, and Pye-powder Court. The Market is one of the greatest in the County for Wheat brought out of *Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire*, and even *Warwickshire*, &c. and is said to exceed even that of *Farnham* in *Surry*, 20,000 *l.* a Week having been frequently returned there for Meal only, which is ground by eleven Pair of Mills, within four Miles of the Place; but the Road is by the Carriages so continually worn, that 'tis one of the worst Turnpikes about *London*. 'Tis a pretty populous Town seated among Hills, and watered by the River *Gade*. Besides its great Corn Market, some thousand Pounds are returned here every Year in the mean Manufacture of Straw-hats. There's a handsome Church near the Town, with a good Ring of Bells, and a tall Spire, which is a great Ornament to the Place.

18. *Tring*, or *Troung*, a Town in the same Hundred, and the most West Part of the Shire next to *Bucks*, is, tho' small, very ancient; and in the Saxons Time, gave Name to a Hundred, of which it was also the most remarkable Town. 'Tis now a pretty little Town, and the Market no inconsiderable one, especially for Corn, of which here are very large Granaries. King *Stephen* gave this Manor to the Abbey of *Feverham*, with a Charter for its Market. After the Dissolution, Queen *Mary* gave it to *Henry Peckham* Esq; who had been very serviceable to her in opposing the Duke of *Northumberland* and Sir *Thomas Wyatt*; but forfeiting it for Treason in the next Reign, King *James I.* granted it to his Son Prince *Charles*, who afterwards settled it on his Queen *Henrietta Maria*. When she dy'd, 'twas granted to *Henry Guy* Esq; a Native of this Place, who, from a mean Beginning, rose to be Secretary of the Treasury, a Member of the House of Commons, a Commissioner of the Customs, and a Groom of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles II.* King *James II.* King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and built a magnificent Seat, which he sold to *William Gore* Esq; Son to Sir *William*, Lord Mayor of *London*. Here is a Park of 300 Acres, Part of which is on the Chiltern; and there's a beautiful Wood in it, by which runs the *Ikening Street*. Mr. *Gore* has beautified and wainscotted the Church, which is a handsome Pile of Building, with a Ring of six Bells. Here's a Charity-School for teaching and cloathing twenty Boys by Subscription. In this Parish rises one of the Heads of the River *Thames*, which leaving the County at *Puttenham*, goes by *Aylesbury* to *Thame*.

The last Hundred to be taken notice of in this County, is that of *Casbo*, than which no Place in the Kingdom more plainly preserves its Roman Name, it being that which no doubt, was inhabited by the *Cassii* that we read of in *Cæsar*; and it is the more remarkable, that it should recover the ancient Name after it had long gone by the Saxon Name of *Albanaston*, it having been Part of the Possession of the Abbey of *St. Albans*. The Normans call'd it *Casbo*, from the British Inhabitants, which is a Proof that both History and Tradition had all along seated the *Cassii* in these Parts. *Edward IV.* turn'd this Hundred into a Liberty, and at the Suppression of Abbeyes, 'twas annex'd to the Crown, where it remain'd till *James I.* granted the whole Liberty of the Monastery of *St. Albans* to Mr. *Whitmore* and Mr. *Eldred*, who convey'd it to *Robert Earl of Salisbury*, in whose Family it still remains.

The Places of chief Note in it, besides *St. Albans*, already described, are,

1. *Barnet*, in the Saxon Times call'd *Bergnet*, i. e. High-Barnet, from its Situation on a Hill; and at other times *Chipping-Barnet*, from its Market granted by *Henry II.* to the Abbats of *St. Albans*. 'Tis a famous Market for Corn and Cattle, especially Swine; and being a great Thoroughfare is well supply'd with Inns. In the Time of the Saxons this Place was all a Wood, which was granted to the Church of *St. Albans* by the Name of the Woods of *Suthaw, Borham, and Huzebege*. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, when it came to the Crown, Queen *Mary* granted it to *Anthony Butler* Esq; whose Grandson sold it to Sir *John Weld*, from whose Family it pass'd through divers Hands to Sir *Thomas Cook*, late an Alderman of *London*. The bloody Battle fought on the 5th of April 1468, betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which is mentioned in History by the Name of the Battle of *Barnet*, was really fought on *Gladsmore-Heath* or *Common*, in the Neighbourhood (but properly in the County of *Middlesex*) which in Mr. *Norden's* Map, who perambulated and described this Shire, is plac'd about one Mile and half North of this Town; and that green Spot near *Kick's-end*, a little before the *St. Albans* and *Hatfield* Roads meet, is supposed to be the Field of Battle. The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *East-Barnet*. Here is, besides other Funds for the Poor, an Alms-house of Brick founded by *James Ravenscroft* Esq; who gave Houses and Lands in *Shoreditch* to the Value of near 40 *l.* a Year, viz. 10 *l.* a Year to keep the Chapel in Repair, and the rest for the Support of six poor Widows in the Alms-house, all but 20 *s.* a Year for the Entertainment of the Governors, when they meet to elect the Alms-women and receive the Rents. There is a Free-school also of Brick, founded by Queen
Elizabeth,

Tring.
4 Miles from
Wentworth,
23 from London.
Market on Thurs-
day, or Corpus
Christi.

Casbo Hundred.

Barnet.
8 Miles from
Watford,
10 from London.
Market on Mond-
Fair June 23.

Battle of Barnet.

Elizabeth, who endow'd it with 7 l. a Year, to which *Alderman Owen* added 8 l. a Year, paid by the Fishmongers Company in *London*, who appoint twenty-four Governors, by whom a Master and Usher are chose, to teach seven Children gratis, and all the rest of the Parish for 5 s. a Quarter.

East-Barnet.

East-Barnet, a pleasant Village, by the Edge of *Middlesex* and *Enfield-Chase*, was formerly frequented for its medicinal Spring, found out almost an hundred Years ago in a neighbouring Common. Its Church is mean, but the Rectory very beneficial; and there's a most delightful Seat here, to which Queen *Elizabeth* justly gave the Name of *Mount-Pleasant*.

Watford.
6 M. fr. St. Albans,
17 fr. London.
Market on Tuesd.
Fairs on
Trinity Monday,
Aug. 24.

2. *Watford*. Some weakly imagine its right Name to be *Wetford*, because of its Situation on the River *Coln*, and of a Ford, that was anciently at the South End of the Town. But Mr. *Norden* puts it beyond all doubt, that it is a Contraction of *Watlingford*, because *Watling-street* crosseth the *Coln* near this Place, and so passeth to *Old Verulam* (*St. Albans*.) The Manor was Part of the Revenue which the Saxon King *Offa* gave to his Monastery of *St. Albans*, to which King *Henry I.* granted its Market, and *Edward IV.* its Fairs. It belongs now to the right honourable the Duke of *Bridgewater*, by Descent from *Thomas Lord Egerton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, to whom it was granted by King *James I.* in Consideration of the great Services he had done to the Crown; but the Church, which is a Vicaridge, is the Impropriation and Patronage of the right honourable the Earl of *Essex*. Here are several Alms-houses and other Funds for the Poor, particularly a Charity-School for forty Boys, who are both taught and cloath'd; and a handsome Free-school built in 1704, and finish'd in 1709, by Mrs. *Elizabeth Fuller* a Widow. The Town consists of one very long Street, which is extremely dirty in the Winter; and the Waters of the River, at the Entrance of the Town, are often so much swell'd by Floods as to be unpassable. The *Coln* has two Streams here, which run separately to *Rickmansworth*.

Bussy-Heath.

About two Miles South of *Watford*, is *Bussy heath*, which has a most delightful Prospect into several Counties, even as far as *Hampton-court*, and to *Windfor*; and, in a manner, overlooks the exalted Church of *Harrow*.

Rickmansworth.
3 M. fr. Watford,
20 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
July 2.
Aug. 15.

3. *Rickmansworth*, in the same Hundred, and on the very Confines of *Buckinghamshire*, is in old Records call'd *Rickmearefworth*, from its Situation in a Nook of Land, where a nameless River runs into the *Coln*, and makes a rich Pool of Water, as the Name imports. This and other Manors was also given by *Offa* the great King of the *Mercians*, to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, which Grant was confirm'd by several Kings his Successors; and *Henry III.* farther granted to the Abbot a Market on *Wednesday*. *K. Edward VI.* granted the Manor, Rectory, and Church, to the Bishop of *London*; but the Manor reverting to the Crown, was by King *Charles I.* convey'd to Mr. *Hewet*, who sold it to Sir *John Fotherley* Knt. in whose Family it has since remained. The Town is govern'd by two Constables and two Headboroughs. It stands low, and is watered on all Sides, which makes the Meadows moorish, cold, and mossy; nor are the higher Grounds thereabouts much more fertile, for on the North Side especially, they are stony and barren. Here is a handsome Church, and a Charity-School for twenty Boys and ten Girls; and the Warren Hill, above the Manor-house of *Michfield*, one of its lesser Manors, has an Echo, which repeats twelve times to a Trumpet.

A noted Echo.

More-Park.

Near *Rickmansworth* is *More-Park*, which formerly belong'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, whose eldest Son *Thomas* was summon'd to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Butler* of *More-Park* in his Father's Life-time. It was sold to *James Duke of Monmouth*, and afterwards to *Hoskin Stiles* Esq; lately deceas'd.

This County, small as it is, abounds in *Roman* Remains; and three of their military Ways, to which the Conqueror's Law gave a Privilege, and which were call'd *Chemine majores* by the *Normans*, lead through *Hartfordshire*, which cannot be fill'd of any other Shire in *England*.

Antiquities of this
County.
Hexton.

The most remarkable Antiquities of this County, not yet mentioned, are, 1. *Hexton*, or *Hockton*, on the Confines of *Bedfordshire* (near the Military Way) where on a high Hill is an oval Camp of great Strength and ancient Works; and near it, on another Hill, is a Hillock, such as the *Romans* us'd to raise for their Soldiers that were kill'd in Battle, wherein many Bones have been found. Near this Place the *Danes* had a Battle with *Edward the Elder*; and a Piece of Ground near the said Camp, where there are remarkable long Barrows, is to this Day call'd *Dane-Purling*. *Ravensborough* Castle, half a Mile to the South, is an oblong Camp of about sixteen Acres, with an intire Fortification, so strong also by Nature, that 1000 Men may stand it against a great Army.

Ravensborough-
Castle.

Redborne.
3 M. N. W. fr.
St. Albans.
Wenmer-Brook.

2. *Redborne*, was famous in old Time for the Reliques that were found here of *Amphibalus* the Martyr. It stands on the old military Highway, commonly call'd *Watling-street*, and has near it a Brook call'd *Wenmer*, or *Womer*,

which, whenever it overflows or swells high, the common People apprehend it to be a Presage of a Dearth, or troublesome Times.

3. *Kings-Langley*, almost opposite to *Abbots-Langley*, already mentioned: 'Twas antiently a Royal Palace, where *Edmund of Langley*, Duke of *York*, Son to *Edward III.* was born and buried, and from whence he had that Name. There was a Cell of Friars Predicant, where the Corpse of *Richard II.* was interr'd, and from whence it was not long after remov'd to *Westminster*. At *Abbots-Langley* was born *Nicholas Breakspear*, afterwards Pope *Adrian IV.* the only Native of *England* that ever was prefer'd to *St. Peter's* Chair, out of the Numbers that have aspir'd to it, and that perhaps might better have deserv'd it. He was so haughty, that he made *Frederic I.* Emperor of the *Romans*, hold his Stirrup when he mounted his Horse, and lost his Life by a Fly that flew into his Mouth, and choak'd him.

Kings-Langley.

The only English-
man that was
Pope of Rome.

4. *Ellestre*, or *Idlestre*, or rather *Eaglestre*, on the Edge of *Middlesex*. Mr. *Norden* says, that in King *Offa's* Grant 'tis call'd *Nemus Aquilinum*, *Eagles Grove*; and that tho' 'tis now altogether a Heath, it formerly abounded with stately Trees, which *Eagles* delighting in, he supposes they harbour'd and bred there. The Church, which stands near the Street upon a great Hill, is very small, with a wooden Tower, and only three little Bells.

Ellestre.
9 M. fr. St. Albans.
12 fr. London.

5. *Brockley-Hill*, by *Stammore*, in the Neighbourhood, (tho' strictly in the County of *Middlesex*) is suppos'd, by Mr. *Camden* and his learned Annotator, to be the Station of the *Sulloniace*, mention'd in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, tho' Mr. *Norden* seem'd to think it was at *Ellestre*; for not many Years ago, as we are told in the *Adenda to Camden*, Coins, Urns, *Roman* Bricks, &c. have been turn'd up there, either by the Pick-ax or the Plough; and there's a Proverb here, which says,

No Heart can think, no Tongue can tell,
What lies 'tween *Brockley-hill* and *Pennywell*.

Brockley-Hill.

The latter is the Name of some Inclosures across the Valley beyond *Brockley-Hill*, where Foundations are discernible, and where Tradition says there has been a City.

Pennywell.

6. At *West-mill* or *Wades-mill*, which we mentioned near *Ware*, as some Labourers were ditching in *Lemmon-Field* adjoining to that Parish in 1729, they turned up three *Roman* Wine Vessels all of a Row, which were of a pale reddish Earth, and of the Form of the Amphora, with two Handles, and pointed at the Bottom, to be fixed in the Ground. They were eighteen Inches below the Surface, and full of Earth and Chalk-stones of the neighbouring Soil; and if any Liquor was ever put into them, 'twas waisted by the Corruption of the Cover. Human Bones have been dug up hereabouts in great Plenty; but though the Ground there is black, they were not burnt, and by their shallow Burial, they seem the Reliques of a Battle. In *Round-Wood* just by, there's about an Acre of Ground intrenched, and the same in *Camp's-Wood*; the Discovery of which is thought to justify a Conjecture, that *Braughing*, which we have likewise mentioned, is the *Cæsaromagus* of the Ancients, the rather because it stands upon the Road at the exact Distance of sixteen Miles from *Durolitum* (*Chebbunt*) and twelve from *Canonium*, which is *Littlebury-Hill* in *Essex*; and that Remains of Fortifications are to be found upon this Road, at the Distances prescribed by *Antoninus* from *London* to the Coast of *Norfolk*. Yet no two Authors have agreed where to fix *Cæsaromagus*, for want either of Remains, Distance, or proper Situation to support their Guesses.

West-mill.

Round-Wood,
and Camp's-Wood.

Braughing.

The Meridian
Situation of
Cæsaromagus.

7. Near *Westleton-Green*, in the Parish of *Little Hadham*, there's another Fortrefs, which seems to be of *Roman* Work, there being about seven Acres of rising Ground inclosed with a Vallum, and the Fosse is in some Places remaining.

Westleton-Green.

8. In *Kilsmore-Field*, West of *Chebbunt-street*, are the Remains of another Camp, the Angle of the square, or rather oblong Fortification yet remaining, and the Vallum and Fosse being very visible for above one hundred Yards. *Chebbunt* is presumed to be the *Durolitum* of *Antoninus*, which his Itinerary places fifteen Miles from *London*, and stands near the *Ermene-street*. *Chebbunt* seems to be a Contraction of *Cestrebunt*, as 'tis written in *Domes-day*; the first Part expressing the Saxon *Cæstre* from the *Roman Castra*, and the latter bearing an Analogy to Hunting, reserved for the Use of the Crown.

Chebbunt.

9. In *Sapwel-Nunnery* near *St. Albans*, 'tis said King *Henry VIII.* was married to *Anne Bolen*. At *Gorbambury* in that Neighbourhood is that King's Statue. And at *Kingbury*, a little more than a Mile to the North-West of *St. Albans*, the Saxon Monarchs had a Palace, with a Castle, which was demolished in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and the Scite given to the Abbey.

Sapwel,
Gorbambury,
Kingbury.

10. At *Siffverns* in *Coddicote Parish*, and *Cashio Hundred*, in the Year 1627, there stood a Walnut-tree, which covered seventy-six Poles of Ground; but the Weight of the Boughs at last ciest the Trunk to the Bottom. Mr. *Penn*, the Lord of the Manor had nineteen Loads of Planks out of it; a Gun-stock-maker at *London* had as much as cost

Coddicote.
A prodigious
Walnut-tree.

10 l. the Carriage, and there were thirty Loads more of Root and Branches. Mr. Penn had been offered 50 l. for the Tree, and Mr. Docwra of the Parish attested, that when he was fifteen Years old, he could not reach round it at eight times, with the Compass of both his Arms.

Wilbury-Hill.

11. Between *Baldock* and *Icleford* the *Ikening-street* goes, through an Intrenchment consisting of the Remains of a *British Town*, now called *Wilbury-Hill*.

Roman Urns,
&c. near Caldecot.

12. Between *Caldecot* and *Henxworth* on the Confines of *Cambridgeshire*, several *Roman Antiquities* were discovered in 1724, by Men digging Gravel for the Repair of the great Northern Road; particularly Earthen Vessels or Urns full of Ashes, and burnt Bones, but rotten; Human Skeletons, not above a Foot under the Surface of the Earth; Pateras of fine red Earth, Glass Lachrymatories, a brass Tribulus, six small Glasses, two large green Beads, &c.

Ashwell.

13. *Ashwell* in that Neighbourhood, is not only noted for its Quarry of Stone that has served to build most of the Churches that way, and for its very cold Spring, which is the Head of the *Rhee*, but for a Spot of Ground half a Mile to the South from thence, inclosed by a Vallum, and thought to be one of the *Roman Castra Exploratorum*. 'Tis called *Arbury Banks*, and consists of about twelve Acres; but tho' Mr. Camden thinks this a *Roman Village*, and tho' *Roman Coins* have been found here, yet it wants several Particulars to make it a *Roman Camp*. This Village was once so considerable, that in *Domesday Book* 'tis called a *Borough*, and had fourteen *Burgeffes*, a *Market*, and four *Fairs*.

14. The Manor of *Rye* on the right Side of the Road *Rye House Plot*, from *Hodsdon* to *Ware*, and near *Stanfield-Abbots*, is noted for the Plot, said to be formed for assassinating King *Charles II.* as he returned from *New-market*, for which several Persons suffered, and among the rest *Rumbold* the Tenant of the Place.

The principal Seats of this County, are, the *Duchess Dowager of Marlborough's*, at *Holloway* (*St. Albans*) Duke of *Newcastle* at *Aldenham*, three Miles from thence; Duke of *Bridgewater* near *Little Gaddesden*, five Miles from *Tring*; Duke of *Leeds* at *Woburn* and *North-Mims*; Duke of *Portland* at *Theobalds*; Earl of *Salisbury* at *Hatfield*; Earl of *Effix* at *Cashbury* near *Watford*; Earl of *Albemarle* at *Darham* near *Barne*; Earl *Cowper* at *Hertfordbury* and *Colne-Green*; Earl of *Anglesey* at *Totteridge*; Lord *Adelphi* at *Braxhournbury* near *Hodsdon*; Lord *Grimston* at *Gorhambury* near *St. Albans*; Lord *Aston* at *Standon*, five Miles from *Ware*; Lord *Raymond* at *Largely*; Sir *Thomas Seabright* at *Beechwood-Manor* near *Plainsied*; Sir *Thomas Clark* near *Hertford*; Sir *Henry Pope Blount* at *Colney*; Sir *Jeremiah Sambroke* at *Gobions* near *Hertford*, which was the Family Seat of the Great Sir *Thomas More*; Mr. *Byde* at *Ware-Park*; Mr. *Plummer* at *Blakesware*; Mr. *Crofts* at *Beryside*; the *Cæsars* at *Benington-Place*; Mr. *Cogger* at *Hunsdon*; Mr. *Gardiner* at *Pijhobury* near *Sabsworth*; Mr. *Peil* near *Elstree*; the *Botellers* at *Wotton* near *Hertford*.

B E D F O R D - S H I R E.

Boundaries.

IS bounded on the South and South-East by *Hartfordshire*, on the North and North-East by *Huntington* and *Cambridgeshires*, on the North-West by *Northamptonshire*, and on the West by *Buckinghamshire*. 'Tis of an oval Form, twenty-two Miles long, not fifteen broad, nor above seventy-three in Compass, wherein are contained nine Hundreds, ten Market Towns, a hundred and twenty-four Parishes, 260,000 Acres, or, according to *Templeman*, 323 square Miles, and about 12170 Houses, all in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Air, and Soil,
and Rivers.

The Air is mild and healthy, the Soil a deep Clay, and fruitful both in Tillage and Pasturage in the North Parts, but sandy in the middle, especially from *Woburn* to *Potton*, with a Ridge of Hills clothed with Wood. Its Rivers are the *Ouse*, and the *Uwell*. After the former has entered this County between *Bradfield* and *Turvey* from *Bucks*, there is scarce any River in *England* that has so many Meanders, for in its Passage to *St. Neots* in *Huntingtonshire* it runs above thirty Miles, in eighteen by Land. The Navigation of it is of vast Service to the Corn-Trade, of which great Quantities are sent down by it to *Lynn*, where 'tis shipped for *Holland*. It divides the County into two Parts: The Northern, which is the less, is the most woody; but the Southern has spacious Fields, yielding plentiful Crops of plump, white and strong Barley, which made into Malt, is frequently sold in *London*, and other Parts for that of *Hartfordshire*. It has Forrefts and Parks well stored with Deer, fat Pastures with Cattle, produces great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, with Fullers Earth, and Wood for dying, and has Plenty of Poultry. Its chief Manufactures are Bone-Lace, and Straw Hats. 'Tis a County well inhabited, and full of Gentry; but this is observed to be one of the seven Counties that all lie together without one City among them, viz. *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Berks*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Suffolk*. It sends four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgeffes for the Town, from whence it has its Name, viz.

Production.

BEDFORD, which is the County Town, a clean well-built populous Place, where the Assizes were always held, except in 1684, when they were removed to *Amphill* by the Interest of the Earl of *Ailesbury* its Recorder. This Place was famous for a Victory gained *Anno 572*, by *Cuthwulf* the *Saxon King* over the *Britons*, and for the Interment of the great King *Offa*, who chose to have his Bones laid in a small Chapel near the River *Ouse*, which happening to overflow, carried them quite away. The *Danes* once destroyed this Town, but *Edward the Elder* repaired it, and united the Town on the South Side of the River called *Mikegate*, to *Bedford* on the North Side of it, since which they have both gone by this Name. After the Conquest *Pagan de Beauchamp* the third Baron of *Bedford*, built a Castle here, encompassed with a mighty Rampire of Earth, and a high Wall; the whole so strong, that King *Stephen*, who besieged and took it in his War with the Empress *Maud*, was glad to grant the Garrison honourable Terms. In the Barons Wars, it was again besieged, and for want of Relief taken by King *John's* Forces under *Falces de Brent*, to whom the King gave it for a Reward; but for his subsequent Misbehaviour, he took it from him, and caused it to be demolished, though 'twas not quite level, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.*

BEDFORD.
Len. 28 min. W.
Lat. 52. 7.
48 Miles from
London.
Market on the
North Side upon
Saturdays for
Corn; and on the
South Side Tues-
days for Cattle.
Fairs March 4.
First Tuesday in
Lent.
May 2.
June 24.
Aug. 1. and 10.
Sept. 21.
Nov. 6. and 30.

Its Castle.

Mr. Camden has a long Digression here upon the Authority of a cotemporary Writer, who was an Eye-witness, to shew the Methods by which this Castle was taken, and to let his Readers see, that that Age was nothing inferior to ours in their Contrivances of Works, and Instruments for the Destruction of Mankind. But we have not room for the Quotation, and only mention it here to justify our own Conduct, where we have launched into Historical Narrations to diversify this Work, which would be dry if it were merely Geographical; tho' our Limits will not allow of more History than is just necessary.

King *Henry III.* granted the Borough of *Bedford* to the Burgeffes in Fee-farm for 40 l. a Year. *William* and *John de Beauchamp* were successively Barons of *Bedford*, and were Lords of the Castle; but had not their Title from it any more than their Successors in this Lordship. This Place first gave Title of Duke to the victorious Prince *John Plantagenet* Regent of *France*, during the Minority of his Nephew *Henry VI.* as it did in the Reign of *Edward IV.* first to *John Nevil Marquis of Montacute*, and then to the King's third Son *George Plantagenet*; but he dying an Infant, the Title lay vacant, till *Henry VII.* created his Uncle *Jasper Tudor* Duke of *Bedford*, who also died without Issue; and thus far 'tis very remarkable, that the Title was enjoyed by the first Possessor only of each Family. But King *Edward VI.* making *John* Lord *Russell* Earl of *Bedford*, the Dignity has been ever since in that illustrious House, with an Advancement of it to the Title of Duke, by King *William III.* now enjoyed by the most Noble *John Russell*.

As the Corporation is very ancient, it has sent Representatives to Parliament regularly from the earliest Times to the present. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, two Chamberlains, a Town Clerk, and three Serjeants. There are five Churches here, viz. three on the North Side, and two on the South Side of the River. The chief of them, and indeed the principal Ornament of the Town, is *St. Paul's*, which before the Conquest, had a College of Prebends; but 'twas chang'd into a Priory of Canons Regular. This Town is in the Hundred of *Barford*, and is observ'd to be the only Market-Town of the County North of the *Ouse*. The neighbouring Soil is exceeding fruitful, especially of the best Wheat in *England*, which is carry'd by Waggon from hence and the North Part of the County, twenty Miles beyond it, to the Markets of *Hitchin* and *Hatfield*, where 'tis bought again, ground, and carry'd in the Mill to *London*.

The Buildings of this Town are pretty good, and the Streets broad, especially the High-Street. The North and South Parts are join'd by a fine Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*, to which there are two Gates. The Site of the Castle is now a Bowling-Green, that stands high and pleasant, and is reckon'd one of the most famous in *England*. Beyond the Bridge is a Free-school, founded in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time by a Native of the Town, *Sir William Harper*, Lord-Mayor of *London*; and an Hospital for eight poor People, founded by *Thomas Christy* Esq; formerly a Member. Here is also a Charity-School, and on the South Side of the Town *St. John's* and *St. Leonard's*, two Hospitals for Lepers. As it stands on such a navigable River, it drives a great

Corn Trade, especially in the Exportation of Barley to *Holland*, by way of *Lynn*. The River here makes such an Inundation sometimes in the *Ile of Ely* after a Rain, especially in the Winter-time, that then 'tis common in *Cambridgeshire* to say, *the Bailiff of Bedford is coming*, meaning this great River.

John Bunyan.

This Place gave Education, if not Birth, to the Author of the famous *Pilgrim's Progress*; whom, tho' we don't mention as a learned and elegant Writer, yet that particular Performance of his, so remarkable for its Fable and Fancy, was ever so much admir'd, and is so to this Day, by Persons of no mean Judgment, beyond all his Works (of which there are several Folio's) that it may justify this short Digression, which is only to observe, that here he was put an Apprentice to a Brasier, or rather Tinker; that after he had been some Years an itinerant one, during which he read much, he left off his Trade and turn'd Preacher; and being often thrown into Jail here, in the persecuting Times, preach'd at the Prison Windows to the People in the Streets, to whose Capacities his Sermons were so adapted, that he never fail'd of a crowded Audience.

It must be observ'd, that the *Blundells*, who are possess'd of this ancient Barony, claim in Right thereof to be Lord Almoners to the King at his Coronation.

The other Places of most Note in this Shire, are,

Biggleswade.
5 M. fr. Bedford.
45 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday.
Fair on Monday
after Low-Sund.
Whit-monday,
Oct. 23.
Nov. 1.
Ampthill.
43 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
April 23.
Good-friday,
Nov. 29.
St. Anne's,
Corpus-Christi.

1. *Biggleswade*, or *Bigglesworth*, gives Name to its Hundred, and is pleasantly situate on the River *Ivel*, which is here navigable by Boats. *Camden* says it was noted for its Horse Fair and Stone Bridge. It being a Thoroughfare on the Road betwixt *London* and *York*, 'tis well supply'd with Inns. Here are two Charity-Schools for Boys and Girls.

2. *Ampthill*, a pretty Market Town in the Hundred of *Redborn-Stoke*, pleasantly situate between two Hills, almost in the Heart of the County. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* a large House was built in a spacious Park at the East End of it, by Sir *John Cornwall*, whom he created Baron of *Fanhop*, out of the Spoils taken in *France*. *K. Edward IV.* to whom it came by Forfeiture, gave it to *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthven*, whose Grandson made it over to *Henry VIII.* by which Means it was annex'd to the Crown, and made the Honour of *Ampthill*; and his Queen *Catherine* retir'd hither after being forbid the Court upon her Divorce. It was given by King *Charles II.* to *Robert Lord Bruce*, who, when created Earl of *Ailesbury*, had his Title of Viscount from hence, and was also made hereditary High Steward of the Honour of *Ampthill*; but the whole Estate was not many Years ago purchas'd by the Duke of *Bedford*. Here is a Charity-School, and a Hospital founded by Mr. *Stone*, Principal of *New-Inn Hall* in *Oxford*, for ten poor Men, who have good Allowances.

Woburn.
44 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on
March 12 and
26.
July 2.

3. *Woburn*, in the Hundred of *Manshead*, is of chief Note for the Palace of the Duke of *Bedford*, where stood the ancient Abbey, which was founded Anno 1145, and for a Canal before it that carries a Yacht of thirty or forty Tons, and several smaller Pleasure-Boats. The 19th of June 1724, above a hundred of its Houses were burnt down, which are since neatly rebuilt, and a fine Market-place erected intirely at the Expence of the Duke of *Bedford*; so that the Town makes a handsome Appearance. Here is a Free-school founded by *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*, and a Charity-school for thirty Boys, who are both cloath'd and taught, founded and maintain'd by *Wriothesley* late Duke of *Bedford* and his Dukes. In and near this Place is dug great Store of Fullers-earth, and there's another Sort at *Aspley-Gowez*, which petrifies Wood.

Leighton-Buzzard.
4 M. fr. Woburn
39 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday.
Fairs on Whit-
tuesday,
May 1,
Oct. 13.

4. *Leighton-Beaudefert*, by Contraction call'd *Buzzard*, is in the same Hundred, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*. Its Market is well stor'd with Cattle, and its *Whit-suntide* Fair with Coach and Cart Horses, brought out of *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, &c. and bought up here by Jockeys from *Surry*, *Suffex*, and other Parts. Here's a Charity-School maintain'd by private Contributions.

Dunstable.
34 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Wedn.
Fairs on
Ash-wednesday,
May 1,
Aug. 1.

5. *Dunstable*, a populous Town, which is also in the Hundred of *Manshead*, stands on a chalky Hill, at the Entrance of that long Ridge of Hills call'd the *Chiltern*. *Camden* makes no doubt that this was the Station which *Antoninus* the Emperor, in his *Itinerary*, mentions by the Name of *Magiovinium*. It stands on the old *Roman* Way call'd *Watling-street*, in the very Place where 'tis cross'd by the *Icknild-street*; in the Neighbourhood whereof *Roman* Coins have been sometimes pick'd up, which the Country Folks call *Madning Money*; and not far from the Town, on the very Descent of the *Chiltern Hills*, is a large round Area of nine Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch and Ramparts, which the Inhabitants call *Maidin-Bour*.

Many Years after this Town had been ruin'd by the *Danes*, it was rebuilt by King *Henry I.* (with a Church and a Priory) to curb the Insolence of a Gang of Robbers under one *Dun*, from whom *Camden* seems to think this Place took its Name; but surely this Story, for which he had no better Authority than a Monkish Writer, who wrote the History of the above Monastery, was not worthy of the Judgment and Gravity of that learned Antiquary. The *Saxon* Word *Dun*, and the *Gaulish* or *British*, *Dunum*,

very well answers the hilly or mountainous Situation of this Place. King *Henry I.* made it a royal Borough, but it never sent Members to Parliament, tho' it had once a Summons in the Reign of *Edward II.* In the Year 1214, a Council was held here by *Langton* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In the middle of the Town King *Edward I.* erected a Cross, or rather Pillar, with the Arms of *England*, *Castille*, and *Ponthieu*, engrav'd on it, in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, but it was demolish'd by the Parliament Soldiers. At this Town, several of those call'd *Lollards* suffer'd Martyrdom in the Reigns of *Henry V.* and *VII.* and Queen *Catherine* had the Sentence of Divorce pass'd against her by Archbishop *Cranmer*. One of the Commissioners in that Cause was *Stokesley* Bishop of *London*, who boasted that he had burnt fifty Protestants. Dr. *Hakewell*, in his *Apology*, p. 253. mentions a Woman in this Town, who at five Births had no less than nineteen Children, and says it appears from her Epitaph in *Dunstable* Church, that she had three Children each at three several Births, and three each at two others. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, says, that the Larks taken in this Neighbourhood are the largest and best in the Kingdom. The Road hereabouts being broad, well beaten, and plain, by reason of the Confluence of many Roads leading to *London*, has given Rise to the Proverb, *As plain as Dunstable Road*. There are four Streets in the Town, answering the four Quarters of the World; and because of the Driness of the Soil, where they never can find any Springs, they have each a public Pond, which, tho' only supply'd by Rain Water, is never dry. There are several good Inns here, some of which are like Palaces, it being not only a great Thoroughfare to the Northern and Western Counties, but to *Ireland*.

Nineteen Chil-
dren at five
Births.

The best Larks
in the Kingdom.

Dunstable
Proverb.

6. *Luton* Town, pleasantly situate between Hills in the Hundred of *Flint*, with a large Market-house, and a good Manufacture of Straw Hats.

Luton.
7 M. fr. Dun-
stable,
8 fr. St. Albans,
29 fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
April 23,
August 15.

This Shire is observ'd to have more Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, for its Bigness, than any other in *England*.

The chief are these that follow, viz.

The Duke of *Bedford's* at *Woburn-Abbey* already mentioned, and at *Ampthill*; the Marchioness *de Grey* at *West-house*, six Miles from *Bedford*; the Lord *Carteret* at *Hawnes*, four Miles from *Bedford*, from whence he has Title of Baron; Lord *St. John* of *Bletsho* (in the Hundred of *Willey* in this County, upon the River *Ouse*) which is the Title of his Baronry, at *Melchburn*, eight Miles from *Bedford*; Lord *Trevor* at *Brumham* (which gives him also Title of Baron) two Miles from *Bedford*; Lord *Torrington* at *Southill*, seven Miles from *Bedford*; Sir *Danvers Osborn*, Baronet, at *Chickland*, seven Miles from *Bedford*; Sir *John Napier*, Baronet, at *Luton-Hoe*, five Miles from *Dunstable*; Sir *Roger Burgoyne*, Baronet, at *Sutton*, near *Potton*; *Thomas Page*, Esq; at *Battlefield*, once the Seat of Lord *Bathurst*, who had his Title of Baron from it; Sir *Boteler Chernocke*, Baronet, at *Holcot*, six Miles from *Ampthill*; Sir *Humphry Monoux*, Baronet, at *Wotton*, three Miles from *Bedford*; Sir *Rowland Alston*, Baronet, at *Odel*, upon the *Ouse*; Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Baronet, at *Egworth*, near *Potton* abovementioned; Sir *Robert Cotton*, at *Stratton*, near *Biggleswade*; *Samuel Ongley*, Esq; at *Old Warden*, near *Biggleswade*.

Seats of the No-
bility, &c.
Bletsho Fair
May 19.

Odel Fair
May 13.

The Antiquities, and other Remarkables in this County not mentioned, are,

Potton.
7 Miles from
Bedford,
43 from London.
Market Saturday.
Fairs on the 3d
Tuesday in Jan.
Good-Friday,
3d Tuesday in
July.

1. *Potton*, a little Town on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, which with the Lands adjoining, was, as Mr. *Camden* says, given by Mr. *J. Kinaston* to *Thomas Plantagenet* Earl of *Lincoln*.

2. *Temsford*, a Village to the North-West, where the *Ivel* falls into the *Ouse*, is noted for a Camp, where the *Danes* took up their Winter Quarters when they ruined a strong Fort built indeed by the *Romans*, but then defended Sandy by the *Saxons* at,

Temsford and
Sandy.

3. *Sandy*, which is the Salenæ of *Ptolemy*; a great many Urns and *Roman* Coins having been dug up in a Field betwixt that and the aforesaid Camp. Mr. *Aubrey* mentions Glasse-Urns, and one red like Coral, with Bones in them; and says, that some of the Coins dug up in 1670, were given to the University of *Oxford* by Mr. *Christy* of *Bedford*. The whole Field is now in the Occupation of Gardiners, who now and then meet with such Coins to this very Day. At this *Sandy* there's a Charity-School.

4. At *Elstow*, formerly *Helenstow*, a Nunnery was erected in the Reign of *William the Conqueror* to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Helen* the Mother of *Constantine the Great*. It stands a little below *Bedford*.

Elstow Fair
May 2.

5. At *King's-Cross* in the Midway betwixt *Bedford-Castle* and *Newenham* many Bones of Men have been dug up, supposed to be the Remains of such as were slain before that Castle in the Wars between *Henry III.* and his Barons.

King's-Cross.

6. At *Milton-Earnes* below *Bletshoe*, near the *Ouse*, an Hospital was founded in the Reign of King *William*, with six Apartments, two Rooms to each, for six poor Men or Women, who receive equal Portions out of a Settlement of 20 l. a Year.

7. At *Houghton* Conquest, on the North Side of *Ampthill*, Houghton Con- is a Free-School belonging to *Sidney-Suffex College* in *Cambridge*.

8. At

Wood-End.

8. At *Wood-End*, South-West from *Woburn*, is the Seat of the *Lukes*; of which Family was Sir *Samuel*, a Commander in *Oliver's* Army, who is thought by some to be the *Hudibras* of *Butler*.

The Wood for dying.

9. The Wood, for which this County is famous, is the Plant with which the ancient *Britons* used to dye their Bodies; that they might appear the more terrible to their Enemies; but rather, as some think, to preserve them from the Inclemency of the Weather. 'Tis cultivated here after this manner: It is sown every Year, and the old Wood, except what they save for Seed, is pluck'd up. The beginning of *March* is the Season for sowing it, and the middle of *May* for cropping it. 'Tis best in a dry Year;

but more plentiful in a wet one. 'Tis cropp'd commonly four or five times a Year as it comes up; but the first Crop is best, and every one after it, gradually worse. When gather'd, 'tis immediately ground small in a Mill, till it becomes fit to ball; and when ball'd, 'tis laid upon Hurdles to dry; and then ground into Powder. After this 'tis spread on a Floor, and water'd, which is called *caulking*; and then 'tis turn'd every Day till 'tis perfectly dry and mouldy; which is called *silvering*. After silvering 'tis weigh'd, and put into a Bag containing two hundred weight, and then sent to the Dyer to try it, who sets a Price on it according to its Goodness. The best is valued at 18 l. a Tun.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

IT being very probable that the Woody Parts of this County abounded heretofore with Deer, the Name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon Word *buc*; which is interpreted *Cervus*, a Buck or Hart. 'Tis situate almost in the Centre of *England*. 'Tis divided on the South from *Berkshire* by the *Thames*, and is bounded on the West with *Oxfordshire*, on the North with *Northamptonshire*, and on the East with *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*. 'Tis but 39 Miles in Length, 18 in Breadth, and in Circumference not more than 138. The Area, according to Mr. *Templeman*, is 548 square Miles; and contains eleven Market-Towns, besides six Boroughs, which send each two Members to Parliament, viz.

Boundaries.

Extent.

Contents.

Buckingham, *Agmondesham*,
Chipping-Wycomb, *Wendover*,
Aylesbury, *Great-Marlow*,

eight Hundreds, of which five are to the Northwards of the *Chiltern*, and three to the Southward; 185 Parishes, 15 Parks, 441,000 Acres, 18,390 Houses, and 111,394 Souls. The Shire is diversify'd with pleasant Woods and fine Streams, which render it a desirable Country; besides the Quality of its Air, which is generally good, especially on the *Chiltern* Hills, so that there is not a better in the whole Island. And even in the Vale, where 'tis not altogether so good, 'tis much better than in other low dirty Counties. Its chief Rivers are the *Thames*, the *Ouse*, and the *Coln*. The Soil being generally Marle or Chalk, is very fruitful, especially in Corn; and tho' 'tis stony on the *Chiltern*, yet amidst those Stones there come up good Crops of choice Wheat and Barley. It abounds too with Physical Plants, perhaps more than any other County. As the Land in the Vale is proper for Graising, so it abounds with Cattle. There are some Graifiers here, who perhaps have 4 or 500 l. a year in Land of their own, and yet rent three times as much, which they keep all in their own Management. And 'tis very certain, that one single Meadow, called *Buryfield*, in the Manor of *Quarendon*, was lett not many Years ago for 800 l. a Year. But the Soil here, tho' so good to feed Sheep, is too rich to breed them; and 'tis common to give 10 l. for a Ram to breed. The Sheep of the Vale of *Aylesbury* are the biggest in *England*, and their Mutton is very good; yet whoever has eaten of that of *Banstead*, *Bagshot*, and *Tunbridge*, must own there is better. The Beef here is so good, that *Buckinghamshire* Bread and Beef was formerly a Proverb; meaning, that the former was the finest, and the latter the fattest in *England*: But the Bread of *London*, and the Beef of *Somerset*, have render'd that Proverb obsolete; as is another, mentioned by *Fuller*, viz. *Here if you beat a Bush, 'tis odds you'll start a Thief*: For tho' the *Chiltern* was in Days of Yore almost unpaisable, by reason of thick Woods, which were a Harbour for Robbers, yet *Leofflane*, one of the Abbots of *St. Albans*, and others since his Time, having cut them down, there are as many Maiden Affizes in this County as in any that is so populous.

Air.

Soil.

Graising and Cattle.

Their Mutton and Beef.

Its Proverbs antiquated.

Its Manufactures, and Manufactures.

The chief Manufactures of this Shire are Paper and Bonelace; the former made at *Wycomb-Mills*, and the latter about *Newport-Pagnel*, where the Lace is very little inferior to that of *Flanders*. 'Tis recorded to the Honour of this County, which is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, that tho' 'tis one of the least in *England*, it had more Martyrs and Confessors for the Protestant Religion in the Reigns of King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Mary*, than all *England* besides; and has given Titles of Earl and Duke to several noble Families; the last to those of *Villiers* and *Sheffield*, which are now extinct.

We shall first treat of its Parliamentary Boroughs; viz. I. *Buckingham*. It is the County-Town, and stands in the Hundred of its own Name, in a low Ground, encompassed on all Sides but the North, with the River *Ouse*. In the time of the *Romans* A. D. 44. *Aulus Plantius* is said to have obtained his first Victory over the *Britons* on the Banks of the *Ouse*, near this Town; which, on the Conversion of the *Saxons*, became remarkable for the Sepulchre of *Rumbold*, the Infant-Saint; whose Coffin was

afterwards found in its Church. About 913, King *Edward* the Elder built a Castle here, and another not far off, on the River *Ouse*, according to *Is.*, to defend it against the *Danes*. The Castle of the Town, which is now in Ruins, was built in the middle of it, on a Mount, and divides it into two Parts. It was a Corporation, and had Summons to send Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward III.* but does not appear to have done so till the 36th of *Henry VIII.* tho' from *Edward* the Sixth's time it has sent them regularly. Queen *Mary* incorporated it by the Name of Bailiff and 12 Burgeses, who were to be the sole Electors of the Members. Upon the Surrender of its old Charter in 1684, King *Charles II.* granted a new one, by which the Corporation consisted of a Mayor and Aldermen, instead of Bailiff and Burgeses; but the old Charter being restored four Years after, the Style of the Corporation was, and is still, the Bailiff and Burgeses. In the North Part of the Town stands the Town-Hall, which was erected chiefly at the Expence of Sir *Ralph Verney* Bart. 'Tis a very handsome convenient Structure, in which are kept the Weights and Measures of the County by Act of Parliament of *Henry VII.* in whose time, as well as before, it had chiefly the County-Business, till the Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin* removed it to *Aylesbury*, where he was born. This Town was for many Years a Staple for Wool, and several of its Wool-Halls are yet standing; but that Trade is now lost here. 'Tis a large populous Town, and has three Stone Bridges over the *Ouse*. Its Church, which is in the West Part of the Town, is a very large Building, and when its Spire was standing, might be reckon'd the best in the whole County, and was as high as most in *England*; but 'twas blown down in 1698, by a Tempest, and never rebuilt. The old Buildings of the Town are of late very much improved. There is a Free-School here, which was a Chapel founded by *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The County-Goal and Court are kept here, and sometimes the Affizes. On the 25th of *March* 1725, a great Fire happen'd here, by which 138 Families, containing 507 Persons, lost to the amount of 32,682 l. at least, in Houses and Goods. There are several Paper-Mills erected on the *Ouse* in its Neighbourhood.

II. *Chipping-Wycomb*, or *Highb-Wickham*, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, lies in a Vale, on the Turning of a little River, which from hence cuts its way into the *Thames*; and it is called *Chipping* from the Saxon Word to denote it a Market; but Mr. *Camden* thinks it has the Name of *Wycomb* from the Rivulet on which it is situate; because the *Germans* call the Winding of the Sea or a River *Wick*, and *Comb* a low Valley: And in *England* there are many Places of this Denomination. This Town, which has on each Side pleasant Hills shaded with Woods, may, for Antiquity, Extent, and Beauty, compare with the greatest and best in the Shire; and *Camden* adds, as it is a Borough, and govern'd by a Mayor, it may justly enough be preferred to most of the rest. In *Edward* the Confessor's time it belonged to the Crown, and was held by his Queen's Tenants; but in the next Reign it was in the Possession of the Lord, and annexed to the Honour of *Wallingford*; but it not long after reverted to the Crown. *Camden*, from an old Inquisition, calls it a Borough about the time of the Conquest; but Mr. *Broune Willis*, a *Buckinghamshire* Gentleman, and curious in such Enquiries, observes, that it was not such till after the 18th of *William I.* He is of opinion that it was made a free Borough by *Henry I.* It began to send Members to Parliament the 28th of *Edw. I.* In the Reign of *Edward III.* this Manor was demised by the Crown to the Dean and Canons of *Windfor*, and their Successors; of whom the Corporation now hold it, paying to the Church of *Windfor* a Quit-Rent of 26 l. per annum. When this Town was first incorporated is not certainly known: Mr. *Willis* thinks it was in the Reign of *Edward IV.* The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, and two Bailiffs, with Burgeses or Common-Council. Their old Privileges were confirmed to them by a Charter of King

Pairs on St. Peter's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthew's, St. Simon and Jude.

Chipping-Wycomb. 5 fr. Amertham, 32 fr. London. Market, Friday, Fair, Sept. 1-4

Buckingham. Long. 54 Min. Lat. 52. 1. 60 fr. London. Market, Saturd. Fairs on Mond. fe'nights after Twelfth-Day, St. Matthias's, Thursday in Whitfun-Week, St. Mark's,

James I. The Mayor and his Predecessor are Justices of the Peace. This Borough by preserving its Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, as well as other Advantages, claim'd Preheminence of all others in the County a long while ago, and does so still, it being not only the only Borough in it that sent Members to Parliament for above Three Hundred Years together, but the best built and the wealthiest Town in *Buckinghamshire*. It has also the greatest Market, the Toll of which belonging to the Corporation was lett by a Lease of Twenty-one Years lately expir'd for One Hundred and Thirty Pounds a Year, besides One Hundred Pounds Fine. 'Tis actually reckoned one of the greatest Corn-Markets in this Part of *England*. The Town contains betwixt Three and Four Hundred Houses, and is divided into Four Wards. It has but Two principal Streets, on of which is spacious, well built with handsome Brick Houses, and full of large Inns for Travelers on the *Oxford* Road, and other Parts branching from it. The Church is a fair large Structure, with a handsome Steeple. There are several Mills near it both for Corn and Paper. After the Wheat is ground and dressed at the former, 'tis sent to *Marlow*, and put on board the Barges for *London*. Here was formerly a Monastery of Black Monks and an Hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, to which several Lands were given in and about the Town, and which after the Reformation *Queen Elizabeth* granted to the Corporation for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, and certain Alms-People, who by the Increase of the Rents are become a much greater Number than was at first design'd. The Assizes are sometimes kept at this Town. In *July* 1724, as some Workmen were digging in a Meadow near this Town belonging to Lord *Shelbourn*, they discover'd a curious Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, being a Pavement of about Nine Foot Square, with Stones of various Colours wrought with exquisite Art; but the biggest not broader than the Square of a Dye.

III. Alesbury, or *Ailesbury*, gives Name to its Hundred, and stands at the East End of its rich fruitful Vale which feeds incredible Numbers of Cattle and Sheep, most remarkable for their fine Fleeces, and extends almost from *Tame* on the Edge of *Oxfordshire* to *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*. 'Tis a very ancient Town, its Church being, as Mr. *Willis* says, the oldest in all these Parts, and its Parish was the largest in the whole County, for it included *Ellisborough* Parish in the *Chiltern*, as also *Bierton*, *Buckland*, *Stoke-Mandevil*, and *Quarendon*, all which were formerly Chapels of Ease to it. In the time of the Conqueror this Town was a Royal Manor, and several Yard-Lands, says *Camden*, were here given by the King, upon condition that the Holders of them should find Litter, i. e. Straw, for the King's Bed. (I hope, says he, the nice Part of the World will observe this,) whenever he should come thither. The Author of the *Adenda* adds, that this Tenure was held by *William* Earl of *Ailesbury*; and besides that Service, he was likewise to provide Straw for his Chamber, and three Eels whenever he should come thither in Winter. If he came in Summer, besides Straw for the Bed, he was to provide sweet Herbs for the King's Chamber, and Two Green Geese: All which he was to do thrice every Year, if the King came so often thither. Mr. *Willis* tells us, three Yard-Lands were given to the *Ailesburys* for this Service; and that they were eminent Knights, and not (as Mr. *Camden* was misinformed) Lords of the Town. The former shews that this Manor came to the Family of the *Packingtons*, by a Marriage of one of their Ancestors with a Daughter of Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin* (mentioned at *Buckingham*) who purchased it in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* of *Thomas* *Boleyn* Earl of *Wilts*, Father to *Queen Anne Boleyn*.

This Judge, who was the greatest Benefactor this Town ever had, built that handsome Fabric in the Middle of the Market-place, viz. the Shire or Town-Hall where the County Assizes and Sessions are held, besides many other public Edifices, and the Causeway leading towards *London* for Three Miles; which, with his fixing the Gaol, and causing the County Courts and Business to be transacted here, very much improved the Buildings and Trade of the Town, which was but mean before his Time. It was incorporated by *Queen Mary* in *January* 1553-4, by a Charter, which granted 'That the Village of *Alesbury* should be a Body Corporate, consisting of a Bailiff and Ten Aldermen, (out of which Ten, the Bailiff was to be chose) and Twelve Capital Burgesses, and shall have Jurisdiction from *Glasfers-Bridge* to *Stanebridge*, and from *Holmans-Bridge* to the *Wall-Bridge*. And that the said Aldermen should chuse the said Burgesses out of the Inhabitants of the Borough, who, on the First of *September* were to nominate one of the said Aldermen to be Bailiff for one Year, and sworn into the Office at *Michaelmas* before the Steward and Aldermen of the Borough, &c. She also granted them a Market on *Wednesday*, and Two Fairs, viz. The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth of *March*, and the Second, Third, and Fourth of *May*, together with a Pye-powder Court, and all Privileges, as Stallage, &c. and Return of Writs, to-

gether with the Liberty of having a Gaol. That the Bailiff should be Escheator, Clerk of the Market, and Coroner, and that one of the Aldermen should be elected a Justice of the Peace. And she granted moreover, that the Town should be a County within itself, and have Trial of Malefactors, and Assize of Bread and Beer, and Liberty of holding Land to the Value of Twenty Pounds a Year, besides the Power of chusing Two Members to Parliament.'

'Tis a neat compact and populous Town, is reckon'd the best and biggest in the County, and stands on a rising Ground, consisting of several fine Streets (tho' the Houses are not contiguous) lying round the Market-Place, which is a large handsome Square, and has Plenty of all manner of Provisions. The Chief Officer now is the Constable, who is put in by the Lord of the Manor, or chose by the Inhabitants, and by him confirm'd. It gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Bruce*, who are Earls both of *Alesbury* and of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and are of the Race of the *Scottish* Kings, to which 'tis presum'd their Motto *Fuimus* alludes. The Country about this Town is low and dirty, the Road to it from *London* being much the cleanest.

IV. Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, is a small but very ancient Town in the Hundred of *Burnham*, lies in a Vale with Woody Hills on each side; and has a handsome Town-Hall and a Free-School. 'Tis no Corporation, and its chief Magistrates are Burgesses.

V. Wendover in the Hundred of *Alesbury* is an old Corporate Town, but a poor Place, and in a dirty Situation at the Entrance of the Vale of *Alesbury*, but has pleasant Hills on each side. Here's a Charity-School for Twenty Boys, which was maintain'd by the late Sir *Roger Hill*. The *Hamden's* Family are Lords of the Manor. This is one of the Eight Deaneries of this County, containing Seventeen Parishes.

VI. Great Marlow in the Hundred of *Disborough* under the *Chiltern*-Hills is a Borough tho' not incorporated, and takes its Name from the Marle which abounds in the adjacent Soil. 'Tis a pretty large Town, with a Bridge over the *Thames*, not far from the Place where it receives the *Wickam* River, and has a handsome Church and Town-Hall. Here is a Charity-School also for Twenty Boys, taught and clothed, &c. at the Expence of one of the *Borlace's* Family. It first sent Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward II.* The chief Manufacture of the Town is Bone-Lace; but 'tis of much more account, 1. For the Navigation carried on by the *Thames*, which brings Goods hither from the neighbouring Towns, especially great Quantities of Malt and Meal from *Higby-Wycomb*, and of Beech from several Parts of the County, which abounds with that Wood more than any other in *England*. And, 2. For the several Corn and Paper-Mills in that Neighbourhood, particularly on the little River *Loddon*; and Three remarkable ones call'd the *Temple-Mills*, or the *Brass-Mills* for making *Bisham-Abbey* Battery-Work, viz. Brass-Kettles, Pans, &c. besides a Mill for making Thimbles, and another for pressing Oil from Rape and Flax-Seed. In the Neighbourhood also are frequent Horse-Races.

So far for the Parliamentary Boroughs. The other Places of chief Note, are

1. *Eton*, (in the Hundred of *Stock*) which is joined by a Wooden Bridge over the *Thames* to *Windsor*. 'Tis famous for its beautiful College founded by *Henry VI.* the Revenue of which is about Five Thousand Pounds a Year, for the Maintenance and Accommodation of a Provost and Seven Fellows, one of whom is Vice-Provost; and for the instructing of Seventy King's Scholars, (as those are called who are on the Foundation) who when fitted for the University are elected to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, (founded also by that Monarch) where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships. Besides the above-mentioned Provost and Fellows, who are placed in *Eton* College, there's a full Choir for the Chapel, with the necessary Officers and Servants. The School is divided into Upper and Lower, and each into Three Classes. There's a Master to each School, and Four Assistants or Ushers to each Master; there being seldom less than Three Hundred other Scholars here, besides those on the Foundation, who board at the Houses of the Masters, or elsewhere within the College Bounds. None are admitted into the Upper School till they can make *Latin* Verses, and have a tolerable Knowledge of the *Greek*. In the Lower School the Children are received very young.

The first *Tuesday* in *August* is the Day for electing the Youths that are qualified for *King's-College*, but they are not immediately remov'd till Vacancies fall in the College, and then they are call'd to them as they stand in Seniority on the Roll of Election. And after they have studied there Three Years on the Foundation, they claim a Fellowship. The College has large Cloysters like the Monasteries abroad. The Chapel is a noble *Gothic* Pile, and the Buildings very ancient, except the School-Room; but all have been of late Years repair'd at a very great Expence out of the

Amersham.
2 Miles from
Chester, 29
from *London*.
Market, *Tuesd.*
Fair, on
Whit-Monday.
Septemb. 8.

Wendover.
3 M. fr. *Alesbury*.
39 fr. *London*.
Market, *Thursd.*
Fairs, *May* 1.
Sept. 21.

Great Marlow.
3 M. from *Wy-*
comb. 31 from
London.
Market, *Saturd.*
Fair, *Oct.* 18.

Its Manufacture.

Its Mills.

Eton, and its College.

Alesbury.
4 M. fr. *London*.
Markets, *Satur.*
Fairs, on
March 20.
Palm-Monday,
June 3.
Whitsun-Eve.
Holyrood-Day.

Its Charter of Incorporation.

the College Stock, and a noble Library is erected for Books. In the Great Court there's a fine Statue put up to the Honour of the Founder, by the late Dr. Godolphin Dean of St. Paul's. The Gardens extend from the College almost to the Thames. The Provost has the use of them when he pleases, tho' he has a noble House and Gardens of his own.

Colnbrook.
18 M. fr. Lond.
4 fr. Windsor.
Market, Wedn.
Fair on the 3d
Week in April.

2. *Colnbrook*, in the same Hundred, on the Borders of *Middlesex*, stands on the River *Coln*, that is here divided into Four Channels, over each of which it has a Bridge; and therefore 'tis supposed to be the *Pontes* of the Itinerary: the rather because, as *Camden* observes, there's no other Places betwixt *Wallingford* and *London*, to which the Distance therein mentioned agrees. 'Tis a small Town, but has some great Inns which are its principal Support.

Beaconsfield.
8 M. fr. Marlow,
27 fr. London.
Market, Thursd.
Fairs, on Feb. 2.
Holy Thursday.

3. *Beaconsfield* in the Hundred of *Burnham*. It stands on a Hill in the *Oxford Road*, with several good large Inns; but 'tis of chief Note for being the Birth-Place of the famous Poet *Edmund Waller Esq*; who had a great Estate and a fine Seat here.

Stony-Stratford.
5 M. fr. New-
port-Pagnel,
53 fr. London.
Market, Friday.
Fair, July 22.

4. *Stony-Stratford*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, is a well-frequented Town in the Road to *Cheshire*, with a Stone-Bridge over the *Ouse*. It takes its Name from the stony Ford that led over the River there, stands on the *Roman* Causeway call'd *Watling-street*, some Remains of which are still plainly to be seen here, and is supposed to be the *Lactoredum* of the Ancients. 'Tis a large Town, with Two Parish Churches; and here King *Edward I.* erected a very stately Cross, in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, adorn'd with the Arms of *England*, *Castile* and *Leon*, as he did in all other Towns where her Corpse rested, when it was carry'd to *Westminster*. The principal Manufacture of this Place and Neighbourhood is Bone-Lace. A great Fire happen'd here the 6th of *May 1742*, which burnt down One Hundred and Fifty Houses.

Newport-Pagnel.
3 M. fr. Oulney.
54 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs, on
April 11.
June 11.
Novemb. 6.

5. *Newport-Pagnel*, or *Pannel*, gives Name to its Hundred, and had its Name from *Fulk Paganel* or *Paynel*, the ancient Lord of it, from whom it descended to the Barons *Somers* of *Dudley*, who had the Castle here. It stands on the South Side of the River *Ouse*, over which it has Two large Stone Bridges, and is a pretty large well-built populous Trading Town, being a Sort of Staple for Bone-Lace, of which 'tis thought that more is made here and in the Neighbouring Villages than elsewhere in *England*. 'Tis neither a Borough nor Corporation, tho' bigger than many Towns that are so, and gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Anglesea*. There are frequent Horse-Races in the Neighbourhood. This is one of the Eight Deaneries into which the County is divided, containing Forty-four Parishes.

Oulney.
7 M. fr. North-
ampton, 53 fr.
London.
Market, Mond.
Fairs, Feb. 14.
March 25.
June 20.
August 10.
Seats of the No-
bility, &c.

6. *Oulney* is a little Town, noted also for the Manufacture of Bone-Lace on the West Side of the same River.

The principal Seats in this County, are
Cliefden, Five Miles from *Windsor*, a noble Building erected by *George Villiers Duke of Bucks*, on a Hill commanding a most beautiful Prospect, purchased by the late Earl of *Orkney*, and after his Death by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, who has vastly improved its most delightful Gardens.

The Duke of *Marlborough's*, at *Langley* near *Stoke*.

The Duke of *Montagu's*, at *Ditton-Park* near *Windsor*.
The Duke of *Bedford's*, at *Cheyneys*.
The Duke of *Kingston's*, at *Hanloape*.
The Duke of *Portland's*, at *Bulstrode* near *Uxbridge*.
The Duke of *Bridgewater's*, at *Asbridge* near *Hartfordshire*.

The Earl of *Hartford's*, at *Riskin* or *Piercy-Ledge*, near *Colnbrook*.

Lord *James Cavendish's*, at *Latimers* near *Chesham*.

Lord Viscount *Cobham's*, at *Stow*; where he has the most magnificent Gardens in *England*, adorn'd with Temples, Pavilions, Obelisks, &c. design'd by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, *Kent*, *Gibbs*, and other Architects, and surrounded with the Statues and Busts of King *Alfred*, *Edward the Black Prince*, *Queen Elizabeth*, *King William III.* Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Lord *Verulam*, *John Locke*, *John Milton*, *John Hamden*, *William Shakespear*, *Inigo Jones*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, Mr. *Alexander Pope*, Sir *John Barnard*, &c. besides the Statues of *Apollo* and the Nine Muses, and of the Liberal Arts and Sciences. In a close shady Wood there is a solitary Building call'd the *Sleeping-House*. In another Place are Four Statues of *Lycurgus*, *Epaminondas*, *Socrates*, and *Homer*; and in another Grove and Temple are placed all the *Saxon* Idols, which gave Names to the Days of the Week. And at the Head of a fine Canal there is an Equestrian Statue of King *George I.*

Lord Cobham's
at Stow, 2 M.
fr. Buckingham.

Sir *William Stanhope* Knight of the *Bath*, at *Ascot* and *Eyebury*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*.

Sir *John Chester*, at *Chichey* near *Newport-Pannel*.

Richard Lowndes Esq; at *Winstow*.

Mr. *Hamden*, at *Great Hamden* in the Hundred of *Ailesbury*.

Edmund Waller Esq; at *Hall-Barn* near *Beaconsfield*.

Lord *Verny*, at *Middle Clayden*; and Mr. *Pilsworth*, at *Oving*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*.

George Wright Esq; at *Gothurst* near *Newport-Pagnel*.

Browne Willis Esq; at *Whaddon-House* in the Hundred of *Cotflow*.

Richard Grenville Esq; at *Wotton-Underwood*; and Mr. *Herbert* at *Kinscy*, in the Hundred of *Ashenden*.

Sir *William Bowyer*, and *Mis. Hill*, at *Denham* near *Uxbridge*.

Mr. *Drake*, at *Amersham Mount*.

Sir *Thomas Lee*, at *Hartwell-House* near *Ailesbury*.

William Perry Esq; at *Turville-Park* in the Hundred of *Disborough*.

John Fleetwood Esq; at *Great Missenden* near *Ailesbury*.

Tyringham Backwell Esq; at *Tyringham*; and Mr. *Farrer*, at *Brayfield* in the Hundred of *Newport*.

Mr. *Uthwaite*, at *Linsford-Magna*.

Sir *John Wittewronge*, at *Stantonbury*.

Sir *Thomas Tyrrel*, at *Thornton* near *Stony-Stratford*.

Sir *Robert Throckmorton*, at *Weston Underwood*, near *Newport-Pannel*.

Lord *Dormer*, at *Peterley* near *Wing*, (in the Hundred of *Cotflow*) from whence he takes the Title of Baron; as does the Earl of *Litchfield* his Title of Viscount from *Quarendon*, a little Town in the Hundred of *Ashenden*, where he is Lord of the Manor.

O X F O R D S H I R E

Its Boundaries.

IS another inland County, in a sweet healthy Air, bound-
ed with *Buckinghamshire* on the East, with *Gloucestershire*
on the West. On the North, where it terminates
in form of a Cone, it has *Northamptonshire* on one side,
and *Warwickshire* on the other; and on the South, where
'tis widest, 'tis separated from *Berkshire* by the River *Isis*,
as far as *Dorchester*; and from thence by the *Thames*.
From *Cleydon* in the North-West, to *Caversham* in the South-
East, 'tis 42 Miles in Length; 26 in Breadth from *Cley-*
don to *Farringdon* on the South; and according to Mr.
Templeman it contains 663 square Miles. Others make it
130 in Circumference, containing, besides its City, 15
Market Towns, 280 Parishes, 14 Hundreds, 534,000
Acres, 19,700 Houses, and 120,000 Souls. It sends
Nine Members to Parliament, viz. Two for the County,
Two for the City, Two for its University, Two for
New Woodstock, and One for *Banbury*.

Extent and Con-
tents.

Rivers.

Its Soil.

The chief of its Rivers are the *Thames*, the *Tame*, and
the *Charwel* (of which the two last run into the first) the
Evenlode and *Windrush*; and according to *Plot*, here are
60 of an inferior Rank, besides little Brooks. Its Hills
were well shaded with Woods till the Civil Wars, in
which they were so destroyed, that few Places have any
to shew, except the *Chiltern*. Few here being so scarce,
that 'tis commonly sold by Weight, in the City of *Oxford*,
and other Towns, in the North part of the Shire. Tho'
many parts of the County bear Corn very well, it abounds
most with Meadows and Pasture. One of the four great

Roman ways called *Ikenild-Street*, enters this County out
of *Buckinghamshire*, at the Parish of *Chinner*, and passing
quite through it, goes out of it, over the *Tame*, at the
Parish of *Goring*, into *Berkshire*; but in some Places the
Name is corrupted into *Aknild*, *Hackney* and *Hackington-*
way. This Road is thought to come originally from *Nor-*
folk and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *Ikeni*, from whence
'tis supposed to take the Name of *Ikenild* or *Ikenild*. Dr.
Plot says, there is one of the vicinal Ways, or *Chemini mi-*
nores, in this County, mentioned by *Antoninus*, called
Gualthen, the *British* Word for *Antiquum Vallum*, that
went between *Colnbrook* and *Wallingford*. 'Tis a high
Causeway or Bank, now called *Gromedike*, and goes single
till it comes to the Woods near *Nutfield*, where it ap-
pears double, with a deep Trench between; and from
thence it proceeds through the Woods to the *Thames*, a
little below *Henley*, where it goes over into *Berkshire*.
There were other lesser *Roman* Ways in this Shire, for
which and many of their other Antiquities, we refer to
Dr. *Plot's* History of this County.

The City of *OXFORD* stands at the Conflux of the *Char-*
wel and *Isis*, in that called the Hundred of *Watten*, and
gives that Name to the County, which it seems to derive
itself from the *Saxon* Word, which signifies a *Ford*, for
the Passage of *Oxen*, as is plainly described in the Arms of
the City. The Town enjoys a most sweet Air, in a
plentiful Country, and in a fine Plain; and has every way
a most delightful Prospect: The private Buildings are
neat,

Oxford.
Eng. 1. 10.
Lat. 51. 40.
54 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Wedn.
Fairs, on
Thursd. May 3.
August 24.
Octob. 28.

The University.

neat, and the public sumptuous; and the River, on the Banks of which it stands, navigable by Barges: But that which gives it a Reputation, not only above its Neighbours, but all other Places in the Kingdom, is one of the oldest and most noble Universities in Europe; the Constitution whereof is so regular, the Discipline so strict; the Endowment so plentiful, the Mansions so convenient for Studies; and in a word, every thing so agreeable to the Education of Youth, and the Accomplishment of Students, that no wonder it daily sends abroad such Numbers of learned Men, for the Service of both Church and State. 'Tis so ancient, that as *Paris University* was called the First, this was called the Second School of the Church. Of its Antiquity we shall not pretend to determine exactly, but refer to Dr. Plot, Mr. Wood, and Dr. Ayliffe, among other Volumes that have been written on the Subject. Let us thank Providence that 'tis in its present flourishing State, and leave the nice Disquisition, of what it has been, to others; only we must observe that the Danes, who were a rude unpolish'd People, Enemies to Learning, Religion and every thing that was honourable, sack'd and

Colleges.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. University. | King Alfred. |
| 2. Baliol. | Sir John Baliol, Father to the King of Scots. |
| 3. Merton. | Walter Merton Lord Chancellor, and Bishop of Rochester. |
| 4. Oriel. | Edward II. |
| 5. Exeter. | Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter. |
| 6. Queen's. | Robert Eglesfield, B. D. |
| 7. New College. | William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor. |
| 8. Lincoln. | Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln. |
| 9. All Souls. | Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| 10. Magdalen. | William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor. |
| 11. Brazen Nose. | William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq; |
| 12. Corpus Christi. | Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy-Seal. |
| 13. Christ-Church. | Henry VIII. |
| 14. Trinity. | Sir Thomas Pope. |
| 15. St. John Baptist's. | Sir Thomas White, Merchant of London. |
| 16. Jesus. | Queen Elizabeth. |
| 17. Wadham. | Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. |
| 18. Pembroke | Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Dr. Richard Whitwick. |
| 19. Worcester was called Gloucester-Hall, till lately, that it was endowed by Sir Thomas Coke, and made Collegiate. | |
| 20. Hartford was Hart-Hall, till 1740, that it was erected into a College. | |

All these are endowed with Fellowships, Scholarships, &c. and most of them enriched with Libraries and other Donations, and adorn'd with beautiful Chapels, Gardens, Groves, Cloisters, Quadrangles, Piazzas, Statues, &c.

The Halls (where Gentlemen live upon their own Expences, except a few who have Exhibitions or Pensions,) are Five, viz.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| St. Edmond, belonging to | St. Albans to Merton. |
| Queen's College. | St. Mary's to Oriel. |
| Magdalen to Magdalen | New Inn to New College. |
| College. | |

University-College.

At University-College Dr. John Radcliff, not many Years ago, instituted two new Fellows for the Study of Physic, with 600 l. a Year for maintaining them 10 Years, one half of which, they were to travel beyond Sea for their better Improvement. He also left 40,000 l. for the building of a public Library, betwixt this College and the public Schools, for the Bodleian Books.

About 1318, as Mr. Camden informs us, the Hebrew Tongue first began to be read at Oxford by a Jewish Convert, for whose Stipend, every Clerk there contributed one Penny, for every Mark of his ecclesiastical Revenue.

All-Souls College.

To All-Souls College, which was founded for offering up Prayers for the Souls of all that fell in the Wars of Henry V. in France, Colonel Codrington, late Governour of the Leeward Islands, who was a Member of it, left 6000 l. for building a Library, and 4000 l. to be laid out in Books, besides his own valuable Collection to furnish it. The late Dr. George Clarke, who was a Fellow of this College, and several Years a Representative for this University in Parliament, was also an extraordinary Benefactor to it; and there's a Monument in its Chapel, with an Inscription on it to his Honour.

Magdalen's.

Magdalen-College is reckoned one of the most noble Foundations in the Christian World, and is remarkable not only for its fine Situation and Buildings, as the Chapel, great Tower and Hall, but for its pleasant Groves, and shady Walks, not inferiour to those in St. James's Park.

Exeter.

Exeter-College was founded for the Benefit of the Western Counties:

Jesus.

And Jesus-College, though the Society claim Queen Elizabeth for their Founder, because she furnished the Timber for building it, was first founded, and endow'd, for the Gentlemen of Wales, by Dr. Hugh Pryce; and the President is always a Welshman.

Oriel.

To Oriel-College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near this City, was annex'd by Edward III. for its Scholars to retire to in case of a Pestilence.

Queen's.

At Queen's-College, under a kind of Temple, supported by Pillars, is the Statue of the late Queen Caroline, who

burnt this Place, among others, in their Ravages through the Kingdom: That in the Reign of King John, the Scholars were heavily afflicted, with the rude Carriage of the Citizens, and retired in great Numbers to Reading, Cambridge, Salisbury, Maidstone, &c. that in the Reign of Henry III. when, as Mr. Camden says by the Authority of Richard of Armagh, the Students here were not less than 30,000, they were excommunicated by the Pope for some Rudeness to his Legate; and that in the Reign of Edward III. the Scholars abounding in Peace and Plenty, grew insolent, and divided into the Factions of the Northern and Southern Men, quarrelling with open Arms; upon which, the Northern Men retired to Stanford, and begun to set up Schools there; but after a few Years, when the Storm was blown over, and Feuds forgot, they all returned hither, and Statutes were enacted to prohibit all Persons from professing at Stanford, to the Prejudice of Oxford.

The following Scheme, with its Additions, gives a short, but clear View, of the Foundation and Increase of the several Colleges and Halls.

Founders.

Kings Reigns.

- | |
|------------------|
| King Alfred. |
| Henry III. |
| Edward I. |
| Edward II. |
| Edward II. |
| Edward III. |
| Edward III. |
| Henry VI. |
| Henry VI. |
| Henry VI. |
| Henry VIII. |
| Henry VIII. |
| Henry VIII. |
| Queen Mary. |
| Queen Mary. |
| Queen Elizabeth. |
| James I. |
| James I. |

in 1733, gave 1000 l. towards finishing the New Buildings. And the late Dr. George Clarke gave the Heads of Six Queens of England, to adorn them.

Brazen-Nose College, which is in the middle of the Town, was so called from a Hall of that Name, which stood there formerly, and that a monstrous Nose of Brass was fix'd to its Door.

Brazen-Nose.

Christ-Church College, whose Buildings and Quadrangles are very large, august and splendid, is a numerous and magnificent Foundation; so that it might be deem'd an University of it self. Its Cathedral, which was made the See of a Bishop A. D. 1546, has a Dean, Eight Canons, Eight Chaplains, Eight Singing-Men, Eight Choristers, a Teacher of Music for them, and an Organist. The Royal Founder of this College, having appointed no special Visitor of it by any of his Statutes, 'tis only subject to the Visitation of the Sovereign, or of Commissioners under the Great Seal.

Christ-Church

In a stately Tower, in the Front of the College-Gate, hangs the great Bell, call'd Tom, which was formerly in the Steeple of the Cathedral. It weighs near 17000 lib. it being above seven Foot in Diameter, and near six Foot high. 'Tis toll'd every Night 101 Strokes, answerable to the Number of Students in the College, to give warning for shutting up all the Gates of the Colleges, and Halls of the University. The Cathedral is a lofty, but not reckoned an elegant Structure. The late Archbishop Wake, not only left his Library to this College, but a large Cabinet of Medals, valued at about 9000 l.

To Worcester-College, such Buildings are lately added, besides those which are adding, that it already makes a very stately, and splendid Figure in this University. Dr. Clarke above mentioned, besides other Legacies to it, left 4000 l. towards the Buildings, and 50 l. a Year, to be laid out in Books, for its Library; and Mrs. Eaton, who died in 1740, and was one of the Coheiresses of Dr. Birom Eaton, formerly Principal of this College, when it was Gloucester Hall, left 700 l. a Year for the Support of Six Fellowships, and erecting a Pile of Building for them.

Worcester.

New College is very rich, numerous in Scholars, and enjoys some Privileges distinct from the University Customs, as a Difference of Habit, &c. Its Hall is larger than any in both Universities, except Christ-Church, and its Chapel exceeds all other Collegiate and Private Chapels in England, except King's College in Cambridge, both for Height and Ground-Plat.

New College.

The other Public Buildings of most Note are, 1. The Schools, a stately Pile, wherein Exercises for the several Degrees are perform'd, the public Lectures read, &c. 'Twas first built from the Ground by Queen Mary;

The Schools.

The Bodleian
Library.

The Theatre.

The Museum.

The Printing-
House.

The Constitution
and Government
of the Univer-
sity.

Mary; but the present Fabric was chiefly raised by the Contribution of Sir Thomas Bodley, whose Library here, which Mr. Camden calls the University's Public Arsenal of Wisdom, is famous throughout Europe for its prodigious Stock of Books, both Printed and Manuscript.

2. The Theatre, a magnificent Fabric, not to be equalled by any thing of the kind in the World, built by Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury, and directed by Sir Christopher Wren, at the Expence of 15,000*l*.

3. The Museum, a neat Building; of which, the lower Part is a Chymical Laboratory, and the upper, a Repository of natural and artificial Rarities and Roman Antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Ashmole Esq; and his Father-in-Law Sir William Dugdale. Here is also a Library, and a large Physic-Garden, founded by Henry Danvers Earl of Danby, anno 1632.

4. The Clarendon Printing House, a late Ornament of the University, which surpasses any thing of the kind in the World. 'Tis a firm strong Building, 115 Foot in Length, besides the spacious Porticoes in the North and South Fronts, which are supported by detach'd Columns of the Doric Order. The Top of it is adorned with the nine Muses; and amongst them Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. The East Part of the Building is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer Books; and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages. Here are also particular Rooms for a Letter-Founder, Rolling-Presses for printing the Oxford Almanacks, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books. It was first founded in 1711, and built partly with the Money arising to the University from the Profits of the Copy of Lord Clarendon's History.

For the rest, we refer to Camden and the Addenda.

Those maintained by the Revenues of the Colleges are about 1000, and they who live upon their own Charge about 2000, besides the Servants belonging to the Colleges and Halls, which have each their Statutes and Rules for Government under their respective Heads, with Fellows and Tutors. Here are four Terms in the Year for public Exercises, Lectures, and Disputations, and set Days and Hours when the Professors of every Faculty read their Lectures; and in some of the Colleges are public Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Magistrates are, 1. The Chancellor, usually one of the Nobility, chose by the Students in Convocation for Life, unless guilty of Crimes against the State. 2. A High Steward, named by the Chancellor, and approved by the University. He is also for Life, and to assist the Chancellor, &c. in Matters of Government, and to hear and determine capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and to give his Judgment as to the Privileges of the University. 3. A Vice-Chancellor, who is always in Orders, and the Head of some College. He exercises the Chancellor's Power, governs the University according to its Statutes, keeps the Officers and Students to their Duty, sees that Courts be duly called for determining Law-Suits, &c. and chuses four Pro-Vice-Chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges to officiate in his Absence. 4. Two Proctors, who are Masters of Arts, chose yearly, in Turn, out of the several Colleges, to keep the Peace, punish Disorders, oversee Weights and Measures, order Scholastic Exercises and the taking of Degrees. 5. A public Orator, who writes Letters by Order of Convocation, and harangues Princes or other Great Men who visit the University. 6. A Keeper of the Archives, who takes care of the Charters and Records of the University-Privileges. 7. A Register, who records all Transactions of the Convocation, &c. 8. Three Squire-Beaules, with Silver Maces gilt and wrought, and three Yeomen-Beaules with plain Silver Maces. They attend the Vice-Chancellor in public, and by his Order seize and imprison Delinquents, publish the Calling of Courts of Convocation, and conduct the Preachers to Church, and the Lecturers to the Schools. 9. A Verger, who on solemn Occasions walks with the Beaules before the Vice-Chancellor, with a Silver Rod in his Hand.

Oxford having with other Places revolted from William the Conqueror, he besieged and took it, and delivered it up to the Plunder of his Army; and to keep it in awe for the future, he ordered a Castle to be built on the West Side of it; of which, there still remains a square high Tower and a lofty Mount by the Side of the River. The City had the same Laws and Customs granted it by ancient Charters as the City of London, and Liberty of being Toll-free all over England. Its chief Trade is in sending Malt by the Barges to London. 'Tis incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty; and the Corporation consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, four Aldermen, eight Assistants, two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, two Chamberlains, all that have borne the Office of Bailiff and Chamberlain, and twenty-four Common-Councilmen. The Mayor, for the time being, serves at the Coronation, in the Buttery, and has for his Fee a large gilt Bowl and Cover. The City, which was erected into

Nº 11.

the See of a Bishop by King Henry VIII. has 13 elegant Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral, with spacious, clean, and regular Streets, is one of the largest Cities in England, (including the Colleges, which are about two Thirds of it,) and subject to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, in all Affairs of Moment, even relating to the Town: And the Vice-Chancellor annually exhibits an Oath to the Mayor and principal Citizens, and to the Sheriffs of the County, to maintain the Privileges of the University. Also on the 10th of February (St. Scholastica's Day) the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens pay each 1*l*. solemnly at St. Mary's Church, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon them, for an Outrage against the Students in the time of Edward III. when 62 Students were murdered by the Citizens.

This City, which has been often honoured with the Presence of our Kings, who have met their great Councils and Parliaments here, gave Title of Earl to the *Viscounts* for 500 Years, till the Death of *Admiral de Vere*, the 20th and last Earl of that Family, without Issue Male; after which it lay dormant till it was conferred by Queen Anne upon a Descendant of that Family, viz. Robert Harley, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards her Lord High Treasurer, with the additional Title of Earl Mortimer.

2. New-Woodstock, in the Hundred of *Wotton*, implicit by its Name a Situation in a woody Part of the Country. It seems to have been a Royal Seat ever since the Days of King Alfred, who, as appears from a MS. in the Cotton Library, translated *Beatus de Consolatione Philosophiæ* at this Palace. King Henry I. made some Additions to it, and walled round the Park; where, instead of Deer, he kept Lions, Tygers, Panthers, &c. King Henry II. built that Labyrinth here called *Rosamond's-Bower*, with a House in it, to secrete his Concubine *Rosamond Clifford* from his jealous Queen, who however found her out, and rated her so sharply, that she did not long survive it; and there is a Tradition that she was poisoned. 'Tis now much more famous for the Settlement of the Honour and Manor of the Town, and its Hundred, by Act of Parliament, for ever on the late Unconquerable John Duke of Marlborough, and his Descendants Male or Female, as a Reward for his Victories in the Year 1704, over the French and Bavarian Armies at *Schellenberg*, and other Places; but particularly at *Blenheim*: And that there might be a lasting Monument of the Glory he gained by that Victory, the most signal that ever was obtained, and of the greatest Importance to the common Cause of Europe, a stately Palace, by the Name of *Blenheim*, was erected here, at the Public Charge; which is perhaps one of the noblest Seats belonging to any Subject in Europe, and in a Situation the most delightful in England. The Ascent to the House is thro' a long spacious Avenue, over a Bridge of one Arch of 190 Foot Diameter, like the *Rams* at *London*, which alone cost above 20,000*l*. The Gardens of it take up 100 Acres; the Offices, some of which are very grand and sumptuous, are large enough to accommodate 300 Persons, and the Outhouses to lodge a Regiment of Guards. The Chapel, Salons, Galleries, and other Apartments of the main Building are extravagantly magnificent; and the Stair-Cafe, Statues, Paintings, and Furniture are surprizingly fine; especially the Tapestry-Hangings, in which all the Duke's principal Battles are most curiously wove. It would take up a whole Sheet of this Work to describe the several Particulars of its Grandeur and Ornaments: and therefore we shall only observe, that for this Tenure the Duke's Descendants are obliged, by way of Homage, to present a Standard to the Sovereign every Year, on the Day (viz. Aug. 2.) that the Battle of *Blenheim* was fought. At the Entrance into the Castle from the Town her Grace has erected a noble triumphal Arch to the Memory of the Duke, and a vast Obelisk in the principal Avenue of the Park, on which is inscribed the best and most masterly Compendium of the Duke's Campaigns and Character that ever was penn'd of the military Virtues and Triumphs of any of the Heroes at *Greece* or *Rome*. Thro' this Park runs the Roman Consular Way, called *Alcan-Street*.

The Town, which is not above Half a Mile from *Blenheim-House*, is governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, four Aldermen, two Chamberlains, and sixteen Common-Councilmen. It has very good Inns, is well paved, and has a Manufacture of fine Steel Chains for Watches, and other things of polished steel. The Park was always so well stock'd with Deer, that from June to November-Day Venison was very cheap here, and in the highest Perfection. It was the Birth-Place of *Edward*, Son to King Edward I. surnamed from hence *Edward of Woodstock*; *Edward* the Black Prince; a Brother of his surnamed *Thomas of Woodstock*; and of the Poet *Chaucer*. 'Twas the Prison of Queen Elizabeth, who by order of her Sister Queen Mary was removed hither from the Tower; and gives Title of Viscount to his Grace the Duke of *Portland*. It sent Members to Parliament in the time of Edward I. and once in that of *Edward III.* but this Privilege was discontinued afterwards.

In Title in the
Parish.

Woodstock.
6 M. fr. Oxford.
60 fr. London.
Market, Tuesday
Fairs, Mar. 25.
Whit-Monday,
July 21.
Septemb. 21.
Decemb. 6.

Rosamond's-
Bower.

Blenheim-House.

The Town.

Centuries, and seems to have been renew'd but of late Years.

Banbury.
17 M. fr. Ox-
ford. 75 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
Lady Day.
Holy Thursd.
August 1.
October 18.
September 20.
And on the first
Thursday after
Twelfth Day,
Lent Sunday,
and Michael-
mas, Corpus
Christi Day.

Banbury is a pretty large Town on the River *Charwel*, on the Edge of *Northamptonshire*, and in the Hundred of its own Name. A Castle was built here, *Anno* 1125, by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, then Lord of the Manor, which was afterwards given by *Henry VII.* to *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*, whom he also created Duke of *Bedford*. 'Twas in the first Year of Queen *Mary* made a Borough, consisting of a Bailiff, twelve Aldermen, and twelve Burgesses. In the Reign of King *James I.* 'twas made a Mayor-Town, with twelve Aldermen, and six Capital Burgesses; and in 1718, it had a new Charter from his late Majesty, with the Style of Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses. 'Tis now govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, six Capital Burgesses, and thirty Assistants: It has a fine large Church, a Free-School, and a Work-house for the Poor. There is such good Land hereabouts, especially rich Meadows, that it was famous even in *Camden's* Time, for good Cheese, and this he also noted in his *Latin* Edition of the *Britannia*, to which his Translator officiously added Cakes and Ale. The Town gives Title of Earl to the Lord Viscount *Wallingford*. In the plough'd Fields near it, the Coins of the *Roman* Emperors are often found, and in these Parts it has been a Custom, at set Times of the Year, for young People to meet in the Market-Place to be hired as Servants, which in other Places is call'd a Statute, but here the Mop. Here are two Charity-Schools, one for thirty Boys, the other for twenty Girls, all clothed.

The chief Towns which are not Parliamentary, are:

Henley.
11 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
Feb 21.
Holy Thursd.
Trinity Thursd.
Thursday before
11 Summer.

1. *Henley* upon *Thames*, in the Hundred of *Binefield*, which *Mr. Camden* calls the Hundred of *Henley*, and in the most Southern Limits of the Shire. *Dr. Plot* tells us, 'tis the oldest in the County; 'tis a Town of good Wealth and Buildings, situate most pleasantly on the side of the River, which is navigable to it by Barges, and is a large Corporation govern'd by a Warden, Burgesses, and other inferior Officers. Its chief Trade is in Malt, of which, and of other Corn, 'tis thought above three hundred Cart-loads are sold here on some Market-days; the Inhabitants being generally Mealmen, Maltsters, and Barmen, who live by carrying Corn and Wood to *London*. The Bridge, which is now of Timber, was, as 'tis said, anciently of Stone: here are two good Free-Schools, one a Grammar School, founded and endow'd by King *James I.* the other (call'd the Blue-Coat School) by the Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, for teaching and cloathing several poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices. Here is also an Alms-House, but meanly endow'd, for tho' there are not above six or seven Persons in it, they have but Six-Pence a Week. The *Chiltern* Hills run in a Ridge from hence to the North, and separate this County from *Bucks*.

Dorchester.
49 M. fr.
London.

2. *Dorchester*, in the Hundred of its own Name, which has a large Stone Bridge over the same River, and a fine Church, is a Place of great Antiquity and Dignity. For as it seems to have flourish'd under the *Romans*, by their Coins and Medals often found here, so had it the Honour of an Episcopal See near five hundred Years; till in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, 'twas translated to *Lincoln*. *William of Mahnesbury* says, it had once five stately Churches, tho' now a small unfrequented Village. The Loss of its See, together with the turning the High Road to *London* another way, so hurt the Town, that scarce any Image was left of its former Grandeur, and it was of so small Account with some, that they left it out of the Catalogue of Market-Towns; tho' *Ogilby*, confounding it with the Town of this Name in *Dorsetshire*, calls it a fair and large Market, the Shire-Town, and a Corporation. An Abbey of regular Canons was founded here by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, part of which was bought at the Dissolution, by a rich Man of the Town, and given to augment the Parish Church. There's a vulgar Tradition, that no Snakes will live in this Parish, and the oldest Men of the Place say, that they never saw any Venomous Creature in its District, and have heard their Fathers say the same. Some ancient *British* Coins have also been found here, one particularly of *Cunobeline*.

Tame.
10 M. fr. Ox-
ford, 45 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs, Sept. 29,
and the Tues-
day after it.

3. *Tame*, or *Tame*, an old Town stands just where the River, from whence both the Town and Hundred take the Name, enters the County from *Buckinghamshire*. Its Situation is the more pleasant, by being water'd with that River on the North Part, and by two small Brooks that slide by the East and West Sides of it. 'Tis said to have been a Burgh in the *Saxon's* Time, when the *Danes* erected a Fortification here, which was besieged, and taken by King *Edward* the Elder, with the Slaughter of the *Danish* King, and all the Garrison. But when the *Danes* over-run the Kingdom in 1010, this Town felt their Revenge: it has been of most Note since *Lexington*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* brought the Great Road thro' this Town, which formerly lay at some distance below it. 'Tis a large Town, with a fine Church, and one Great Street, in the middle whereof is the Market Place, which is well furnish'd with Live Cattle, and all other Provi-

sions and Necessaries, and the River is navigable to it by Barges. Here was in the Reign of King *Stephen*, a Monastery of *Cistercian* Fryars, the Ruins of which are near the Church; and in that of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *John Williams* of *Burfield*, in *Berkshire*, Steward of the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Lands here, who had been created by Queen *Mary*, Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, founded a beautiful Free-School, and an Alms-House here. A Pot of *Roman* Coins was found here about seventeen Years ago.

4. *Whitney*, or *Witney*, a long straggling Place on the River *Windrush*, in the Hundred of *Bampton*, was a Town of good Repute before the Conquest, and in the Reign of *Edward II.* was made a Borough, and sent Members to Parliament, which it continued till the 33d of *Edward III.* and no longer. It has a Trade in spinning for the neighbouring Clothiers, but its greatest Manufacture is Rugs and Blankets, the latter of which are commonly from ten to twelve Quarters wide, and so preferred before all others for their Whiteness, that they have, in a manner, ingrossed the whole Trade of the Nation for that Commodity. They have a hundred and fifty Looms almost continually employ'd in it, with above three thousand People, from eight Years old and upwards, and 'tis said above a hundred Packs of Wool are spent in it every Week. They scour them in the River *Windrush*, whose Waters, some think have a more absterfive nitrous Quality than others. They also make Duffields here, which are a Yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and exported to *Virginia* and *New England*, for cloathing the *Indians*. Cuts for Hammocks, and Tilt-cloaths for Barmen are likewise made here; and there's a great Number of Fellmongers in the Town, who having dressed and flained their Sheepskins, make them into Jackets, Breeches, &c. Here is a Free-School founded and endow'd by *Mr. Henry Box*, a Druggist in *London*, (for which there was a Statute 15 *Charles II.*) with a fine Library adjoining to it. This was one of the Manors, which the Bishop of *Winchester* gave to *St. Swithin's* Church in that City, on Queen *Emma's* happily escaping the Fire Ordeal, (a Trial much practised at that time in dubious Cases) by her passing Bare-foot over nine red-hot Plough-shares, and thereby proving her Innocence of the Adultery of which she was suspected with that Bishop. But the said Manor has been long since alienated from *Winchester*; for in 1171, the Bishop thereof gave it to his new founded Hospital at *St. Cross*. On the North West Side of this Town, between *Woodstock* and *Brightstow*, lies *Whichwood* Forest, anciently much larger than now, for a great Part of it was disforested by *Richard III.*

Whitney.
5 M. fr.
Woodstock.
64 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
Holy Thursday.
June 29.
November 3.
Its Manufacture
of Rugs, Blan-
kets, &c.

5. *Burford*, in the same Hundred, and on the same River as *Whitney*. In the *Saxon* Times, a Council of the Bishops, Abbots, &c. of the Kingdom, was conven'd here by the Kings *Ethelred* and *Berthwald*, wherein the then Bishop of *Sherborn* was order'd to write a Book against the Error of the *British* Churches, in the Observation of *Easter*. *Henry II.* granted it a Charter, with all the Customs of the Townsmen of *Oxford*; and tho' it has lost most of them, it still retains the Face of a Corporation, having a common Seal, and being govern'd by two Bailiffs, and other inferior Officers. Its Market is of much Note for Saddles, and the seven Downs near it, (some of which are in *Gloucestershire*) much frequented for Horse-Races, which are a great Advantage to the Town. This Town was a Seat of the famous *William Lenthall* Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in the Long Parliament, and the Birth-Place of *Dr. Peter Heylin*, Author of the *Cosmography*, &c. To take a *Burford Bait*, has passed into a Proverb as a Bait not to stay the Stomach, but to over-charge it. This Place gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*, as *Heddington*, in this County does that of *Baron*. There has been an ancient Custom here, of carrying an artificial Dragon about the Streets on *Midsummer-Eve*, which is supposed to allude to a certain Banner, on which a Golden Dragon was painted, that was taken by *Cuthred*, a *West-Saxon* from *Æthelbald* the *Mercian*, in the Battle fought near this Place, as 'tis supposed, in that Field which is still call'd *Battle-Edge*.

Burford.
5 M. fr.
Whitney.
85 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs on
June 24.
September 14.
and the Saturday
before and after
Michaelmas.

6. *Chipping-Norton*, in the Hundred of *Chadlington*, seems from its Prænomens, a Corruption of the *Saxon* word *Cæapan*, (i. e. to cheapen) to have been a Market in the time of the *Saxons*. It sent Burgesses to Parliament once in the Reign of *Edward I.* and twice in that of *Edward III.* but never since. 'Tis a Corporation govern'd by two Bailiffs, and inferior Officers, who are empower'd to hold a Court, and to judge and determine Actions under Four Pounds value. According to *Speed*, here was formerly a Monastery; *Roman* Coins are frequently found here, and there are the Marks of a Castle by the Church, which is a good Building after a curious Model, and in which there are Monuments, with so many Names of Merchants on Brass-Plates over them, as shew it must have been once a Town of great Trade.

Chipping-Norton.
76 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Wednesday.
Fairs on
February 22.
April 25.
July 7.
August 1.
August 24.
October 28.
Last Friday of
May, Wednes-
day before and
after Midsum-
mer.

7. *Bampton*, in the Hundred of the same Name, on the Borders of *Berkshire*, is said to have been a Town of good Repute before the Conquest. It lies on a River, navigable by Fair, Aug.

Bampton.
5 M. fr. Bur-
ford. 66 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Wednesday.
by Fair, Aug.

by Boats, and its Market is noted for the great Quantity of Fellmonger's Wares, as Leather Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, Stockings, &c. which are brought hither from *Whitney*, and sold here into *Berkshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Dorsetshire*, no Town in *England* having such a Trade for these Wares.

Bicester.
6 M. fr. Woodstock. 52 M. fr. London.
Market on Friday.
Fair on July 25.
Friday before and after Michaelmas.

Deddington.
4 M. fr. Banbury. 9 M. fr. Chipping Norton. 62 M. fr. London.
Market on Saturday.
Fairs on Whitmonday. August 10. November 11.
Roll-rich-Stones.

8. *Bicester*, *Burcester*, or *Biffeter*, is a long straggling Town, in the Hundred of *Ploughley*, famous for excellent Malt-Liquor, and had once a Monastery; but 'tis more remarkable in Antiquity, for having had a famous Castrum on the West Side of it, call'd *Aldchester*, long since pass'd over by the Plough, which has turn'd up many Roman Coins, and other Antiques; and 'tis not doubted, but it was the *Maima* of *Ravennas*. A small Brook runs by it into the *Charwel* at *Isip*.

9. *Deddington*, or *Daddington*, in the Hundred of *Wotton*, was anciently a Town Corporate, and sent Members to Parliament in the Reigns of *Edward I.* and *III.* but never since; yet 'tis a pretty large Town, and govern'd by a Bailiff. Dr. *Plot* says, here was anciently a Castle, of which there are few Marks now: here is a Charity-School for sixteen Boys, and as many Girls.

The other Articles of Antiquity in this County that are most noted, are:

1. The *Roll-rich-Stones*, in the West Part of it. They are a Number of huge Stones placed in a Circle, like those at *Stonehenge*, which some have thought to be Monuments of a Victory, others a Burying-place, and others a Place for the Coronation of the *Danish* Kings; and that *Rollo*, their General, being proclaim'd King here by his Soldiers, it was the Occasion of their being set up. Mr. *Toland* affirms, that they are the Vestigia of an old *British* Temple. See *Camden*, *Plot's Oxfordshire*, &c. for the uncertain History of them.

The Ancalites.

2. The *Ancalites*, a People mentioned by *Cæsar*, seem to have lived in these Parts, and 'tis probable by the Circumstances, that they were seated about the South Side of the County, and that here was their chief Town, if the latter be really so ancient as some think it is.

Shinsfield, Roman Pavement.

3. At *Shinsfield*, two Miles from *Woodstock*, a large refelated Roman Pavement was discover'd in 1713, consisting of small square Stones, and Bricks of six different Colours strongly cemented; and near *Great Tew*, another has been found, consisting of red, white, blue, and yellow cubical Pieces so disposed, as to form various beautiful Figures.

4. *Hoke*, or rather *Hook-Norton*, vulgarly *Hogs-North*, *Hogs-Norton*, which *Florence* of *Worcester* calls *Villa Regia*, was once a Royal Seat, and memorable for the Slaughter made of the *English* there by the *Danes* in 917; but the Inhabitants, says *Camden*, were formerly such Clowns and Churls, that to be born at *Hogs-Norton*, pass'd into a Proverb, to denote such People as are rude and ill-bred. The Place is in the Hundred of *Chadlington*.

4. About *Wood-Eaton*, on the River *Charwel*, four Miles North of *Oxford*, *British* Coins have been found of a particular kind, not discover'd any where else in *England*. They were the Coin of *Cunobeline*, who reign'd here about the time of our Saviour's Birth. On one side is a Horse, with an Ear of Corn over him, and *Cun* under him; and on the reverse, is another such Ear with *Cam* for *Camulodunum*, or *Malden* in *Essex*, where the Coins were struck.

5. In a Common in the Hundred of *Ewelme*, near the Roman *Iknild street*, a large Roman Urn was found in 1720, which was full of Coins some as old as *Julius Cæsar's* Arrival in this Island.

6. *Isip*, in the Hundred of *Ploughley*, is noted for the Birth and Baptism of *Edward* the Confessor, whose Font there had for a long time been put to very indecent Uses, till lately taken into the Possession of a neighbouring Gentleman. It has a good Weekly Market for Sheep, and some Remains of an ancient Palace.

7. In the North-West Corner of the County Four Miles from *Chipping Norton*, are the Four Shire Stones, being the Boundaries of *Oxfordshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Worcestershire*, and *Warwickshire*. The Four Shire Stones.

The principal Seats here, besides *Blenheim House*, &c. already mentioned, are the late Duke of *Argyle's*, at *Atterbury*, South of *Banbury*. Earl of *Shrewsbury's*, at *Heythrop* near *Chipping Norton*. Earl of *Abingdon's*, at *Ryest*, (Eight Miles East of *Oxford*) which is both his Seat and Barony. The Earl of *Litchfield's*, at *Ditchley* near *Woodstock*. The Earl of *Plymouth's*, at *Charlbury*. Lord *Cudgon's*, at *Caversham* near *Reading*. The Earl of *Macclesfield's*, at *Sherburn-Castle*, six Miles from *Wallingford*. The Earl of *Clarendon's*, at *Cornbury*, (near *Banbury*) which gives him Title of Viscount: And the Lord *Harcourt's* at *Stanton-Harcourt*, (six Miles from *Oxford*) which gives him also Title of Viscount and Baron.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.

THIS is another In-land County, bordering on the East on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*, on the South on *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the North on *Worcestershire*, and on the West on *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*. 'Tis by some computed about 56 Miles from North-East to South-West, and 22 from South-East to North-West, and 'tis about 156 Miles in Circumference; but Mr. *Templeman* makes it 62 Miles in Length, and 36 in Breadth, containing an Area of 994 Square Miles; or, as others reckon it, 800,000 Acres. These are divided into 13 Hundreds, in which are one City, 27 Market-Towns, 280 Parishes, one Castle, two Forests, 19 Parks; several large Rivers, as the *Severn*, the *Wye*, the *Avon*, the *Isis*, the *Leden*, the *Frome*, the *Stroud*, the *Windrush*, and several other lesser Streams; 26,769 Houses, and 162,568 Inhabitants, who are represented in Parliament by Eight Members, viz. Two for the Shire, Two for the City of *Glocester*, and Two each for *Cirencester* and *Tewksbury*.

Its Boundaries.

Extent, and Contents.

Rivers.

Air, and Soil.

The Severn.

Produce.

The Air of this County is wholesome throughout, but it has a different Soil and Appearance according to its several Parts. In the East, 'tis hilly; in the West, woody; but the Middle is enrich'd with a sweet fruitful Vale. The latter Part is much indented by the *Severn*, which washes the County for 40 Miles together, (70, including Windings and Turnings) bringing Necessaries to it from abroad, and conveying the Native Commodities into Foreign Parts. This River is in some Parts of the County Two or Three Miles broad, and comes in with a violent Tide call'd the *Boar*, which rolls with a Head from Two to Four Foot high, carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its Banks. 'Tis remarkable that the Tides here are largest one Year at the Full Moon, and next at the Change; and one Year the Night-Tides are highest, another the Day-Tides.

It abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, Fowl and Game, and every thing that other Counties produce, and altogether as excellent in their Kinds, especially Bacon and Cyder; and its Rivers afford as great Plenty of Fish, especially Salmon from the *Severn*, together with Lampreys and Conger-Eels. But, to give a truer Idea of this County, we shall consider it in Three Parts, according to its usual Division, viz.

1. *Cotswould*, the hilly Part of the County, bordering on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*. 'Tis not very fertile, and lies exposed to the Winds and Cold, so that its Corn is slow in coming out of the Ground; from whence rose the Proverb in this County, 'Tis as long in coming as *Cotswould Barley*: But then 'tis healthy, and feeds Multitudes of Sheep, whose Wool is exceeding fine, and so improv'd by the Inhabitants, that they may be reckon'd as Golden Fleeces to the County, many of whose Towns are so eminent for the Cloathing Manufacture, that they have no others fit to be named with it. It has been computed that before our Wool began to be clandestinely exported to *France*, 50,000 Cloths were made Yearly in this Shire, which are estimated at Ten Pounds a Cloth the fine with the coarse; and the Number of Sheep kept in the County, of which most are fed in this Part of it, is computed at 400,000. It is said, that the fine *Spanish* Wool came originally from the *Cotswould* Sheep; one of our Kings, either *Richard I.* or *Edward I.* having made a Present of the Breed to the then King of *Spain*.

Cotswould Hills.

2. The *Vale*, which is the middle Part of the County, and spreads into a fruitful Plain lying on both Sides of the *Severn*, is a quite different Clime from the *Cotswould*, where if it be true, that there are Eight Months in the Year Winter, and Four too cold for Summer; here it is certain are Eight Months Summer, and Four too warm to deserve the Name of Winter. 'Tis in this Part of the County that excellent Cheese is made, which is the fattest and most agreeable to the Palate of any in *England*; tho' that which is so call'd in *London*, comes for most part out of *Wiltshire*; the real Cheese of this County going more to *Bristol* than to *London*.

The Vale.

3. The Forest of *Dean*, which is the most West Part of the County, lies between the *Severn* and the *Wye*. 'Twas heretofore covered with Wood and contain'd 30,000 Acres of it, being 20 Miles long and 10 broad; and it was then such a Harbour for Robbers, especially towards the Banks of the *Severn*, that in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* an Act of Parliament was made on purpose to restrain them. But since so many rich Veins of Iron have been discover'd, and Forges establish'd there by Acts of Parliament for working it, which require vast Quantities of Wood to support them, the Woods are not only reduced

Forest of Dean.

Its excellent
Oak-Timber.

The Swanmote-
Court.

The Miners-
Court.

GLOUCESTER.
Long. 2. 9.
Lat. 51. 55.
102 M. fr. Lon.
Markets, on
Wed. and Sat.
Fairs, on
Lady-Day,
Midsummer-D.
Sept. 17.
Nov. 17.
the latter chiefly
for fat Hogs.

to narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in the Forest, as is usual where any Manufacture is carried on; insomuch that here are Three Hundreds, 23 Parish-Churches, Three Market-Towns, One Mayor-Town, One Castle, and One Abbey. Where the Woods are still preserved, the Oaks are reckon'd the best in England, the Soil which is a wet Clay being proper for the Growth of them. The Oak-Timber of this Forest was anciently so famous, that most of that employed in building of our Ships was fetched from hence: And this was so well known to the Spaniards, that their invincible Armada which was sent in 1558 to invade England, was order'd expressly to destroy this Forest, in hopes thereby of quite ruining our Navigation. The Cultivation and Preservation of this Timber in a good Part of the Forest has therefore been deservedly the Care of the British Legislature. King Charles II. by Act of Parliament authorized certain Persons to inclose great Quantities for this end; and some time ago many Cottages, which had been erected in and near the Woods, and which 'twas supposed did them Damage by cutting or lopping them for Fuel, were pulled down to promote the Growth of them. The King has a Swanmote-Court here, as in all Royal Forests, to preserve the Vert and Venison, of which the Judges are the Verderers, chose by the Freeholders of the County. The Miners too have a Court here, which is directed by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Forest, and by Juries of Miners return'd to judge between one Miner and another, who have their particular Laws and Customs to prevent their incroaching upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their Labour in digging after Coals and Iron Ore, with both which the Forest abounds. Every Miner is sworn by touching the Bible with a Stick, that they may not defile Holy Writ with unclean Hands, and when they are to give Evidence they wear a particular Cap.

It has been observ'd of this Shire by our Historians, that there were more and richer Mitred Abbeys in it, and other Religious Houses, than in any Two Shires in England; and this, some think, gave rise to that idle Proverb, to say no worse of it, *As sure as God is in Gloucestershire*. This whole County lies in the Diocese of the ancient City of

GLOUCESTER, which is a well-built, clean, healthy Town, secur'd by the Severn on one side, a Branch of which brings up Ships to it; beautified with a Cathedral and Five Parish-Churches, and exceedingly well provided with Hospitals. It has its Name from its fair Situation on a pleasant Hill. 'Twas a Roman Colony by the Name of *Colonia Glevum*, and govern'd by a Consul. 'Twas call'd a City when London was but a Burgh. The Saxons took Possession of it about the Year 570. Forging of Iron seems to have been the Business of the Town so early as William the Conqueror; for we find in Doomsday, that the Tribute requir'd of it was a certain Quantity of Iron Bars. It has had its Misfortunes both from Wars and Fires; but still rose again and flourished; and at length King Henry VIII. having suppress'd its Abbey of St. Peter here, made it an Episcopal See, (with a Dean and Six Prebends) which to this Day is its greatest Glory; as is next to that, its giving Title of Duke to his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales. Its Castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the Crown, and the rest serves for a Prison, one of the best in England. In its Cathedral, which is an ancient, but magnificent Fabric, and has a Tower, said to be one of the neatest and most curious Pieces of Architecture in England, are the Tombs of Edward II. and of Robert Duke of Normandy, Son to William the Conqueror; and there is a Whispering-Place, like to that in the Cupola of St. Paul's at London. It has beautiful Cloysters, in the Style of those at King's College in Cambridge; and there are twelve Chapels in it, with the Arms and Monuments of many great Persons. King John in the first Year of his Reign made it a Borough, to be governed by two Bailiffs; Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a Corporation. By its present Charter, granted by Charles II. in 1672, on Resignation of its former Charters, it is governed now by a Steward, who is generally a Nobleman, a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is elected, a Town-Clerk, two Sheriffs, chose yearly out of twenty-six Common-Council Men, a Sword-bearer, and four Serjeants at Mace. Here are twelve incorporated Companies for its Trade, which was considerable, till lessened by the Neighbourhood of Bristol; but Pin-making is now one of its chief Manufactures. Here's a fair Stone Bridge over the River, with a Key, Wharf, and Custom-house. King Edward I. held a Parliament here Anno 1272, wherein several good Laws were made, now called the Statutes of Gloucester. King Richard II. also held a Parliament here; and King Rich. III. in consideration of his having borne the Title of Duke of Gloucester, before he acquired the Crown, added the two adjacent Hundreds of *Dudston* and *Kingsbarton* to it, gave it

his Sword and Cup of Maintenance, and made it a County of itself, by the Name of the County of the City of Gloucester: But, after the Restoration, the Hundreds were taken away by Act of Parliament, and the Walls pulled down, because the City had shut the Gates against King Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643. Before that Siege it had eleven Parish Churches, but six of them were then demolished. Camden is of Opinion, with Geofrey of Monmouth, that this City was honoured with the Episcopal Dignity in the Time of the Britons. Sir William Dugdale gives the Name of one of its Bishops Anno 522, and Archbishop Usher says, that Theodosius was translated from Gloucester to the Archbishoprick of London, Anno 542. Here are abundance of Crosses and Statues of the Kings of England, several Market-houses supported with Pillars, and large Remains of Monasteries. Its Town-hall for the Assizes, &c. is called the *Bosth-Hall*. Under the Bridge there is a Machine which raises the Water to serve the Town; tho' it is also supplied from *Robin Hood's Well*, which is a fine Walk, a mile or two out of the City. Camden says, that the famous Consular Way, called *Ermin-street*, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southampton, passes thro' this City. *Sudmead*, near this Town, is noted for Horse Races.

2. Cirencester, commonly called *Ciceter*, by some reckoned the oldest Town in the County, and the largest too, was of good note both under the Romans and Saxons. Its Eminence among the first is discovered by ancient Coins that have been often dug up in and near it, together with Pillars and Pavements, supposed to have been those of a Temple and a Bath; and the frequent Mention of it in the Histories of the Saxons, who, 'tis said, built an Abbey, which was repaired by Henry II. makes it probable that it bore a considerable Figure among the latter. They took it from the Britons, after a long Defence of it, in 577; the Mercians took it from the West-Saxons in 656, and the Danes took it from the Mercians in 879, and King Canute held a general Council here in 1020. It was formerly two Miles round, but it suffered so much by the Incursions of the Danes, the Barons Wars, Civil Wars, &c. that now not above one quarter of that Compass is inhabited. Here was a Church of Prebendaries before the Conquest, and it also had three Parish Churches, of which only one is left, viz. St. John's, which is a large beautiful one, and has five Chapels joining to it, and a lofty Tower.

This Town which has its Name from the River Churn, that passes by it into the Thames at Cricklade, and the Word *Cestre* or *Castle*, was a fortified City in the time of the Romans, and is the *Corinium* mentioned by Ptolemy, and the *Durocornovium* of Antoninus. Two of the Roman Consular Ways cross each other at this Place, one of which is still visible, with a high Ridge, as far as *Birdlip-hill*; the other runs to *Cricklade* and *Newbury*. King Henry III. took this Castle, which had been held out against him by the Barons, and demolished it. Henry IV. gave the Town a Charter, and several Privileges, because the Bailiff and Townsmen slew some Noblemen (Adherents to King Richard) who fled hither for Shelter. Queen Elizabeth gave them another, by which the Corporation was to consist of a Steward and Bailiff, but 'tis governed now by two High Constables, and fourteen Wardsmen over seven distinct Wards, appointed yearly at the Court-Leet. Its Friday's Market, which is chiefly for Wool, that Manufacture being the principal Trade here, is reckoned one of the greatest in the Kingdom, there having been no less than five thousand Packs in some Years brought from *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire* and *Lincolnshire*, and sold for most part to the Clothiers of this County and *Wilt.* And the Weeks before *Palm-Sunday* and *Bartholomew's* are considerable Fairs for Cloth. Here are a Free-school, and a Charity-school for about ninety Children, with several Hospitals and Alms-houses on the West-side of the Town, which lies in *Crothorn* Hundred. There is a Mount of Earth, called *Grismund's Tower*, steep and round like a Wind-mill Hill, where *Leland* says, Mens human Bones have been found of an unusual Size, with a round Vessel of Lead and Ashes. Little of its Abbey is to be seen now, besides two old Gate-houses. This Town sent no Burgesies to Parliament, till the thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth. Most of the Windows of the Church and its Chapels have the Remains of fine painted Glafs, representing all the Orders of the Church of Rome from the Pope to the Mendicant.

3. Tewksbury, which is noted for the Battle fought May 4, 1471. betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster, wherein the latter was almost entirely defeated, gives Name to its Hundred, and stands at the Conflux of the Severn and the Avon from Warwickshire; which, with the Carron and Swilgate, two other little Rivers, encompass it. It is a large, beautiful and populous Town, of which the chief Manufacture is woollen Cloth and Stockings. It consists of three high built Streets, and many Side-Lanes, and has three Bridges over three of the Rivers. It had its first Privileges in the Reign of Edward II. confirmed by several

CIRENCESTER, 25 m. fr. London, 15 fr. Gloucester. Markets on Monday and Friday. Fairs on the Week before Palm-Sunday, Easter-Tuesday, July 7. the Week before St. Bartholomew, Octob. 25.

TEWKSBURY, 97 m. from London. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on Feb. 24. May 3. June 11. Aug. 21. Sept. 29. besides the first Wednesday in September, for Cheese.

several succeeding Kings; and lastly by King James I. who re-incorporated it. 'Tis governed by twenty-four Burgesses, two of whom are chose Bailiffs yearly, who with two others are the ruling Magistrates, and have Jurisdiction within the Borough, exclusive of the Justices of the Peace for the County. It first sent Members to Parliament in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. This Corporation was dissolved in 1688, by a Proclamation of King James II. Here are a Free-School, an Hospital, and a noble Church, one of the largest in England, that is not Collegiate or Cathedral, with a stately Tower, and the Monuments of great Men; particularly several of the Earls of Gloucester and Warwick, Prince Edward Son of Henry VI. and the Duke of Clarence, Brother to Edward IV. 'Tis the only Remains of an ancient Abbey, whose Abbot was mitred, and had a Voice in Parliament. The Cloathing Trade here is the better accommodated, by reason of its Nearness to Cotswold Hills, and Stroud Water, of which the former furnish the Fleece, and the latter the Dye. The Town has been long noted for the Mustard Balls made here, and sent into other Parts, from whence rose the Proverb, *He looks as if he had lived on Tewksbury Mustard*, applied to Persons of sower Looks, and snappish Tempers: Such as the Man described in Plautus, *Si easlor hic homo sinapi victitet non censeam tum tristem esse posse*.

This Place, which formerly gave Title of Baron to the Earl of Essex, had the Honour of giving the same Title to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales. The Ham near this Place is frequented for Horse-Races.

Campden.
86 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Wedn.
Fairs on
Ash-Wednesday,
April 23,
July 25,
Nov. 30.

4. *Campden*, or *Camden*, in the Hundred of *Kistgate*, stands on the Edge of *Worcestershire*, and is famous for the Manufacture of Stockings. 'Tis of Note in ancient History for a Congress held here by all the Saxon Kings in the Year 689, to consult how to carry on the War jointly against the Britons. It was incorporated by King James I. and is govern'd by two Bailiffs, twelve Burgesses, and a Steward, who have Authority to chuse twelve inferior Burgesses, and to try Actions not exceeding 6l. 13s. 4d. The Benefit of its Fairs on *Ash-wednesday* and *St. Andrew's*, belongs to the Town, and of the two others to the Lord of the Manor. This Parish is ten Miles in Compass, and has a large handsome Church, adorn'd with such noble Monuments of Marble as equal, if not exceed, most in England; of which the most sumptuous is for Sir *Baptist Hicks*, who gave 10,000 l. in his Life-time, as his Epitaph says, to charitable Uses, and was a great Benefactor to this Town in particular, by erecting an Alms-house, rebuilding the Market-place, &c. He was made a Peer by K. Charles I. with the Title of Viscount *Campden*, but dying without Issue Male, the Honour descended to Lord *Noel*, who marry'd his eldest Daughter; and his Posterity were afterwards created Earls of *Gainsborough*, with the Title of Viscount *Campden* of *Campden*. Here are two other Charity-schools, one founded and endow'd by *James Thynne* Esq; where thirty Girls are cloath'd, and taught to read, knit, and spin.

Newent.
27 M. fr. Glo-
cester.
104 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on the
Wednesday before
Easter and Whit-
sonide, on Virgin
Mary's Nativity,
and Sept. 8.

5. *Newent*, in the Forest of *Dean*, lies West of the *Severn*, on a River navigable by Boats, and has its Name from an Inn called the *New Inn*, erected for the Accommodation of Passengers to and from *Wales*. 'Tis no inconsiderable Town, for it has a handsome Church and Alms-houses, and several Hamlets belonging to its Parish, which is twenty Miles in Compass, and has many Gentlemen's Houses in it, with good Estates.

Dean.
5 M. fr. Newent.
113 M. fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
Easter Monday,
July 9,
Michaelmas-day.

6. *Dean*, alias *Michael Dean*, is another Town in the same Forest. Cloth was once, but Pins are now, its chief Manufacture, and the Owners of Lands here make good Advantage by digging up Iron Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces. Here is a good Church, with a handsome Spire; but the Town consists chiefly of one Street.

Cheltenham.
9 M. fr. Glocest.
95 M. fr. London.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on
Holy Thursday,
July 25.

7. *Cheltenham*, or *Chiltenham*, stands in the Hundred of its own Name, so called from the Chilt, a Brook which rises at *Dowdeswell*, and runs through this Parish into the *Severn*. It drives a considerable Trade in Malt, and is much frequented on account of its Mineral Waters, which were discovered not many Years ago, and said to be much of the same Quality with those of *Scarborough*. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass. It has a good Church, with a Free School, an Hospital, and some other charitable Foundations; but 'tis remarkable, that the Minister must be a Fellow of *Jesus College, Oxford*, and nominated by that Society; but must be approved of by the Earl of *Gainsborough*, and can't hold it longer than six Years. We read that this Manor paid to *Edward the Confessor* 9 l. a Year, besides 3000 Loaves for his Dogs; and to *William the Conqueror* 20 l. Rent, besides 15 l. a Year for Bread for his Dogs.

Stow on the
Woud.
11 M. fr. Chel-
tenham.
77 M. fr. London.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs May 1,
Oct. 15.

8. *Stow on the Woud*, in the Hundred of *Slaughter*, is generally called in all Records *Stow St. Edward*. The Parish is twelve Miles in Compass, and its Fairs are famous for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep, of which 'tis said 20,000 were sold in one *October Fair*. The Church stands on a Hill, and is a large Building, with a high Tower, and several Monuments. Here are also an Hospital, Alms-house, and

Nº 11.

Free-School, all well endowed, besides other Charities; the Poor here being very numerous. This Place, by its high Situation, is so much exposed to the Wind, that 'tis a common Observation, they have but one Element, viz. Air, there being neither Wood, Common, Field, nor Water belonging to the Town. The Roman Fosse Way passes through this Town, and

9. *North-Leech*, in the Hundred of *Bradley*: 'Tis a Town on the River *Leche*, that falls into the *Thames* near *Lechlade*, and is govern'd by a Bailiff and two Constables. Here is a neat Church, with a Parish nine Miles in Compass, several Alms-houses, and a good Grammar-school, which is free for all the Boys in the Town, and endow'd with 80 l. a Year, by a Gentleman, who being afterward reduc'd, solicited the Trustees to be the Master of it, but was deny'd.

North-Leech.
7 M. fr. Stow,
8 M. fr. London.
Market on Wed.
Fair on June 29.

10. *Painswick*, is in the Hundred of *Bisseigh*, and pleasantly situate on the River *Stroud*, a great Conve-
nieny to the Woollen, which is the Manufacture of this Place; and its Air is thought to be the wholsomest in the County. It takes its Name from the *Paines*, the ancient Lords of it. The Parish is twelve Miles in Compass, containing several Hamlets, and has a large handsome Church with a neat Spire.

Painswick.
4 M. fr. Glo-
cester,
9 M. fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
Whit-Tuesday,
Sept. 8.

11. *Stroud*, in the same Hundred, stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River commonly call'd *Stroud-water*, which is exceeding clear, and particularly famous for its peculiar Quality in dying Scarlet Broad-cloth, and all other Grain Colours in the best Manner. For this Reason many Clothiers live near, and lie all along the Banks of this River for near twenty Miles, who have erected many Fulling-mills upon it; and some of them used formerly to make a thousand Clothes a Year to their own Share. Here are a handsome Church, a Free-school, a Charity-school, and a Work-house.

Stroud.
10 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fair, Aug. 15.
Stroud is famous for
the Scarlet Dye.

12. *Berkeley*, in the Hundred of the same Name, and near the *Severn*, is the largest Parish in the County, it being twenty-four Miles in Compass. It is an ancient Borough, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and gives Title of Earl, as well as Surname, to the ancient Family of *Berkeleys*, who have a fair Castle here, where the Room in which King *Edward II.* was imprison'd, is still to be seen. The *Severn*, for six Miles almost, runs by this Parish, which lies so low, that 'tis reckon'd neither pleasant nor healthy. The Mayor is sworn at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*, who is Lord of this Manor (as well as the Castle) which is term'd in old Records the *Honour of Berkeley*, and is one of the largest in England, most of the Towns in the Hundred, and many other Places in the County, being in all near thirty Parishes, depending upon it. A Fee Farm Rent of above 500 l. a Year was paid for it in King *Henry II.*'s time; which may serve to shew the Value of it at that Time to the Lord. Here's a handsome large Church, with stately Monuments belonging to the *Berkeley* Family, which is scarce to be parallel'd by any Subject for the Nobility of its Extraction, it being descended from the Kings of *England, France, and Denmark*, and of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, and from the Dukes of *Normandy*, and some of the chief Grandees in *Spain*; so that they quarter the Coats of twenty noble Families in their Arms, and have been Barons ever since K. *Henry II.*

Berkeley.
11 M. fr. London.
12 M. fr. Gloucester.
Market on Tuesd.
Fairs on
May 3,
July 20.

13. *Dursley*, is in the Hundred of *Wotton*, and had anciently a Castle, which, tho' it be quite gone, the Remembrance of it is kept up in an adjacent Field call'd *Castle-Field*. The Manor was given in the Reign of *William the Conqueror* to *Roger de Berkeley*, in whose Family it continued without Interruption till the Reign of *Edward IV.* and still gives Title of Viscount to the Earls of that Family. Tho' the Town sends no Members to Parliament, 'tis a Corporation, govern'd by a Bailiff and four Constables, and its chief Manufacture is Woollen Cloth. 'Tis said the Inhabitants were remarkable, in the Days of *Yore*, for being crafty and over-reaching; and that from hence it came to be a Proverb in this Country to denote a Sharper, by calling him a *Man of Dursley*. But whatever was the Original of the Saying, the Character of the present Generation here, is quite the Reverse of that of their Ancestors, supposing them to be such as has been represented. They who have wrote the natural History of this County, say there's a Rock of Stone here, without any Chop or Slit, of an incredible Durance, yet soft in hewing, and call'd by the Inhabitants *Puff-stone*. The Walls of *Berkeley-Castle* are built with it, which shew very little Decay, tho' they are above six hundred Years old.

Dursley.
5 M. fr. Berkeley.
13 M. fr. London.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
April 25,
St. Clement's-
day,
Nov. 25.

14. *Fairford*, in the Hundred of *Brittlesburrow*, has two large Bridges over the *Cole*, and a large handsome Church, with twenty-eight Windows of the finest painted Glass in England, consisting of the material Histories both of the *Old Testament*, and *New Testament*, from the Serpent's tempting *Eve*, to the Crucifixion of our Saviour, excellently designed by the famous *Italian Albert Durer*. The Glass was taken by one *John Tame* a Merchant, in a Prize Ship bound to *Rome*. When he brought it home to England, he purchased this Manor of King *Henry VII.* and built this Church on purpose

Fairford.
6 M. fr. Cirencester,
20 M. fr. Gloucester,
78 M. fr. London.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
May 3,
July 28,
All Saints-Day.
The painted Glass
Windows of it
Church.

() o

pose

pose to put up the Glass in it, where by much Care it has been preserved intire to this Day. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, and 'tis supposed there have been Battles in it, though not mentioned in History, by the many Medals and Urns that are often dug up there, and by the several Barrows supposed to be raised over the Slain in the adjoining Fields. The Grant of its Market and Fairs was obtained by Mr. Andrew Barker of this Place in 1672.

Letchlade.
2 M. fr. Fairford.
74 fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.

15. *Letchlade*, in the Hundred aforesaid, and on the Confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*, lies on the *Thames* in the great Road from *London* to *Glocester*, and is supposed to have been anciently a *Roman* Town, there being a very plain *Roman* Road that runs from it to *Cirencester*. The *Thames*, after having been formed by the Conjunction of the *Lech*, the *Coln*, the *Churn*, and *Iss*, begins here to be navigable, and Barges come to its Quay to take in Butter, Cheese, and other Goods for *London*, which makes *Letchlade* very populous.

Thornbury.
7 M. fr. Berk.
22 fr. Glocest.
106 fr. London.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs on Monday
after Easter.
Aug. 15.
Monday before
St. Thomas.

16. *Thornbury*, which gives Name to its Hundred, and whose Parish is twenty Miles in Compass, stands two Miles from the *Severn* on a Rivulet that runs into it. The Manor belonged very lately, if it does not still, to the Family of *Stafford*, whose Ancestor was created Earl by King *James II.* and 'twas *William* Lord Viscount *Stafford*, who obtained the Grant of its Market and Fairs in 1670. The most considerable Gentry in the Country were obliged formerly to attend the Court of this Manor, and the Abbot of *Tewkesbury* to say Mass. There are still to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle intended, but never finished, by *Edward* Duke of *Bucks*, who was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Its Church is large in Form of a Cathedral, with spacious Naves on each Side, and a Cross, and it has a beautiful high Tower at the West End. Here are four small Alms-houses, and a Free-School. The Town has a customary or titular Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and two Constables. The Aldermen are such as have been Mayors.

Aust-Ferry.

17. *Aust*, which is a Hamlet of *Henbury*, but near eight Miles from its Church, lies on the Bank of the *Severn*, and was formerly called *Aust Clive*, from its Situation upon a craggy Cliff. The Ferry over the *Severn* to *Beachly*, at the Mouth of the *Wye* in *Monmouthshire*, used to be at *Oldbury*, before 'twas removed to this little dirty Village; but 'twas found to be a dangerous and very inconvenient Ferry, and therefore not many Years ago, that called the *New Passage*, was erected at a House about two Miles lower, which is reckoned safer, and much more pleasant. This however must be said of *Aust*, that it has a neat Chapel, and a high Tower at the West End, adorned with Pinnacles. The Passage, which was anciently at *Oldbury*, is supposed to be the *Trajectus*, which *Antoninus* mentions to be opposite to *Abone*.

Wotton under
Edge.
7 M. fr. Thorn-
bury.
99 fr. London.
Market on
Friday.
Fair Sept. 15.

18. *Wotton under Edge*, in the Hundred of *Wotton* formerly, but now of *Berkeley*, is a pretty Town, which has been a long time noted for the making of Cloth. It stands on a pleasant and fruitful Rise; and its Parish, in which are abundance of the Woollen Manufactures, is twelve Miles in Circuit. The chief Magistrate, who is chose yearly at the Earl of *Berkeley's* Court-Leet, is call'd a Mayor, and esteem'd for ever after an Alderman. Here's a stately Church, with some Monuments belonging to that Family, &c. a Free-school, an Alms-house, and several large Charities besides, by Persons born here; particularly the Benefactions of *Hugh Perry* Esq; one of the Aldermen of *London* in 1632, and of Sir *Jonathan Daws*, who was not many Years past its Sheriff. The former brought Water to this Town at his own Charge, and gave 1000 *l.* to buy Lands to erect and endow an Alms-house for six poor Men, and as many Women, and to establish a weekly Lecture in the Parish Church. The latter, whose Family have also been Benefactors to it, gave 1000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and putting out their Children Apprentices.

Tetbury.
6 M. fr. Wotton.
74 fr. London.
Market on
Wednesday.
Fairs on
Ash-wednesday,
July 21.

19. *Tetbury*, is a handsome populous Town, in the Hundred of *Longtree*, in a healthy Air and a rising Ground; where Water is so scarce in a dry Summer, that the Inhabitants are at a great Expence to procure it. There's a large Market-house in the Middle of the Town, which is a great Conveniency for the Yarn Trade, the chief Article in the Market; tho' there's also great Quantities of Cheese, Bacon, and other Commodities sold here, for which there's a lesser Market-house. The public Revenues are manag'd by a Bailiff, chose every Year. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass. The River *Avon* has its Source in it, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol* into the *Severn*; and at the Town's End there's a high long Bridge, which is therefore call'd the *Long Bridge*, and is half of it in *Wiltshire*. Here is a large handsome Church, a Free-school, and an Alms-house. At *Kingfoot* in the Neighbourhood, it has been common to find *Roman* Coins in the Fields after a Shower of Rain, which they call *Chelle-Money*; and not far from hence, Sir *Robert Atkins* mentions a large Camp call'd *Bury-Hill*. The Town was once fortify'd by a Cattle, said to have been built by a King of the *Britons*, above two thousand Years ago; but the Ruins of it are now scarce visible.

Chipping-
Sodbury.
12 M. fr. Bristol.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
14. by Thursday,
June 24.

20. *Chipping-Sodbury*, is an ancient Borough Town, in the Hundred of *Gromboldash*, in the great Road from *Ox-*

fordshire to *Bristol*, and therefore it is full of good Inns, which have also a great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coal into *Cotswold*. Here's a spacious Church, tho' 'tis but a Chapel of Ease to *Old Sodbury*, and a good Market for Corn and other Provisions, but especially Cheese, for which 'tis reckon'd the greatest in *England*, except *Aberstone* in *Warwickshire*. 'Twas formerly govern'd by a Bailiff, but in 1681 'twas made a Corporation, with a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and six Burgesses, which was suppress'd by a Proclamation of *January 2*, 1688. The Bailiffs and Burghers have a Power to distribute eighty-eight Cow-Pastures to as many of the Inhabitants, and eight Acres of Meadow for their own Lives and those of their Widows; and as they fall, to grant them again in like Manner. There is a Free-school at this Place, besides other Charities. A small Brook runs from hence into the River *Frome*, that passes to the Key at *Bristol*.

21. *Marshfield*, in the Hundred of *Thornbury*, is a considerable Clothing Town, drives a good Trade in Malt, and is famous for Cakes. It consists chiefly of one Street of old Buildings, near a Mile long, and is govern'd by a Bailiff, who has Power to punish Offenders within its Precincts. Here is a large Church, and a well-endow'd Alms-house, with a Chapel to it.

Marshfield.
5 M. fr. Bath,
7 fr. Chippen-
ham and Sodbury,
102 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday,
Fair, Oct. 13.

22. *Kingwood* is the Name of a Forest in the Hundred of *Wotton*, near the City of *Bristol*, containing about 5000 Acres, but formerly many more. It consists chiefly of Coal Mines, the Property of which is vested in several Gentlemen by Patent. The Constablewick of this Forest was by King *Edward IV.* granted to *Humphrey Stafford* of *Hooke*, a Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Stafford*; but at the Restoration the Office of Keeper of this Forest, and of *Filwood*, was granted to Colonel *Humphrey Cooke*. 'Tis a controverted Point, whether this is a Forest, or only a Chase; for 'tis said to have been dependant on *Micklewood*, which has been long ago destroyed, and *Kingwood* itself was disafforested in the Reign of King *Richard I.*

It takes its Name from a neighbouring Parish upon the River *Avon*, which, though encompassed round by *Glocestershire*, and in the same Diocese, and though 'tis seven Miles from the nearest Part of *Wiltshire*, yet is in the latter County, and under the Power of its Sheriffs and Justices. The Houses here are as compact as in a Market Town, and its Cloth Manufacture, which has been very considerable, made it pretty large and populous. The whole Parish is Tythe-free, by virtue of a Grant to an Abbey which was founded in it in 1139. Here is now only a small Chapel, and a Charity-School, founded and endowed by a private Gentleman.

On the Edge of this Forest, and on the Bank of the *Avon*, about a Mile from *Bristol*, at a Place called *Conham*, are those famous Works for smelting of Copper, carried on by Mr. *Wayne*, &c. who supply the *East-India* and other Companies with vast Quantities of it every Year, besides what is used by the Brass Works in that Neighbourhood. The chief Part of the Ore, which is smelted here, comes from that Gentleman's Mines in *Ireland* and *Cornwall*, and the Coal, of which many thousand Bushels are consumed yearly, is brought from Pits in the Neighbourhood. The Parish Church being *St. Philip* and *St. Jacob's* at *Bristol* is so remote, that the Proprietor, who lives upon the Spot, is endeavouring to get a Building consecrated as a Chapel of Ease for the Benefit of the Workmen, and poor People there, who are very numerous.

23. *Clifton* is a Parish of about four Miles in Compass, and two hundred Houses, noted for the Hot Well in it, which we mentioned at *Bristol*, and for those Rocks called *St. Vincent's*, which with others on the *Somersetshire* Side of the *Avon*, form a View which is at once pleasing and terrible. They are steep and craggy, and the River between them is so narrow, that it looks almost as if it were a Canal cut out for the Passage of the Ships to and from *Bristol*. The Merchant Adventurers of that City are Owners of half of the Manor of *Clifton*, and the other half is divided among several private Proprietors.

Clifton.
1 M. fr. Bristol.

24. *Pucklechurch* is a Parish of ten Miles in Compass, in the Hundred of its own Name, which was anciently a Royal Vill, and the Residence of some of the *Saxon* Kings, one of whom, viz. *Edmund* King of the *West Saxons*, was slain here with a Dagger, as he interposed in a Duel between the Sewer of his Household, and a notorious Outlaw. Some of the Ruins of its great Buildings are still to be seen. Great Part of the Manor belongs to the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, who had anciently a large Park in this Parish; but the rest has been for some time past in the Hands of the *Dennis's*, a Family of which there have been Sheriffs of this County at least eighteen times. Its Church is pretty large, with several good Monuments, Statues and Inscriptions for the *Dennis* Family, and here is a Charity-School.

The other Antiquities and Remarkables of this Shire, are, viz.

1. A curious *Roman* Pavement of *Mosaic* Work, discovered *Anno 1722*, at *Woodchester*. 'Tis of a considerable Extent, represents Birds and Beasts in their natural Colours, and

Woodchester.
9 M. fr. Glo-
cester.

and is adorned with great Variety of Devices, beautifully executed.

Cromhall.
16 M. fr. Gloucester.

2. Another of the same kind lately discovered also at *Cromhall*, being near fifteen Foot and a half in Breadth, and eighteen and a half in Length, and composed of cubical Stones of beautiful Colours strongly cemented.

Pen-park-hole.
3 M. fr. Bristol.

3. *Pen-Park-Hole*, where was formerly a Pit for Lead Ore, has a narrow Descent, as it were by a Tunnel, only two Yards broad, and near forty Yards deep into a Rock, after which it opens to a Cave seventy-five Yards long, forty-one broad, and nineteen high. In this there is a Pool of sweet good Water, twenty-seven Yards long, twelve broad, and five and a half deep; and the lowest Bottom of the Pool is twenty Yards higher than the highest Tide of the *Severn*, which is three Miles off.

Slymbridge.
10 M. below Gloucester.

4. At *Slymbridge* on the Banks of the *Severn*, is a Family of the Surname of *Knight*, which has been distinguished for many Generations, by having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand.

Wickwar.
12 M. fr. Bristol.

5. In the Garden of the Manor House at *Wickwar* there's a remarkable Chestnut-tree, which measures nineteen Yards about, and is supposed to have been planted in the Reign of King *John*.

The Star-Stones, &c.

6. Stones like Cockles and Oysters, and serpentine Stones and Scallops curiously figur'd, are found about the Head of the River *Avon*, and on the Hills near *Aldersey*, or *Aldesley*; and at *Leffington* near *Gloucester*, are also found the Astroites or Star-Stones (so call'd from their Points resembling the Figure of a Star); they are of a greyish Colour, and move when put into Vinegar.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.
Duke of Beaufort's at Badmington
14 M. fr. Bristol.

The principal Seats here are, 1. The Duke of *Beaufort's*, at that call'd *Badmington Magna*, in the Hundred of *Grombaldash*, which for its stately Parks, pleasant Walks, and fine Gardens, Variety of Fountains, and other Contrivances for Recreation and Pleasure, as well as its noble Mansion house, may justly be esteem'd one of the completest in the Kingdom: And King *William*, who came hither from *Kingroad*, where he landed on his Return from his Expedition to *Ireland*, said to the then Duke, *That he was not surpriz'd at his not coming to Court*, when he had so sumptuous a Palace of his own. 2. The Earl of *Berk-*

ley's, at *Berkley-Castle*. 3. The Earl of *Coventry's*, at *Course-Court*, near *Tewksbury*. 4. The Earl of *Strafford's*, at *Stowel*, thirteen Miles from *Gloucester*. 5. The Earl of *Gainsborough's*, at *Camden-house*, eighteen Miles from *Gloucester*. 6. Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*, at *Kempford*, near *Lechlade*. 7. Lord *Bathurst's*, at *Cirencester*. 8. Lord *Conway's*, at *Sandywell*, near *Cheltenham*. 9. Lord *Gage's*, at *High-meadows*, near *Monmouth*. 10. Mr. *Southwell's*, a pleasant Seat, between the *Avon* and the *Severn*, at a Place call'd *Weston upon Avon*, by reason of its Situation near that River, and *King's-Weston*, because it was anciently the Demefne of the Crown, it having been a considerable Manor at the *Norman Conquest*; but it now belongs to *Edward Southwell Esq*; one of the honourable Representatives for the City of *Bristol*, whose Grandfather and Father were both Secretaries of State for *Ireland*; the former of whom, viz. Sir *Robert Southwell*, purchased the Estate. It has a commanding Prospect of both the *Avon* and the *Severn*, and of the Shipping that lie in *Hungrford* and *King-road*, as well as of several Counties both in *England* and *Wales*. 11. Sir *Robert Cann's*, at *Stoke-Bishop*, a Hamlet in the Parish of *Westbury upon Trim*. 12. Mr. *Courzins*, late a Grocer in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *London*, has a fine House on the Edge of *Derdam-down*, near *Bristol*, and has lately erected a very pretty Chapel just by it, after a most curious Model. 13. *Narborn Berkley Esq*; Knight of the Shire at *Stoke-Lodge*, near *Bristol*, which has a most pleasant Situation, and delightful Prospect of the City of *Bristol* and several Miles round it. 14. *Hardwic*, four Miles from *Gloucester*, the late Seat and Estate of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, to whom it gives Title of Baron. 15. Lord *Ducy Morton*, at *Spring Park*, four Miles from *Dursley*. 16. *Cowberley*, eight Miles from *Gloucester*, in the *Oxford Road*, the ancient Seat of the *Hawe's*, whose Descendant is now Lord *Chetworth*. 17. Colonel *Selwyn*, at *Matsen*, under *Robin Hood's Hill*, near *Gloucester*. 18. Mr. *Hayward*, Member for *Luggarshall*, at *Quedgley*; and Mr. *Cook* at *Haynam*, near *Gloucester*. 19. Mr. Alderman *Elton*, Uncle to the present Sir *Abraham Elton Bart.* at *Ashley*, near *Bristol*.

Mr. Southwell's at King's Weston in Berkely Hundred, through 12 Miles from it.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

Why reckon'd an English County.

IT was formerly a Part of *Wales*, describ'd as such by Mr. *Camden* and others, and is in the Diocese of *Landaff*; but it has been reckon'd a Part of *England* ever since the Reign of King *Charles II.* when it was made an English County by our Judges keeping the Assizes there, in the *Oxford Circuit*. This County is, among other Advantages, abundantly supply'd with Water, being not only wash'd by the *Severn* on the South, and divided in the Middle by that noble River *Urk*, but the Rivers *Wye*, *Mynwy*, or *Mensow*, and the *Rhymni*, or *Rumney*, are the Boundaries which separate it from all other Counties except *Brecknockshire* on the North-west, and a Part of *Herefordshire* on the North, to which it joins by Land: For the *Wye* divides it from *Gloucestershire* on the East, as the *Monow* does from Part of *Herefordshire* to the North-east; and 'tis separated from *Glamorganshire* on the West, by the *Rumney*. All these Rivers, especially the *Wye* and the *Urk*, abound with Salmon, Trout, and other Fish.

Its Boundaries.

Extent and Circumference.

'Tis generally reckon'd about twenty-nine Miles from North to South, twenty from East to West; and in Circumference about eighty-four. Mr. *Templeman*, who makes the Length thirty-one Miles, and the Breadth twenty-four, computes the Area of this County to be four hundred and twenty-two Square Miles. It contains six Hundreds, one hundred and twenty-seven Parishes, eight Market Towns, and six thousand four hundred and ninety Houses.

Its Air and Soil.

Its Air is temperate and healthy, the East Parts are woody, and the West Parts are a little mountainous; but in the general 'tis fruitful enough, and the Hills feed Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, while the Vallies produce Plenty of Grass and Corn, especially the latter, of which here is as good Wheat as in any County of the Kingdom, and yet Lands never sell for more than twenty-one Years Purchase. The *Bristol* Merchants send their Ships hither to take off great Quantities of its Corn for *Portugal* and other Countries. Coals are so cheap here, that 'tis common to see a good Fire in the meanest Cottage; for a Horse-load costs but Two-pence at the Mouth of the Pit.

Manufacture.

The principal Manufacture of the County is Flannels. The Gentlemen here generally speak *English*, though the current Language of the Vulgar is *Welsh*. The Natives were formerly reckon'd a valiant and courageous People, and the most skilful Archers of all the *Welsh* Borderers; for they were cruelly harrassed after the *Normans* came into *England* by the Lords of the Marches, to whom several of our Kings granted all they could conquer here for their own. This

County sends but three Members to Parliament, viz. two for the Shire, and one for the County Town, viz.

MONMOUTH, or *Mynwy*, which gives Name to the County, and takes it from being the Mouth of the River *Mynwy*. 'Tis a fine large ancient Town, pleasantly situate betwixt that River and the *Wye*, over each of which it has a Bridge. It has been a Place of Note ever since the Conquest; for the Castle, though now in Ruins, was a stately Edifice at that Time, and probably of great Account in the Civil Wars that afterwards happened in this Kingdom. 'Tis supposed to have been rebuilt by *John* Baron of *Monmouth*, from whom King *Henry III.* took it, and granted it large Privileges. After this it pass'd to the House of *Lancaster*, and *Henry V.* was born in it, who was stiled therefore *Henry of Monmouth*. There are still remaining such Parts of its Fortifications, as shew that it was formerly very strong, and by its natural Situation might easily be made so again.

The Town is in a manner surrounded with Water, there being another River, viz. the *Trotby*, over which it has also a Bridge. 'Tis a populous, handsome, well built Town, and has a stately Church, the East End of which especially is built most curiously. 'Twas incorporated the 19th of *Charles I.* and is governed by two Bailiffs, fifteen Common Council Men, and a Town Clerk. Its principal Traffick is with the City of *Bristol*, by means of the *Wye*. It formerly gave Title of Earl to the Family of *Cary*, and afterwards of Duke to King *Charles* the Second's natural Son, who was beheaded by King *James* the Second for taking Arms, and claiming the Crown. It now gives Title of Earl to Lord *Mordaunt*, who is also Earl of *Peterborough*. This Place gave Birth to the noted *Jeffery* (called from hence *de Monmouth*) Author of the famous *British History*, which we are inclined to think is an Ornament to the Place of his Nativity, because the *Britons* seem to value themselves and their Nation upon the Original he has given them, and to give more Credit to his Relations than their Neighbours are willing to allow them.

2. *Chepstow*, near the Mouth of the *Wye*, over which it has a fine Bridge, was a Place formerly of great Fame and Resort, and is still a large, well-built and populous Town. It was formerly walled round, and had a Castle, as also a Monastery, the remaining Part of which is converted into a Parish Church. The *Chares*, Earls of *Pembroke*, were for some time Lords of it. The Name is of pure Saxon Original, and intimates, that it was a Place of Trade and Commerce, when it was given to it. The old *Venta Sturum*

Monmouth. Land 1000. Lanes 100. Market 100. Corn 100. But especially Sowing. Friday in Whit-fun-work. Friday before St. Luke. August 1.

is about four Miles from it, and some affirm, it arose out of the Ruins of that ancient City. 'Tis built on a Hill close by the River, and has several Fields and Orchards within its Walls. 'Tis the Port for all the Towns that stand on the Rivers *Wye* and *Lug*. Ships of good Burden may come up to it, and the Tide comes in here with the same Rage as at *Bristol*, it rising commonly six Fathom, or six and a half at the Bridge, which is a noble Fabric of Timber, no less than seventy Foot high from the Surface of the Water when the Tide is out. As half of it is in *Glocestershire*, 'tis maintained at the Expence of both Counties. A beautiful *Roman* Pavement was discovered here in 1689.

Abergavenny.
142 M. fr. Lond.
10 fr. Monmouth.
Market on Tuesd.
Fairs on May 3,
Sept. 14.

3. *Abergavenny* has its Name from the River *Gavenny*, which falls below it into the *Ufk*. 'Tis a handsome well-built Town, encompassed with a Wall, has a strong Castle, drives a great Trade in Flannel, and gives Title of Baron to the ancient and noble Family of *Nevil*, the first Baron of *England*. This Town is a great Thoroughfare from the West Parts of *Wales* to *Bristol* and *Bath*, by *Chepstow*, as it is from *Monmouth* to *Glocester*, crossing the River through *Colford*, and the Forest of *Dean*. Here was formerly a Priory. *Giraldus* observes, that the Castle of *Abergavenny* was oftener stained with the Infamy of Treachery, than any other in *Wales*.

Pontipole.
126 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs on
April 11,
June 24, July 29.
Caerleon.
141 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on Wedn.
before Easter.
May 2.
July 20.
Sept. 20.

4. *Pontipole* is a small Town noted only for its Iron Mills. 5. *Caerleon* has a Wooden Bridge over the River *Ufk*, where it has a Harbour for Barges. 'Twas formerly a strong Place, the Quarters of a *Roman* Legion, and in the Time of the *Britons* a sort of University and Archbp's See, removed afterwards to *St. David's*. *King Arthur* is said to have kept his Court here. The Houses are built of Stone, but the Fortifications are ruined. 'Tis said there was a famous College here formerly, in which were two hundred Students in Astronomy, and other liberal Arts. The Name of this Town shews it to have been a *Roman* Station, for it signifies the City of the Legion from the *Legio Secunda Augusta* which quartered there. And *Giraldus* says, it enjoyed honourable Privileges, and was elegantly built by the *Romans*, with Brick Walls, about three Miles in Circuit, sumptuous Edifices and Baths.

The other ancient Places here are these,

Ancient Places.

1. *Venta Silurum*, was the chief City of the *Romans*, and a large one it was for those Times, the Ruins shewing it about a Mile in Compass. As the Remains of Antiquity point it out, so is the Memory of it preserv'd in the present Name of *Kaer-went*, not far from *Chepstow*.

Venta Silurum.

2. *Gobannium*, is seated at the Conflux of the River *Wysk*, or *Ufk*, and *Gavenny*; from whence 'tis now call'd *Abergavenny*.

Gobannium.

3. *Burrium*, is plac'd by *Antoninus* twelve Miles from *Gobannium*: 'Tis call'd at this Day *Brynbiga* for *Buren-begis* (where the River *Brydwin* falls into the *Ufk*) which Name seems to retain something of the more ancient Denomination.

Burrium.

4. Upon taking up the chequer'd Pavement, mention'd at *Chepstow*, the Cement was dissolv'd, so that nothing remain'd but the cubical Stones, of which it was compos'd. The Stones of which it was made were of several Colours, and form'd by the Workmen into several Shapes of Men, Beasts, Cups, &c.

5. Between *Caerleon* and *Christ-church*, a Free-stone Coffin was discover'd in the last Century, in which was inclosed an Iron Frame wrapp'd in a Sheet of Lead: Under the Frame lay a Skeleton, which was guess'd to be that of some Person of Distinction, from a gilt Alabaster Statue that was found near it, representing a Man in Armour. In one Hand of the Statue was a short Sword, in the other a Pair of Scales. In the Right-hand Scale was the Bust of a Virgin, which was out-weighed by that of a Globe in the other Scale. The Remains of this Figure is preserv'd in the *Ashmolean* Repository.

The chief Seats here are the Duke of *Beaufort's* at *Troy*, a little to the South of *Monmouth*; and *Ragland-Castle*, nine Miles to the West of it; the Earl of *Abergavenny's*, at the Town of that Name; the Lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, at *St. Julian's* near *Caerleon*, where, *Anno* 1654, a Free-stone *Roman* Altar was discover'd, as were also Hot-baths, the Bricks equilaterally square, about an Inch thick, like those at *St. Albans*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

Boundaries.

'TIS bounded on the East by *Glocestershire*, on the South by *Monmouthshire*, on the West by *Brecknockshire* and *Radnorshire*, and on the North by *Worcestershire* and *Shropshire*. 'Tis almost of a circular Form, and contains thirty-five Miles from North to South, thirty from East to West, and a hundred and eight Miles Circumference, and according to *Templeman*, eight hundred and twenty square Miles. It has eleven Hundreds, in which are one City, eight Market Towns, 176 Parishes, two Forests, eight Parks, 660,000 Acres, about 15,000 Houses, and 95,600 Inhabitants, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, two for *Hereford* City, and two each for *Lempster* and *Weobly*.

Extent and Contents.

Air.

The Air of this County is generally acknowledged to be good. As an Instance of it, 'tis reported, and uncontradicted, that when *King James I.* took a Progress into these Parts, and was entertained by *Serjeant Hoskins*, the Serjeant, to shew how healthy and long-lived the Inhabitants were, procured ten old Men and Women born here to dance the *Morice* before them, whose Years, added together, made above one thousand. They have a Proverb in this Country, *Blessed is the Eye that is between the Severn and the Wye*; which is thought to allude to the Pleasantness, Healthfulness and Security of that Tract.

Soil and Product.

As to the Soil, 'tis very fruitful. *Secunda Fertilitatis laude inter Angliæ Provincias acquiescere haud facile est contenta*, says *Camden*. i. e. 'Tis not contented to be reckoned the second Shire in *England* for Fertility. It abounds in good Corn and Pasture, Wool, Water and Wood. *Lempster* Bread and Wool are equally famous. *Weobly* Ale makes their Barley commended, and their Cyder, the general Drink of the County, was generally esteemed the best in *England*, till of late Years, that the Rough has been preferred to the soft, and the Southam Cyder of *Devonshire* has justly got the Preference; not but that there's a great Quantity of rough Cyder made of late Years in this County. Apple-trees thrive here, especially Red-streaks, better than in any other County. The Hedges are full of them in the Highways, where the Hogs feed on the Wind-falls, which make them very fat, and their Flesh looks reddish, and is sweet, tho' 'tis not so firm and grateful as the Bacon of *Hampshire*.

Cyder.

In Rivers.

The Rivers which water this fruitful Country, are the *Frome*, *Lodn*, *Lug*, *Wye*, *Wadel*, *Arrow*, *Dare*, *Monow*, and other lesser ones, which are but Rivulets. The *Monow* is a large River, which divides part of this Shire from that of *Monmouth*, and falls with the *Wye* and the *Lug* in one Channel into the *Severn*. They abound with Salmon, especially the *Wye*.

This County having been a Frontier against the *Welch*, has had no less than twenty-eight Forts and Castles, most of them now in Ruins. It lies in the Diocese of *Hereford*, which includes also Part of *Shropshire*, and contains three hundred and thirteen Parishes.

Its Metropolis and only City is *HEREFORD*: It has a good Stone Bridge of eight Arches over the *Wye*, and is encompass'd with Rivers on all Sides but the East.

HEREFORD.

Lon. 2. 41.

Lat. 52. 6.

130 M. fr. Lond.

'Tis thought to have been founded by *King Edward the Elder*, but it seems to have risen about the Time that the *Saxon* Heptarchy was at its Height, and to have ow'd its flourishing State originally to the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert* King of the *East Angles*, who being basely murder'd by *King Offa's* Queen while he was courting her Daughter, was taken into the Catalogue of Martyrs, and had a Church built here to his Memory; which was not only erected soon after into the See of a Bishop, but had signal Respects shew'd to it by the *West Saxon* and *Mercian* Kings. Its Name signifies the Ford of the Army, it having been for several hundred Years the head Quarters of the *Saxons* before the Conquest, and of the *English* after it, who were station'd here to keep the *Welch* in Awe. Before the Civil Wars, it had six Churches, but now only four, two being demolish'd in those Wars.

Markets on

Wednesday,

Friday, and

Saturday.

Fairs three Days,

each on Easter

Wednesday.

May 19,

June 19.

Octob. 8. and 21.

Tuesday after

Candlemas.

It suffer'd so much by the Wars betwixt the *Saxons* and *Britons*, that at the *Norman* Invasion it was almost in Ruins. They rebuilt it, and erected a Castle, which *Leeland* says, was in his Time the fairest, largest, and strongest in *England*, but 'tis now in Ruins. It suffer'd very much in the Barons Wars, and those between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. 'Twas taken and re-taken several times by *King Charles I.* and the Parliament. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor (who is ever after acknowledged an Alderman) High-Steward, Deputy-Steward, and Town-Clerk. The Common-council consists of thirty-one. The Mayor and six Aldermen are part of their Number, and Justices of the Peace, and have a Sword-Bearer, and four Serjeants at Mace. Its only Manufacture is Gloves, and some other Leathern Wares.

The Cathedral was destroyed by the *Welch* in 1060, but rebuilt, as some say, in the Reign of the Conqueror, and others in that of *Henry I.* 'Tis a beautiful magnificent Structure, and has the Monuments of its ancient Prelates, &c. There belong to it, besides the Bishop, a Dean, Chancellor, sixteen Canons, twenty-seven Prebendaries, a Chanter, a Treasurer, and twelve Vicars Choral, with Deacons, Choristers,

Choristers, &c. The Bishop's Castle and the Close, with the Dignitaries Houses, and the College of the Vicars and Choristers, who live in a collegiate or academical Way, under a Governor or President, are pleasantly situate, but the Buildings mean. 'Tis a pretty large, but not very populous City, and the Houses are old, and the Streets dirty, by reason of its low Situation; so that 'tis often annoy'd by the Swell of the *Wye*. By their Charter they have particular Laws and Privileges for their several Companies; and they have their distinct Halls. The Assizes, Quarter-Sessions, County-Courts, &c. are held here. It gave Title of Earl about the Time of the Conquest, and continued so to do for about two hundred Years, to the noble and heroic Family of the *Bobuns*, of whose untainted Honour no Family in *England* can give such an Example; nor did ever Blood continue so long intirely *English*, or produce such an uninterrupted Series of Heroes and Patriots. At last it gave Title of Duke to *Henry of Lancaster* (Son of *John Gaunt*) who was afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.* when it again gave Title of Earl to *Edmund Stafford* Earl of *Buckingham*, which being forfeited by the Execution of *Henry Duke of Buckingham* for Treason in the Time of *Richard III.* the Earldom remain'd vacant, and its honorary Title sunk to that of Viscount in the Family of *D'Eureux* Earls of *Essex*, the last of whom, viz. the General of the Parliament's Army, dying without Issue, the Honour of the Earldom of *Essex* became vacant, but the Title of Viscount pass'd to a collateral Branch of that noble Family, whose Descendant is now Premier Viscount of *England*. Here is an Hospital in this Town, liberally endow'd for twelve poor People; and two Charity-schools, one for sixty Boys, the other for forty Girls, all taught and cloath'd by Subscription.

Lemster.
136 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on
Feb. 2.
Tuesday after
Mid-lent Sund.
May 2,
June 19,
Aug. 24,
Oct. 28.

2. *Leominster*, or *Lemster*. 'Tis a large, handsome, populous Borough Town, with several Bridges over the *Lug*, and is a great Thoroughfare to and from *London*. In the Reign of King *John* 'twas burnt by a rebellious Lord of *Brecknock*, but soon after rebuilt. 'Twas incorporated by Queen *Mary*, and is govern'd by a High Steward, Bailiff, Recorder, twelve capital Burgeses (out of whom the Bailiff is chose) and a Town Clerk. Its Fairs are all noted for Horses and Black Cattle: It had a vast Trade in Wool and Wheat, but 'tis lessen'd; since on a Petition from *Hereford* and *Worcester*, complaining of their Loss of Trade, they were oblig'd to alter their Market-day, which then was *Thursday*. It has a large beautiful Church, which, being old, has been in a manner rebuilt, and gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Pomfret*. The Wool of the neighbouring Parts has been reckon'd the best in all *Europe*, except that of *Apulia* and *Tarentum*, and was deservedly call'd *Lemster Ore*, because it enrich'd the Town very much before the Petition above-mention'd. It has been equally noted for the best Wheat, and consequently the finest Bread. It lies in a rich Valley, through which three Rivers run swiftly, besides others very near, on which the Inhabitants have Mills and other Machinery in the various Branches of their Trade, which is pretty considerable in Wool, Hat-making, Leather, &c. There was formerly a Priory at the East End of the Church, whereof there are still some poor Remains; and there are the Ruins of a Palace on a neighbouring Hill to this Day, call'd *Comfort Castle*.

We bley.
130 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Thurs.
Fairs on
Ascension-day,
and the third
Thursday after.

3. *Weobley*. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, but has a mean Market, and suffer'd much by a Fire not many Years ago, for which there was a Brief. 'Tis chiefly noted for its fine Ale. In King *Stephen's* Reign it had a Castle, which was fortify'd against him by the Partizans of the Empreess *Maud*, but reduc'd by his Forces. Here are two Charity-schools, one for twenty-five Boys, and another for Girls, both maintain'd by Subscriptions.

The other Market Towns here of any Note, are,

Kyne'on.
8 M. fr. Lemster
146 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Wed.

1. *Kyneton*, a pretty large well-built old Town, inhabited chiefly by Clothiers, who drive a good Trade in Narrow Cloths, and its Market is one of the most considerable in the County. It stands on the River *Arrow*, and has a Charity-school.

Ledbury.
10 M. fr. Hereford,
118 fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
May 1,
June 11,
Sept. 21.

2. *Ledbury*, a fine well-built Town, noted also for Clothiers. It lies on a rich Clay Ground under *Makvern Hills*, near to the South End, and has a well-endow'd Hospital, of which a Person of Note is generally the Master, besides a Charity-school for twenty-three poor Children.

Ros.
8 M. fr. Ledbury,
117 fr. London.

3. *Ros*, near the River *Wye*, was made a free Borough by *Henry III.* and is a populous, well-built, and well-frequented Town on account of its Market and Fairs, which are well stored with Cattle and other Provisions. Here are two Charity-schools, one for thirty Boys, the other

for twenty Girls, both taught and cloath'd by Subscription. It consists chiefly of two Streets, each about half a Mile long, that cross one another in the Middle. 'Tis famous for Cyder, and Mr. *Camden* says, that in his Time it was as noted for a Manufacture of Iron Wares. Over-against it stands *Wilton*, where was antiently a Castle; from whence many Families of the Surname of *Grey* have had their Original. There cannot be a pleasanter Country than that which the *Wye* flows thorough betwixt this Place and *Monmouth*.

Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
Ascension-day,
Corpus-Chr. fti,
Second Tuesday
after Trinity,
July 20, and 25,
Aug. 15,
Sept. 14,
Oct. 30,
Nov. 29.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables of this Shire, are,

1. *Blestium*, by the Distances in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, can be no other than that (upon the *Monow*) call'd by the *Britons Castle-Hean*, a Name implying Strength and Antiquity.

2. *Ariconium* must be *Kenchester*, near *Hereford*; which asserts its Claim to Antiquity by the old Walls, Chequer-works, Bricks, Coins, &c. discover'd about it, particularly in 1669 and 1670, when here were found several Urns with Ashes, and a Bath.

3. A Well below *Richard's-Castle* is full of small Fifth Bones, as *Camden* thinks, or of Frog Bones, according to others, of which a fresh Supply always succeeds whenever 'tis empty'd; wherefore 'tis call'd *Bone-well*. This is not far from *Croft-Castle*, in the Park of which is a large Camp, with two great Ditches, call'd the *Ambry*.

4. *Marsley-Hill*, near the Confluence of the *Lug* and *Wye*, was in the Year 1575, remov'd by an Earthquake to a higher Place.

5. In a common Meadow call'd the *Wergins*, between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, two large Stones set on-end, for a Water-mark, were remov'd about the Year 1652, to about twelve Score Paces Distance, no body knew how. When they were replac'd, one of them requir'd nine Yoke of Oxen to draw it.

6. At *Eaton-wall*, upon the *Wye*, two Miles from *Hereford*, is a Camp of about thirty or forty Acres, the Works single.

7. At *Credenhill*, about one Mile from *Kenchester*, there is another very great Camp, and mighty Works, the Graff being inwards as well as outwards, and the whole taking up about forty Acres.

8. In *Dinder Parish*, a Mile above *Hereford*, is another Roman Camp call'd *Oyster-Hill*, suppos'd by some Etymologists to have its Name from *Ostorius Scapula*, who was the Roman General when the Army encamp'd here.

9. Near *Lanterdin*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, is a perfect Roman Camp call'd *Brandon*, a single Square Work with four Ports, near which are two Barrows, where, in 1662, an Urn was found with Ashes and Bones; and half a Mile from thence, on the other Side of the River *Bardfield*, was the *British* Camp, now cover'd with great Oaks, call'd *Coxall*.

10. Upon *Capellar-Hill*, near *Brockhampton*, upon the *Wye*, there's a very large squarish Camp call'd *Wobury*, double trench'd, and near half a Mile long, but narrow.

11. *Pedwardin*, near the *Wye*, gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Kinnoul* in *Scotland*.

12. *Wigmore* is near the *Lug*, a River often mentioned together with the River *Wye*, in the Acts of Parliament pass'd in the Reign of King *William*, and since for making them navigable. It gives Name to the adjacent Hundred, and is a Barony in the Title of the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, one of whose Ancestors built a College here for Secular Canons, Anno 1100, which was afterwards converted into a Priory.

The chief Seats are these: The Duke of *Chandos*, at *Aconbury*, three Miles from *Hereford*; the Earl of *Oxford's*, at *Brampton-Bryan*, seven Miles from *Ludlow*; the Countess of *Coningsby's*, at *Hampton-Court* (two Miles from *Hereford*) of which she has the Titles of Countess, Viscountess, and Barones. There's a Charity-school for 12 Boys. Lord *Bateman's*, at *Shopton-Court*, eight Miles from *Hereford*; Mr. *Vanackers Heirs*, at *Rotherns*, near *Hereford*, one of the most delightful Seats in the County, with a Park before it, the River *Wye* behind it, pleasant Meadows on one Side, and fruitful Tillage on the other; *Clifford-Castle*, on the Frontiers of *Radnorshire*, in the Hundred of *Huntingdon*, gave Name and Seat to the antient and honourable Family of the Lords *Cliffords* of *Chudleigh*, in the County of *Devon*; *Holm-Lacy*, on the *Wye*, almost opposite to *Brockhampton*, has been for a long Time the Seat of the *Scudamores*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Boundaries.

Extent.

Contents.

Air and Soil.

Rivers.

Commodities.

Produce.

WORCESTER.
Lon. 2. 10.
Lat. 52. 14.
112 fr. London,
Markets on
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on the
Eve of Palm-
Sunday,
Saturday after
Easter,
August 15.
Sept. 8.

IT has *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire* on the West, *Glostershire* on the South, *Staffordshire* on the North, and *Warwickshire* on the East. Dr. Fuller says, 'tis of a triangular but not equilateral Form, stretching in proportion from North to South twenty-one Miles, from South to North-West twenty-eight, and from thence to the North-East Point as many. But this must be understood of the continued Part of the Shire, for there are several Parcels of it detached from it, some in *Glostershire*, and some in *Oxfordshire*; the Reason of which Mr. Camden judges to be the Desire of such as had the Command of this County before the Conquest, and had Parcels of their own Land scattered in the Vicinage, to have them united to this County, that their Power and Authority might be the more intire. Mr. Templeman makes it thirty-six Miles in Length, and twenty-eight in Breadth.

This Shire is one hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference, and contains seven Hundreds, besides part of two others, eleven Market Towns, three of which are Boroughs, besides the City of its own Name, 152 Parishes, about 540,000 Acres, (or 671 square Miles, according to Templeman) 21,000 Houses, and 103,000 Inhabitants. It sends to Parliament (besides the two Knights of the Shire) two Members for the City, two for *Droitwich*, two for *Evesham*, and one for *Bewdley*.

The Air and Soil of this Shire are so kindly, that 'tis inferior to none of its Neighbours, either for Health or Pleasure, the former being sweet all over the County, the latter rich both in Tillage and Pasturage, the Hills being covered with Flocks of Sheep, and the Vallies abounding in Corn, and rich Meadows. Neither is it less happily accommodated with Water; for it has in all Parts very fine Rivers, as the *Severn*, *Stour*, *Avon*, *Teme*, &c. which furnish it plentifully with Fish of the most delicious kinds. The noble *Severn* directs the Course of its rich Stream from North to South through the very middle of the County; and the *Avon* from *Warwickshire* runs into that River through the South Part of the Shire. Its Commodities, besides Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Cyder, Lampreys, &c. are Perry and Salt, and the latter such in a peculiar manner. Its Perry is made of Pears, and the best kind of it, though cold and flatulent, as Camden says, is very palatable, especially if it be three or four Years of Age, when 'tis racy and spirituous. 'Tis especially noted for many good Brine Pits and Salt Springs. Mr. Camden informs us, that as soon as they are discovered, they are stopped up, because, as he learned from some ancient Writings, they are obliged, for the Preservation of Wood, to make Salt only in one Place. Upon this a later Writer tells us, that they burn Coal and not Wood in their Seales. Hops are lately very much cultivated in this Shire, which Commodity and their Salt are sent down the *Severn* in a sort of Vessels called *Troughs*, of which at least twenty are constantly employed to *Bristol*, *Bridgewater*, and other Places, *Somerset* and *Dorset-shires* being chiefly supplied with the latter by this Traffic. This County is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and the *Oxford* Circuit. It was formerly defended by seven Castles, and had nine religious Houses in it before the Suppression which had all great Estates.

The City of WORCESTER, which is the Capital of the County, and gives Name to it, stands on the Banks of the *Severn*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, with a Tower, and deserves Admiration, says Camden, both for its Antiquity and Beauty. Its Latin Name is *Wigornia*. 'Tis supposed to have been one of the Cities built by the Romans (who called it *Branovium*) for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond the *Severn*. The latter called it *Caer Wrangon*. It was erected into an Episcopal See by the Saxon King *Ethelred*, Anno 679, when the Church was filled with married Presbyters, till *Dunstan* turned them out, and put Monks in their Room. In the Year 1041, it was plundered and burnt down, and the Inhabitants put to the Sword by the Danish King *Hardicanute*, to revenge the Death of some of his Tax Gatherers, whom the People had rashly murdered. Not long after *William Rufus's* Time, it was burnt down again, when the *Welch* were suspected to have set Fire to it. King *Stephen* besieged and took it, and burnt it to the Ground a third time. The last time it was remarkable for any military Event was in 1651, when that famous Battle was fought, wherein King *Charles II.* was defeated by *Cromwell*; and in a Garden just without the South Gate of the City, where the Heat of the Battle was, the Bones of the Slain are often dug up. A Mile and a half above that Gate is that called *Perrywood*, where *Cromwell's* Army lay; and above in the Park is a great Work of four Bastions called *The Royal Mount*, from whence a Vallium and Ditch run both ways to encompass that Side of the City. Camden tells

us, it flourished under an excellent Government, by two Bailiffs chose out of twenty-four Citizens, two Aldermen, and two Chamberlains, with a Common-Council of forty-eight Citizens. And the Writer of the Addenda to his History says, since that Time, by virtue of a Charter of King *James I.* October 2. in the 19th of his Reign, this City is governed by a Mayor, and six Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace (that are chose out of the twenty-four Capital Citizens) a Sheriff usually chose out of the same twenty-four, (for 'tis a City and County of itself, divided into seven Wards); likewise a Common-Council of forty-eight other Citizens, out of which Number, there are yearly elected the two Chamberlains. They have also a Recorder, Town Clerk, two Coroners, and a Sword Bearer, thirteen Constables, four Serjeants at Mace. 'Tis a much larger City than *Glocester*, and more level; but it lies in such a Bottom, that 'tis hardly to be seen till we come upon it. The chief Manufactures of the Place are broad Cloth, and Gloves, especially the former, in which 'tis incredible what a Number of People are employed here and hereabouts. And by the Convenience of the *Severn*, 'tis in a thriving Condition. One Part of the City is inhabited by the *Welch*, who speak their own Language. The publick Buildings make a grand Appearance, particularly the *Guild-hall*, and the *Work-house*. All their Markets are well supplied with Corn, Cattle, and all sorts of Provisions. It had formerly a Castle, as also Walls 1650 Paces in Circumference, with three Gates, and five Watch-Towers; but both Walls and Castle are long since destroyed. The Cathedral, which is exactly the Model of that at *Brussels*, is a large Edifice, but not very elegant, except the Choir of the Chapel on the South Side of it, which is of very curious Workmanship, and one hundred and twenty Foot long. The whole Length of the Church is 394, the Breadth 78, and the Tower is 162 Foot in Heighth. There's a Library belonging to the Cathedral, which is a handsome large round Room, supported by only one Pillar in the middle. King *John* lies in the middle of the Choir between two very pious Bishops, as he directed by his last Will. Prince *Arthur*, the elder Brother to King *Henry VIII.* lies interred also in a pretty little Chapel; and there's a very fine Monument of that Countess of *Salisbury* who dropped her Garter as she danced before King *Edward III.* at *Windfor*. Here are also twelve Parish Churches, nine within the City, and three without. The Streets are broad, and well paved, of which the Foregate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful, the Houses pretty well built, and take it all together, 'tis a very delightful Place.

We read in *Fox* of an Hospital here dedicated to St. *Wulstan*. 'Tis certain, that here is a noble one erected by *Robert Berkley* of *Spetchley*, Esq; who laid out 2000 l. in the Building, and 4000 l. in endowing it for twelve poor Men; and in and about the City there are six or seven other Hospitals. The King's School here, founded by *Henry VIII.* has been famous for its Masters, and the many good Scholars it has sent to the University. Here is a Free-school also for Grammar, with two others for the same Learning; and the Lists mention six Charity-Schools, in which are taught 110 Boys, part of them cloathed. The Work house above-mentioned, which stands over-against Mr. *Berkley's* fine Hospital, is an Instance rarely to be met with of a Charity restored after it has once been alienated. For after that laudible Institution had continued several Years, the Guardians of it contracted such a heavy Debt, that they returned the Poor back to their several Parishes; the Charity was sunk, and the Corporation let out the Building for a Hop-Market, Ware-houses, &c. But their then worthy Representative in Parliament the present Lord *Sandys*, and other Gentlemen, procured an Act of Parliament, which took place in June 1730, for restoring it to its original Institution. St. *Nicholas's* Church in this City has been lately rebuilt, and is a neat Structure; and *All Saint's Church* being so ruinous, that Part of it actually fell down, an Act passed in the Session of 1737-8, for taking it down, and rebuilding it. This City formerly gave Title of Earl to several Noble Families, as it now does those of Marquiss and Earl to the Duke of *Beaufort*. 'Tis remarked, that the *Severn*, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides by *Worcester* very gently. Here is a very good Water-house and Key, to which many Ships come. This City has enjoyed the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament as long as any Town. Of its Bishops, who are reckoned ninety-nine, from the learned *Tatfrith*, the first that is mentioned by *Godwin*, to the late Dr. *Hough*, 'tis said, there have been one Pope, four Saints, seven Lord High Chancellors, eleven Archbishops, two Lord Treasurers, one Chancellor to the Queen, one Lord President of *Wales*, one Vice President, and by the Confession even of the Poet, one unfully'd Mitre.

2. *Droitwich*,

Droitwich.
5 M. fr. Worcester.
6 fr. Bewdley,
95 fr. London.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on
Good-Friday,
St. Simon and
Jude's,
St. Thomas's
Day.

The Salt Works.

2. *Droitwich*, or *Durtwich*, is of special Note for its salt Springs, from which, and its wet Situation, *Camden* says, it takes its Name, as *Hyetus* in *Bæotia* is said to do from its dirty Soil. It stands on the River *Salwarp*, for the making of which navigable, together with the neighbouring *Stour*, an Act of Parliament was obtained in the Reign of King *Charles II.* 'Tis a corporate Bailiwick, with about four hundred Houses, and four Churches, and is much enriched by its Salt Works, which may at least be traced as high as the *Saxons*; for it appears from *Domesday Book*, that Salt was made here before the Conquest. The Author of the Addenda to *Camden* gives us an Opportunity to judge of the Proportions that are made of it, by observing, that the Taxes annually paid for it from hence to the Crown amount to about 50,000 *l.* a Year at the Rate of 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a Bushel.

The Reader will probably expect some Account of the Salt Springs, and the Nature of the Soil they rise in, pursuant to our Proposals of taking in all that is material in *Natural History*; and therefore we have extracted what follows from an Account of it given by Dr. *Thomas Rastal*, which will, 'tis hoped, be the more acceptable, not only as it is the latest that has come to our Hands, but as it was written on the very Spot.

"The Country is neither plain, neither hath it any great Hills, but many small Risings, the greatest Hills near us being the *Lichie*, within six Miles, which some call *Look High*, supposing it to be the highest Ground in these Parts, because the Springs which rise there run into the North and South Seas; near to which are *Clent Hills*, about the same Distance. On the other Side the River *Severn* are *Aberley Hills*, at about seven Miles Distance from us. There are many Salt Springs about the Town, which is seated by a Brook Side, called *Salwarp Brook*, which arise both in the Brook, and in the Ground near it, tho' there are but three Pits that are made use of. Where the Springs are saltest, there grows nothing at all, but by the brackish Ditches there grows *After Atticus*, with a pale Flower, which I find no where else with us. Some of the Salt Springs rise on the Top of the Ground, which are not so salt as others. The great Pit, which is called *Upwich Pit*, is three Foot deep, in which are three distinct Springs rising in the Bottom; one comes into the Pit North-West, another North-East, the third South-East, which is the richest both in Quantity and Quality. They all differ in Saltness, which I can give no exact Account of, it being impossible to separate them; but there will be some Mixture. The Pit is about ten Foot square. The Sides are made with square Elms, jointed in at the full Length, which I suppose is occasioned by the Saltness of the Ground, which appears to me to have been a Bog, the Surface of it is made of Ashes. That it was originally a Bog, I am induced to believe; for not many Years since, digging to try the Foundation of a Seal, for so we call our Houses we make Salt in, I thrust a long Staff over Head. Though the Brine be colder than the other Water, yet it never freezes; but the Rain Water that lies upon the Brine in extrem hard Frosts will freeze, but not much. The Soil about the Town, on the lower Side of it, is a black rich Earth, under which two or three Foot is a stiff gravelly Clay, then *Marle*. Those that make Wells for fresh Water, if they find Springs in the *Marle*, they are generally fresh; but if they sink through the *Marle*, they come to a whitish Clay mixed with Gravel, in which the Springs are more or less brackish. In the great Pit at *Upwich*, we have at one and the same time three sorts of Brine, which we call by the Names of *First Man*, *Middle Man*, and *Last Man*; these sorts are of different Strengths. The Brine is drawn by the Pump, so that which is in the Bottom is first pumped up, which is what we call *First Man*, &c. That I might make an exact Tryal of the Strength, I made me a Quart that contained twenty-four Ounces Troy of distilled Water, which Quart being filled with the first Brine, besides the Tare of the Quart, weighed twenty-nine Ounces, which made seven Ounces and three Drams of Salt, without any Addition. The next Day I weighed the same Salt again, and it weighed seven Ounces and six Drams; so that four Tuns of Brine make above one Tun of Salt. The same Quart filled with *Middle Man*, which is the second sort of Brine, weighed twenty-eight Ounces. I also weighed a Quart of Brine as it came immediately out of the Spring, which weighed twenty-eight Ounces, and the third sort twenty-seven Ounces; so that what the first gets, the last loses, which does precipitate as much in twenty-four Hours, as if it stood a much longer Time. The Quantity of Brine that this Pit yields every twenty-four Hours, is as much as will make 450 Bushels of Salt, which is drawn out twice or three times a Day, for so oft we ordinarily draw, and that as long as the Pump will go. In the best Pit at *Netherwich* a Quart of Brine weighs twenty-eight Ounces and an half. This Pit is eighteen Foot deep, and four Foot broad, and yields as much Brine every twenty-four

Hours, as makes about forty Bushels of Salt. There is but one Spring in the Pit that comes in two Foot and eight Inches above the Bottom. The worst Pit at *Netherwich* is of the same Breadth and Depth as the former, a Quart of Brine, out of which weighs twenty-seven Ounces, and yields as much Brine daily as makes about thirty Bushels of Salt. In this Pit are three Springs, two in the Bottom, and one about two Foot higher. These Pits are within six Yards of one another. They are near the Brook, the great Pit on the North-side, and about a Quarter of a Mile lower, the two lesser Pits on the South Side. In the great Pit I found no Variation either in Quality or the Strength of the Brine; but the Springs in the other Pits are augmented by much Rain, and yield less Salt. That every Man may know his own Proportion, the Brine is divided into *Phats Wallings*. A *Phat Walling* is divided into twelve weaker Brines, and every weaker Brine into eight Burdens, every Burden being a Vessel that contains about thirty-two Gallons, whereof every one has six Burdens of *First Man*, six of *Middle Man*, and six of *Last Man*, so that every Man has not only his just Proportion in Quantity, but in Quality also. This Brine is carried in Coolers to every Man's Seal, by eight sworn Men, whom we call *Piasters* of the *Beachin*, and four *Middle Men*, and there put into great Tons for Use. The Fuel heretofore used was all Wood, but since the Wood has been destroyed by the Iron Works, we use almost all *Pit-coals*, which are brought to us by Land thirteen or fourteen Miles. The Phats we boil our Brine in are made of Lead cast into a flat Plate, five Foot and half long, and three Foot over, and then the Sides and Ends beaten up, and a little raised in the middle, which are set upon *Brick Work*, which we call *Ovens*, in which is a Grate to make the Fire on, and an Ash-hole, which we call a *Trunk*. In some Seals are six of these Pans; in some five; in some four; some three; some two. In each of these Pans is boiled at a time as much Brine as makes three Pecks of White Salt, which we call a *Lade*, and is laded out of the Pan with a *Loot*, and put into *Barrows*, which are set into *Bastals* over Vessels we call *Leachcombs*, that the Brine may run from the Salt, which Brine we call *Leach*, with which we dress our Phats, when the cold Brine they are first filled with is something boiled away. In these *Bastals* the Salt stands till 'tis dry, which is about four Hours; then we carry it into *Cribs*, which are Houses boarded on the Bottom and Sides, where it is kept till sold, which is sometimes half a Year, or three Quarters, in which Time, if the *Crib* is good, it will not waste a twelfth Part, the Salt itself being of so strong a Body: Whereas in *Cheshire*, they are forced to keep their Salt in *Barrows*, in *Stoves* to dry it, and make it no faster than they sell. For clarifying the Brine, we use nothing but the Whites of Eggs, of which we take a Quarter of a White, and put it into a Gallon or two of Brine, which being beaten with ones Hand, lathers as if it were Soap, a small Quantity of which Froth put into each Phat, raises all the Scum, so that the White of an Egg will clarify twenty Bushels of Salt, by which means our Salt is as white as any thing can be, neither has it any ill Savour as that Salt has, which is clarified with Blood. For granulating it, we use nothing at all, for the Brine is so strong of itself, that unless it be often stirred, it will make Salt as big grained as Bay Salt. I have boiled Brine to a Candy Height, and it has produced Clods of Salt as clear as the clearest Alum like *Ile of May Salt*, so that we are necessitated to put a small Quantity of *Resin* into the Brine to make the Grain of the Salt small. Besides the White Salt we have another sort which we call *Cled Salt*, which grows to the Bottom of the Phats, that after the White Salt is laded out, is digged up with a *Picker*, which is made like a *Mason's Trowel* pointed with Steel, and put upon a short Staff; this is the strongest Salt I have seen, and is most used for salting Bacon and Neats Tongues, it makes the Bacon redder than other Salt, and makes the Fat eat firm; if the Swine are fed with *Maist*, it hardens the Fat almost as much as if fed with *Pease*, and salted with White Salt. It is very much used by Country Women to put into their *Runnet Pots*, and, as they say, is better for their Cheese. These Clods are used to broil Meat with, being laid on Coals. We account this Salt to be too strong to salt Beef with, it taking away too much of its Sweetness. A third sort of Salt we have, which we call *Knockings*, which does candy on the Barrow as the Brine runs from the Salt, after it is laded out of the Phats. This Salt is scraped off the Phats when we reach them, that is, when we take our Phats off the Fires to beat up the Bottom, and is bought by the poor sort of People to salt Meat with. A fourth sort is *Pigeon Salt*, which is nothing but the Brine running out through the Crack of a Phat, and hardens to a Clod on the Outside over the Fire. The Salt Leaves are the finest sort of White Salt, the Grain of which is made something finer than ordinary, that it may the better adhere together, which

" which is done by adding a little more *Refin*, and is beaten into the *Barrows* when it is laded out of the *Phat*.
 " Our *Salt* is not so apt to dissolve as *Cheshire Salt*, nor as that *Salt* that is made by dissolving *Bay-Salt*, and clarifying it, which is call'd *Salt* upon *Salt*, which appears by our long keeping it without any Fire. I believe there cannot be better *white Salt* than ours, for several Reasons.

" 1. There is none can be *whiter*, and consequently more free from Dross.

" 2. It is the weightiest, as I have seen myself, and been inform'd by others; for the Bags of *Salt* I have usually seen brought out of *Cheshire* on Horse-back, contain six Bushels and a half, or seven Bushels; whereas the best Horses that carry *Salt* from hence, if they go with it above five Miles, carry not above three *Strikes*, and three *Pecks*, or 4 *Strikes*. A *Winchester* Bushel of our *Salt* weighs half a hundred Weight; so that it must necessarily follow, the weightiest and driest must needs be best.

" 3. In the Time of the first *Dutch War*, our *Salt* was carry'd down into the *West*, where they had none before but foreign *Salt*; and, at first using ours, they complain'd that it made their Meat too *salt*, which was because they put as much of ours on their Meat, as of others; if so, it must be better than *French Salt*.

" 4. I have been assured by many that have made use both of ours and *Cheshire Salt*, that both for *Flesh* and *white Meat*, they must lay on more of *Cheshire Salt* than of ours.

" 5. It preserves all Sorts of *Flesh* for long Voyages, viz. to *Jamaica*, as well as any, which has been lately try'd.

" 6. I have seen *Herrings* that have been salted with our *Salt* in *Ireland*, and brought over to *Droitwich*, which have been whiter and better tasted than those salted with *Bay-salt*.

" 7. It is an ordinary Way of powdering Beef with us, to give it but one *salting* to keep it the whole Year. We use no *Iron Pans*, as they do in *Cheshire* and other Places, for we have found upon Trial, that the *Strength* of the *Brine* does so corrode, that it quickly wears out those of *forg'd Iron*, and breaks those of *cast Iron*. Thus far *Dr. Rastal*.

The upper *Wych*, or *Brine Pit*, is very neatly kept, and exceedingly drawn on account of the many *Proprietors* it has; yet it is but a small Pit comparatively with the others. The *Salt* being here boil'd in *Leaden Pans*, there is not the least Grain of *Sand* at any time, which either falls before the *graining* of the *Salt*, or that adheres to the *Pan's* Bottom; wherefore this *Brine* being naturally without *Sand*, it must yield the more wholesome *Salt*.

The lower Pit, at the *Nether-wych* in the same Town, had lately, if it has not now, but one *Proprietor*, and is therefore less drawn, but yet is constantly and well wrought. Here is also no Appearance of any *Sand* at all. The Water of these Pits stink like rotten Eggs, especially after *Sunday's Rest*, and will, if *Flesh* be pickled in it, make it stink in twelve Hours; and yet the *Salt* that is boil'd out of these Pits, is accounted the very best Inland *Salt* of *England*, and perhaps as good as any in the World. In a Ditch over-against the *Nether-wych Houses*, the Water stands with a *white Scum*, as at the *Sulphur Spaws* in *Yorkshire*.

As to the Number of the *Salt-Pits* at present, 'tis in vain to determine it, some Springs going off, and others coming on continually. They sink about eighty Foot, and sometimes throw off much waste Water before they come at a Spring. The Experiment will cost 100 *l.* and a Pit, if it stands good, may last ten Years, and bring in 2 or 300 *l.* a Year to the Owner. They are all within half a Mile of one another; and when one Man has sunk a Pit, and discover'd a Spring, 'tis usual for the Owner of the Ground bordering upon it to sink another as near as he can, to draw off his *Brine*, which is sometimes done; but if it fails, then the other Pit holds good. They work all the Year round, and always find a Market for their *Salt*. The *Proprietors* of these *Salt-Pits* are a Corporation, and none can be a Burgess of *Droitwich*, but he must have some Propriety in the *Salt Springs*; and in the Year 1690, upon a contested Election between Sir *John Packington* and *Philip Foley*, Esq; it was resolv'd, by the House of Commons, that the Right of electing Burgesses for this Borough, was in the Burgesses of the Corporation of its *Salt Springs*. The Ways from hence to *Bewdley* were once so bad, that Horses were often mir'd, Waggon's overturn'd, and *Salt* damag'd or spoil'd by it; upon which a Project was set on foot to convey the *Brine* in Pipes to *Bewdley*, and there boil up the *Salt*, and put it on board the Barges; but the Poor at *Droitwich*, who are intirely supported by the *Salt Works* and Carriage, made such pressing Instances against it, that the Profits came to nothing, and an Act of Parliament was procur'd to mend the Road between the two Towns. *Feckenham Forest* and *Norton Wood*, in this Neighbourhood, formerly supply'd the Wood for boiling

the *Salt Water*, but now they burn Coals, as is before observ'd.

This Town had great Privileges by Charter from King *John*, which they have to shew at this Day; after whose Time, viz. *Anno 1290*, *St. Andrew's Church*, with the greatest Part of the Town, was burnt. They were also much favour'd by King *Henry III.* and other Princes. In the Reigns of *Edward I.* and *II.* this Borough returned eight times to Parliament, but discontinued it afterwards till the First of *Philip* and *Mary*, when it had farther Privileges, besides the Renewal of the former; and *James I.* granted them a new Charter. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and Burgesses. The Bailiff is a Justice of the Quorum, and a Justice of the Peace the Year after; and there's a Recorder, who is also a Justice.

3. *Evesham*, or *Evesholm*, commonly call'd *E'sam*, is a neat Town, with a gentle Ascent from the River *Avon*, over which it has a handsome Stone Bridge, with a Harbour for Barges. About the Year 700, here was founded an Abbey of *Benedictins*, whose Abbot was mitred. 'Tis an ancient Borough, reckon'd the second in the County, and enjoys many Privileges, some by Prescription, and others by Charters. It was govern'd by Bailiffs till the third Year of King *James I.* who at the Request of Prince *Henry* granted it a new Charter, incorporated it with the Title of Mayor, seven Aldermen, twelve capital Burgesses, a Recorder, and Chamberlain, who are all of the Common-council, with twenty-four other Burgesses, call'd Assistants; and he included the Parish of *Bengworth*, on the other Side of the Bridge, in its Jurisdiction. Four of the Aldermen, and the Mayor for the Time being, are Justices of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, and of Goal Delivery for all Offences arising in the Corporation, excepting High Treason; and the Corporation has Power to try and execute Felons within the Borough. The Town has two Parish Churches, and in the Reign of King *William*, had the Honour of giving Title of Baron to that great Lawyer, Statesman, and Patriot, the Lord Chancellor *Somers*. Its chief Manufacture is Woollen Stockings. At the Bridge-foot, in the Division of *Bengworth*, where is another Church, there was formerly a Castle, which the Abbot d'*Audeville* recover'd from *William Beauchamp* in 1157, and utterly demolish'd, and caus'd the Ground to be consecrated for a Church-yard. There are a Grammar-school, and a Charity-school at *Evesham*; the latter maintain'd by a Thousand Pounds Legacy, left by the late Mr. *Deacle*, a Woollen-draper in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, one of its Members; and there's another Charity-school at *Bengworth*, where thirty Boys are taught, cloath'd, and maintain'd by a Legacy of 2000 *l.* left by the same Gentleman. From this Town there's an open Prospect of the spacious Valley, from hence denominated the Vale of *Evesham*, which affords such an abundance of the best of Corn, as well as Pasture for Sheep, that it may be justly reckon'd the Granary of these Parts: But as in most fruitful Countries, its Roads are deep and miry. This Vale runs all along the Banks of the *Avon*, from *Tewkesbury* to *Perthore*, and to *Stratford upon Avon*, in the South Part of *Warwickshire*, and the River is so far navigable.

Evesham, is famous in our History for the great Battle here, when Prince *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward I.* gain'd that compleat and decisive Victory over *Simon Montfort*, the great Earl of *Leicester*, by which he restor'd his Father and Uncle to their Liberties, and crush'd the Power of the Barons by the Death of *Montfort*, who was kill'd at the beginning of the Battle.

4. *Bewdley*, or *Beawley*, or *Beaulieu*, is so call'd from its pleasant Situation on the Declivity of a Hill on the West Bank of the River *Severn*, over which it has a large Stone Bridge. It was remarkable in ancient Times for the vast high Trees in the adjacent Forest of *Wyre*, before they were destroy'd by Tempests 150 Years ago, particularly one that blew down 1000 Oaks in this Forest and *Horton Wood*. It sent Burgesses to Parliament so early as *Edward I.* after which there was a long Interruption. *Edward IV.* granted it a Charter of Incorporation, with great Privileges both by Land and Sea; which shews that in those Days they improv'd the Advantage of the River for Traffick. King *Henry VII.* built a Palace near it call'd *Tickenhall* (or rather *Ticcen-hill*, i. e. *Goats-hill*, as the Place was term'd before it was built) for the Retirement of his Son Prince *Arthur*; and in the 22d of his Reign, he granted it another Charter, with additional Privileges, which were confirm'd in the first of *Henry VIII.* by his Charter, reciting the former Charters by *Inspecimus*. By an Act of the 34th and 35th of that King, it was annex'd to the County of *Worcester*. In the 3d of *James I.* it obtain'd another Charter, by the Name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, which confirm'd all its former Liberties and Privileges, and granted it several Officers, as a Recorder, Steward, Town-clerk, twelve capital Burgesses, and two Serjeants at Mace. It appointed the supreme Magistrate, the Bailiff, to be chose yearly by the Bailiff and Burgesses. In the 35th of *Charles II.* this Corporation underwent a Regulation,

Evesham.
12 M. fr. Worcester.
96 fr. London.
Markets on Monday and Friday.
Fairs on February 2, Monday after Low-sunday, Whit-munday, Sept. 10.

Bengworth.

The Vale of Evesham.

The Battle of Evesham.

Bewdley.
8 M. fr. Droitwich.
122 fr. London.
Market on Saturday.
Fairs on April 23, July 26, Nov. 30.

Tickenhall Palace.

Charters.

Regulation, and a Surrender was procured under their Seal of the Charter granted it by King *James I.* And in the first of King *James II.* they were obliged by the Violence of the Times to accept of another Charter; but on a Trial in *B. R. Trinity Term 1707*, the aforesaid Surrender was held void, and a new Charter was obtained of the then Queen, by which a new Corporation was erected with a Grant of the Privileges of the old one. In consequence of this, two Members were elected to Parliament, and two Returns made to the Sheriff, the one by the Bailiff of the Old Corporation, and the other by the Bailiff of the New; and a Petition being lodged in behalf of the Old, it occasion'd a Dispute in Parliament, and at Law, and after the Expence of some Hundreds, if not Thousands of Pounds, the New Charter carry'd it; since which only one Member has been elected for this Borough. The Bailiff is Justice of Peace and Quorum, and Justice the next Year; the Recorder is also a Justice. 'Tis a Place of considerable Trade; for, by means of the *Severn*, great Quantities of Salt, Iron Ware, Glafs, *Manchester Goods*, &c. are put aboard Barges here, and at *Glocester* aboard Troughs, for *Bristol*, *Bridgewater*, and other Ports, which renders this a populous thriving Town and Corporation: but its chief Manufacture is Caps, which the *Dutch Seamen* buy, call'd *Monmouth Caps*. It has only a Chapel at Eale to the Church at *Ribbesford*, on the other side of the River: The Town is well supply'd with Corn, Malt, and Leather, and every *Saturday*, has a Market for Hops. There was a fine Park about *Tickenhall House*, above mention'd, which together with the House was destroy'd in the Civil Wars.

The Towns of chief Note, next to the Borough, are:

1. *Kidderminster*, or *Kederminster*, on the *Stour* not far from the *Severn*, is a compact Town of five or six hundred Houses, where the People, who are at least two Thousand, drive a pretty good Trade in Cloth, and weaving *Linsey Woolseys*, &c. and have a handsome Church, a good Free-School, and two Alms-Houses. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff, who is Justice of Peace, twelve Capital Burgesses, twenty-five Common Council Men, and other subordinate Officers, who have a Town-Hall. It gives Title of Baron to the Lord *Foley*; 'twas anciently a Borough, and sent Members to Parliament, and the famous Mr. *Richard Baxter*, a Man of so much Note for his natural and acquir'd Parts, for his popular Preaching, for his voluminous Writings, and for his Constancy to and Sufferings for his Principles, was Minister of this Place. This Parish extends to *Bewdley-Bridge*, and includes *Rubenhall*, a Hamlet adjoining to it.

2. *Stourbridge*, or *Sturbidge*, is a well-built Town, the Name of which shews its Relation to the River, over which it has a Bridge of Stone. It has been much enrich'd by Iron and Glafs Works; by the former, Mr. *Richard Foley* rais'd a great Estate, since much improved by his Posterity; and so did the Father of the late *Sir Ambrose Crawley* of *London*. 'There's about half a score Glafs Houses near it, where Glasses, Bottles, and Window-Glafs are made, together with fine Stone Pots for Glafs-Makers to melt the Metal in, also Crucibles, &c. the Clay, whereof they are made, being peculiar to the Place. Here is also a Manufacture of fine Freeze-Cloth; there's a good Grammar-School well endow'd, and a Library given by *Edward VI.* Mr. *Tanner*, and the Monasticon, take notice of a Monastery, founded by *Ethelbaldt*, King of *Mercia*, at *Stourz*, supposed to be this Place, there being no other Town or Parish of the Name in the County; the Mother Church of this is at *Old Swinford*, where a noble Hospital was founded, and well endow'd by *Thomas Foley Esq;* for sixty poor Children of this and the neighbouring Parishes, to teach them Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and fit them for Trades. Their Habit and Discipline are much like those of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*: At *Old Swinford*, there are also two Charity-Schools. Mr. *Biggs*, a Clothier of this Town, by his Will in 1726, gave three hundred Pounds to the Governours of its Free-School, towards building a Church or Chapel, and by the help of additional Contributions of the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, the same was finish'd at the Expence of near two thousand Pounds, and

an Act pass'd in 1742, for making it a Parish Church separate from that of *Old Swinford*.

3. *Bromsgrove*, is a Town of, at least, four hundred Houses, and about the Length of six Furlongs, and near the Rise of the River *Salwarp*. It drives a considerable Trade in Clothing; 'tis govern'd by a Bailiff, Recorder, Aldermen, and other Officers; and has a Charity-School for Teaching, Cloathing, and putting out twelve Boys Apprentices. It was an ancient Borough, and once sent Members to Parliament.

4. *Perthore*, or *Parshore*, is a pretty large old Town, on the River *Avon*, a considerable Thorowfare in the lower Road from *Worcester* to *London*, and its Manufacture is Stockings. 'Tis the Capital of the Hundred, and both have their Name from the Pear-trees, that thrive much in its Soil. The River *Bow* falls into the *Avon* near it: The Town, which is said to have had a Monastery built in the Time of King *Edgar*, contains about three hundred Houses, and two Parish Churches.

5. *Upton*, which also gives Name to its Hundred, (the Fee whereof is in the Crown, but the Government in the Sheriff,) is an ancient Place, supposed, by the *Roman Coins* often dug up there, to have been a Station of the *Roman Soldiers*, before the Arrival of the *Saxons*. It has a good Bridge over the *Severn*, with a Harbour for Barges, and a Charity-School for sixteen Girls.

Before we leave this Shire, we must take notice of *Malvern Hills*; 'which, says *Camden*, are great and lofty Hills for about seven Miles together, rising like 'Stairs, one higher than another, and dividing this County 'from that of *Hereford*; and that on the Top, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, did anciently cast up a Ditch 'all along, to part his Lands from those of the Church 'of *Worcester*, which Ditch is still to be seen, and is very 'much admir'd.' The Author of the *Addenda*, tells us, it should be the Church of *Hereford*, which had several Manors on the West Side of these Hills; and there was a famous Quarrel between this Earl, and *Thomas de Cantelupe*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* touching some Lands claim'd by the Bishop, in *Malvern Chace*, where the Judges sat, who were to decide the Controversy. On these Hills are two Villages, call'd *Great* and *Little Malvern*, at about two Miles from one another, each of which had formerly a Priory, or Abbey of *Benedictines*. The last lay in a diſmal County between the Hills; but the first, which was founded by *Henry III.* and *Edward* his Son, was so beautify'd by *Henry VII.* his Queen, and his two Sons, Prince *Arthur* and *Henry*, that it was one of the great Ornaments of the Nation; and its Windows were most curiously painted with the Scripture Histories. There are two Medicinal Springs on them, call'd *Holy Wells*, one of which is good for the Eyes, and putrid fetid Livers, and the other for Cancers.

The most remarkable Antiquities, &c. of this County, are:

1. At *Dorn*, a Village in the Parish of *Blackley*, (which is on the South-East Side of the Shire, but intirely surrounded by *Glocestershire*,) were the Ruins of a City which stood on the *Fosse Way*. The Lines, in which the Streets run, may still be easily traced; and great Variety of *Roman* and *British Coins* have been discover'd here by the Plowmen.

2. *Abberton*, near *Parshore*, is famous for its Mineral Water. 'Tis bitter and purging, of the same Nature with *Epsom Waters*, to which many think them not at all inferior.

3. *Harrow-Hill* is famous for another Medicinal Spring, said to be very efficacious in the Cure of sore Eyes. The Water seems to be of a soft smooth Nature; yet 'tis manifest from the Moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying Quality.

The principal Seats are the Earl of *Shrewsbury's* at *Grafton*, nine Miles from *Worcester*; the Earl of *Coventry's* at *Cream Court*, near that City; *Feckenham Ledge*, eight Miles from it; and *Stoke upon Severn*, six Miles from that City; Lord *Craven's* at *Lenchwick*, eleven Miles from *Worcester*; and Lord *Foley's* at *Whitley Court*, near nine Miles from it.

Bromsgrove
7 M. fr. *Stour*-
bridge, 9 M. fr.
fr. *London*.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
May 3.
June 22.
July 25.
August 23.
Perthore.
7 M. fr. *Wor-*
cester, 10 M. fr.
fr. *London*.
Markets on
Tuesday and
Saturday.
Fairs on
May 31.
June 15.
Upton.
6 M. fr. *Per-*
thore, 10 M. fr.
fr. *London*.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
Whit. Tuesday.
June 29.
Malvern Hills.

Holy Wells.
Remarkable An-
tiquities, &c.
Dorn.
Abberton.
Harrow-Hill.
3 M. fr.
Ewelham.
Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

'TIS bounded with *Worcestershire* on the West, *Glocestershire* and *Oxfordshire* on the South, and *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire* on the North, and *Northamptonshire* on the East; 'tis also divided from *Leicestershire* on the same Side, by the *Old Roman Causey*, call'd *Watling-Street*.

'Tis almost forty Miles in Length from *Newton* in the North, to *Compton* in the South; and about 30 in Breadth from *Grange* in the West, to *Hilmorton* in the East. The

Shire being somewhat oblong, and not circular as it appears to be in the Maps at first Sight, its Dimentions are therefore variously computed: Some make the Length 33 Miles, the Breadth 26. By these, the Circumference is computed at 122, while some reckon it 135, and others but 110. Mr. *Templeman* calculates the Contents at 832 square Miles, and others at 670,000 Acres, in which Area it contains five Hundreds, a hundred and fifty-eight Parishes, seventeen Market-Towns, four Castles, ten Ri-

Boundaries.

Extent and
Contents.

Air and Soil.

vers, thirteen Parks, two Forests, and about 22000 Houses, and 155,000 Inhabitants. Its Air is excellent, the Soil rich, and its principal Commodities are Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese.

And Products.

'Tis divided into two Parts, the *Felden*, and the *Woodland*; that on the South Side, and this on the North Side of the *Avon*, by which 'tis certain, that as the former was a Champain, the other was a woody Country. The first afforded all the Pasture, and Corn Grounds; and the second was of little Use, besides Fuel; but the Iron Works, in the adjacent Countries, have so consumed the Wood, that they have long since made way for the Plough; and at present, what by Marle, and other good Contrivances, all this Part yields abundance of Corn; so that the *Felden*, which used to supply the other with Corn, Cheese, and Butter, is now turn'd, in a great measure, into Pasturing. The Soil of both is good, and produces excellent Corn and Cheese, especially the latter, which has so much the Preference, that the very Name of it given to that of other Counties, which is not so good, is enough to carry it off.

Healthiness.

This County being situate as far from the Sea, as any in England, may for Delight, Plenty, and the Conveniences of Life, be equalled, if not preferred to any in the Kingdom. Since the Wood-Lands have been so much thinned, the Air is very wholesome in all the Parts of it; it being not only clear from the Woods, but from Lakes and Bogs, which always render a Country unhealthful. Then if good Water be conducive to Health, as it most certainly is, here are so many Rivers, and Rivulets, upon which most of their Towns, and greater Villages are built, that every Man has good Water almost at his door. The most considerable of them are the *Avon*, and the *Tame*: The *Avon*, which comes out of *Northamptonshire*, runs quite obliquely from North-East to South-West cross the Country, and receives the *Leam*, the *Ichon*, and the *Stour* on the South Side; and on the North 'tis augmented by the *Swift*, the *Sherburn*, the *Holbroke*, the *Arrow* and *Aln*. The *Tame*, which enters this County from *Staffordshire*, on the North-West Side, at *Wolford* Bridge, receives several Currents on both Sides, the chief of which are the *Anker*, and the *Blythe*; and after having run some Miles through *Hemlingford-Hundred*, leaves it at *Tamworth*, and returns into *Staffordshire*. Besides its Rivers, there are Salt Springs, and Medicinal Waters.

Rivers.

This County, which is partly in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and partly in that of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, sends six Members to Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire, viz. two for *Coventry*, two for *Warwick*, and two for *Tamworth*, which last, tho' it be one half in *Staffordshire*, we shall describe it in this; the Castle, and its Territory being in *Worcestershire*, tho' the Church, &c. is in *Staffordshire*.

We begin with its City of COVENTRY, which join'd with *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, is a Bishoprick, tho' it had formerly the Honour of being the See of a Bishop itself; as will appear by this short History. There was an ancient Priory here, which was so enrich'd in process of time, that the Walls of the Church seem'd too strait, according to *William of Malmesbury*, to contain its prodigious Treasures, inasmuch, that from one Beam, were scraped five hundred Marks of Silver: This show of Gold and Silver, as he calls it, tempted *Robert de Limsey*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Chester*, to remove his See hither, as to the Golden Sands of *Lydia*; however, after a few Years, this See return'd back to *Litchfield*, but upon Condition, that the Bishop should take his Title from both Places. From this Convent, which was destroy'd by the *Danes* in 1016, the City is supposed to have taken its Name. *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*, who, in 1040, enlarged, and, in a manner, rebuilt this Religious House, and most richly endow'd it, seems to have been the first Lord of this City, and his Lady its greatest Benefactor: For there's a Tradition, which is firmly believed at *Coventry*, that her Husband being offended with the Citizens, laid heavy Taxes on them, which his devout Lady *Gediva*, who was the Daughter of *Thorold*, a Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, earnestly importun'd him to remit; but could not prevail, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented Parts of the City. The Earl was so fully convinced of her Modesty, that he was sure this was a Condition she would never comply with; but in compassion to the City, she undertook it, and as the Tradition says, after having order'd all the Doors and Windows to be shut, upon pain of Death, she rode through the Streets on Horseback naked, with her loose Hair about her, which was so long, that it covered all her Body, but her Legs. We read in *Camden*, that nobody look'd at her, yet 'tis said elsewhere, that a poor Taylor would be peeping, and was struck blind. Be this as it will, his Figure is put up in the same Window to this day; the Pictures, both of the Earl and his Countess were set up in the Windows of *Trinity Church*; and the Inhabitants, in Commemoration of this their great Patroness, have a yearly Procession through the Town, with the Figure of a naked Woman on Horseback. We read that the Earl,

and his Wife were bury'd in the two Porches of the Monastery.

After *Leofric's* Death, which was in the 13th of *Edward* the Confessor, this City came into the Possession of the Earls of *Chester*, who granted the same Privileges to *Coventry* that *Lincoln* enjoy'd, and gave a great Part of the City to the Monks. It was afterwards annexed to the Earldom of *Cornwall*, and began to flourish very much: it had divers Immunities and Privileges from several Kings, especially *Edward* the Third, who granted it a Mayor, and two Bailiffs; and *Henry VI.* who having laid several Towns and Villages to it, granted by his Charter, that it should be an intire County incorporate by itself in Deed and Name, and distinct from the County of *Warwick*, and that the Bailiffs of the said City should be Sheriffs of the County of the City for ever; yet still to continue to officiate as Bailiffs in the City; and should hold a Monthly Court within their Liberties, like the Sheriffs of other Counties. Now it was that the Citizens began to inclose it with Walls. *Edward IV.* for its Disloyalty, took the Sword from the Mayor, and seized the Citizens Liberties and Franchises, which they redeem'd with five hundred Marks; but he was so well reconciled about four Years after, that he kept *St. George's* Feast here, and stood Godfather to the Mayor's Child. King *James I.* granted it a Charter, by which ten Aldermen were to preside over ten Wards of the City, who were to be Justices of the Peace within the City, and its County. After the Restoration of *Charles II.* the Walls and Towers were demolish'd, and only the Gates left standing, which are very noble and beautiful. The Prince of *Wales* has a large Park and Domain here, but very ill kept, the Park being used for Horse-Races.

Two remarkable Parliaments were formerly held in this City, stigmatized in our History, with very scandalous Epithets; the one in the Reign of *Henry IV.* call'd *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, or the Unlearned Parliament, because the Lawyers were excluded; the other in the Reign of *Henry VI.* call'd *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, or the Devilish Parliament, from the Attainders of the Duke of *York*, and the Earls of *Salisbury*, *Warwick*, and *March*, and their Adherents, and the Ruin thereby intended to so many Great Families.

Parliaments of Devils and Dunces.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* a stately Cross was erected in the middle of its spacious Market-Place, by a Legacy of *Sir William Hollis*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and one of the Ancestors of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, which for its Workmanship and Beauty, is inferior to few in England. 'Tis sixty-six Foot high, and adorn'd with the Statues of most of the English Kings, as big as the Life. The City is large, populous, and rich, but the Buildings, tho' many of them are grand enough, are generally old, and some of them, which are built of Timber, project so forward, that in the narrow Streets they almost touch at the Top. The chief of its Churches are *St. Michael's* and *Trinity Church*, which for their Architecture seem to rival each other; the former is large, and well lighted, but not handsome, its greatest Beauty being its high Spire of excellent Workmanship, and all of Stone, which is about three hundred Foot high, and 'tis said, was more than twenty-two Years in building.

Coventry-Cross.

Though here are three Parish Churches only, there are four Steeples; for at the South End of the Town stands a tall Spire by itself, which is the only Remains of a Church that belonged to its Monastery of *Grey-Friars*. On the Dissolution of the Priory, the Citizens contended a good while, that the Church, viz. *St. Michael's* might be made Collegiate, and call'd a Cathedral, but it was reduced to a Parish Church, as it is at this day. The Protestant Dissenters are a considerable Body in this City, there being almost as many Meeting-Houses here as Churches. The Town-House is worth seeing, the Windows being of painted Glass, representing some of the old Kings, Earls, &c. who have been Benefactors to the City: Besides its Sheriffs and Aldermen, here are a Recorder, Steward, Coroner, two Chamberlains, two Wardens, and other Officers.

It was formerly the only Market-Town of this Country, at which time it was of greater Resort than could be expected from its midland Situation, and its chief Manufacture then was Cloth and Caps, but now both those Trades are much decay'd. Their Employment now is in the Manufacture of Tammeys, and the weaving of the ordinary Sort of Ribbands, especially black. Here is a Free-School, (with a good Library) founded by *John Hales* Esq; with the Name of King *Henry* the Eighth's School, the Master of which is always to be the Minister of *Bab-lack's* Church, which was made Parochial by the Title of *St. John's*, pursuant to Act of Parliament, Anno 1734. Here are also a Charity-School, and an Hospital.

This City gave Title of Earl, in the Reign of King *James I.* to *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whose Son dying without Issue, this Title, together with that of Viscount *Deerhurst*, was conferred by King *William* the Third, on *Thomas Lord Coventry* of *Aliborough*, with Limitation

COVENTRY.
Long. 1. 30.
Lat. 52. 25.
8 M. fr.
Warwick.
90 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Friday.
Fairs on
Easter-Thursd.
Corpus Christi
Day.
October 21.
Friday in Whit-
sun Week, for
a Fortnight.

The great Aff-
fection of a La-
dy to this City.

mitation thereof to the noble Lord *William*, who now enjoys them.

Warwick.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

2. *Warwick*, which is the Shire-Town, and gives Name to it, stands on the *Avon*, on an Ascent, which is so rocky on all sides, that the Ways leading to it are all cut through the Rock; but it has rich pleasant Meadows to the South, and lofty Groves, and spacious Parks to the North. 'Tis a Town of great Note, and such Antiquity, that 'tis said to have been founded by *Kimbeline*, one of the *British* Kings, co-temporary with our Saviour. Be it so or not, it seems to have been very eminent in the time of the *Romans*. Mr. *Camden* thinks this was their *Prasidium*, where, as the *Nostitia* lays, the Prefect of the *Dalmatian* Horse was posted by Order of the Governour of *Britain*. The *Picts* and *Scots* demolish'd it, and when it was repair'd, it was besieged, taken and garison'd by *Oforius*, after which it was again plunder'd and laid waste, till *Constantine*, Father of *Uiber Pendragon* rebuilt it. It suffer'd very much after this from the *Saxons* and *Danes*; but Anno 911, *Ethelfleda*, the noble Lady of the *Mercians*, restored it to that flourishing State in which it was found by the *Normans*.

On the 5th of *September* 1694, this City was almost burnt down by an accidental Fire, when the Damage was computed at near 100,000 *l.* but 'twas after rebuilt with much more Magnificence by the liberal Contributions of the Nation, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament; and the Free-Stone for the Superstructure dug from the Quarries of the Rock, on which it is founded. There are four Ways leading to it, answering the four Points, which lead through a Rock over a Current of Water, and to Streets, which all meet in the Centre of the Town. The Wells and Cellars are made in the Rock, the Descent to which every way keeps it clean, and 'tis really a fine Town. It is supply'd with Water by Pipes from Springs, half a Mile off, and has a noble Stone-Bridge over the *Avon* of twelve Arches. Here is a Castle strong both by Art and Nature, which in the Times of War was of great Consequence; and now a noble and delightful Seat of the Lord *Brook's*, as it used to be of the *Earls of Warwick*. The Rock, on which it stands, is forty Foot from the River, but on the North Side, 'tis even with the Town: From its Terrace, which is above fifty Foot perpendicular above the *Avon*, there's a Prospect of the River, and a beautiful Country beyond it. The Apartments are perfectly well contrived, and adorn'd with many original Pictures by *Vandyke*; and there's a particular Apartment of it not inferior to some of the Royal Palaces. We read, that where the Castle stands, was formerly a Cathedral by the Name of *All-Saints*, and that it was the See of a Bishop, who was forced to fly to *Wales*, and never was an Episcopal See any more: Though 'tis a populous Town, it has but two Parish Churches, of which *St. Mary's* is a beautiful Edifice, and the greatest Part of it, with the lofty Tower, is new built. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, twelve Brethren, twenty-four Burgesses, &c. The Town is said to have taken its Name from *Warremund*, one of the Ancestors of the *Mercian* Kings, by whom it was rebuilt betwixt the Times of its Destruction by the *Saxons* and *Danes*. 'Twas in ancient Times a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, and sent Members to Parliament as soon as any whatsoever; but in the first of *Philip* and *Mary*, 'twas incorporated anew, by the Name of Bailiff and Burgesses, with a perpetual Succession, common Seal, and twelve Assistants to the Bailiff, call'd principal Burgesses, who should have Power to regulate the Borough, and to chuse a Bailiff, Recorder, Serjeant at Mace, and Clerk of the Markets, of whom the Bailiff and Recorder should be sole Justices of the Peace within the Borough. To this Charter, King *James I.* added, by his Letters Patent, in the 10th of his Reign, that the two ancient Burgesses, for the time being, should after it be Justices of the Peace within the Precincts thereof, together with the Bailiff and Recorder, and that the said Bailiff, and one of the Senior Burgesses, should always be of the Quorum. As for the other public Buildings they are, a Town-House of Free-Stone, supported by Pillars, a Hospital, and three Charity-Schools, in which are taught and cloath'd, sixty-two Boys, and forty-two Girls. The Streets are spacious and regular, and near the Town, on the River *Avon*, lies *Guy's Cliff*, where *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, is supposed to have lived a Hermit, after his Defeat of the *Danish* Giant *Calebrand*, and his other Military Exploits. Though his Story is so obscure, that 'tis very hard to distinguish the Facts from the Falshood of it, several of the Earls, his Successors, call'd their Sons by his Name. *Guy de Beauchamp* built a Chapel and noble Tower, and set up a Gigantic Statue in it eight Foot high, to his Memory; and his Sword, and other Accoutrements are still shewn in the Castle, where was formerly a Suit of Arras Hangings, representing his great Actions. A Vessel, call'd his Pot, was also preserved, which used to be filled up with good Liquor for all Comers upon memorable Days.

Guy, Earl of
Warwick.

This City, as well as *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, now gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Rich*, as it did formerly to the Family of the *Neuils*, and of Duke to others. The County Assizes and general Quarter Sessions are held at this Town: The Hospital, above mention'd, is for twelve poor decay'd Gentlemen, with an Allowance of Twenty Pounds a Year to each, and Fifty Pounds to a Chaplain, and was founded by the Earl of *Leicester*.

3. *Tamworth*, noted for its good Ale, is parted in the middle by the River *Tame*, so that one half of the Town is in this County, and the other in *Staffordshire*, and each Part sends its Member to Parliament; 'tis incorporated, and govern'd by a Bailiff, a high Steward, an Under-Steward, Recorder, and other inferior Officers. 'Tis a fine pleasant trading Town, the most ancient in this Part of the County, and was the Royal Seat of the *Mercian* Kings. It was destroy'd by the *Danes*, and rebuilt by Queen *Ethelfleda*, who added a strong Tower to it, which stood below that which is the present Castle. This Borough continued in the Crown from *Edward* the Confessor to *Henry III.* but then it was granted to the Inhabitants in Fee-Farm, after which it decay'd, and had almost lost the Name of a Borough, when Queen *Elizabeth*, upon the Petition of the Townsmen, made it a Corporation, consisting of two Bailiffs, the one for this County, the other for *Staffordshire*, with twenty-four principal Burgesses, (one of whom is Town-Clerk) who, with the Bailiffs, should have a Power to call Courts, chuse Serjeants at Mace, be Justices of the Peace in this Borough, keep a three Weeks Court of Record, and have a Gaol, Market, and Fairs, and a Court-Let twice a Year, with a Steward, Recorder, common Seal, &c. The Church here, which is Collegiate, and in the *Staffordshire* Part of the Town, is a large Building. Here's a Grammar-School founded by Queen *Elizabeth*. This Town likewise enjoys a fine Charity of the famous Bookseller, Mr. *Guy*, who founded and endow'd that Hospital we mention'd in *Southwark*. The Castle was given by the Conqueror to the *Marmions*, from whom it fell to the *Dymocks* of *Lincolnshire*, and from them to the *Ferrers*, Ancestors of the present Owner, who have enjoy'd it ever since *Henry VIII.* Here is a considerable Trade in narrow Cloth, and some other Manufactures.

Tamworth.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

The few other Towns in this County that make any Figure in Trade, are,

1. *Birmingham*, *Bremingham*, or *Bernincham*, a large populous Town, the upper Part of which stands dry on the Side of a Hill, but the lower is watry. Swarms of the meaner Sort of People are employ'd here in the Iron-Works, in which they are such ingenious Artificers, that their Performances in the small Wares of Iron and Steel are admir'd both at home and abroad. The Noise of Files, Hammers and Anvils, is the continual Music of this Place: 'Tis much improved of late Years by many new Buildings, both public and private, and it gives Title of Baron to Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*.

Birmingham.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

2. *Stratford*: The River *Avon*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, is navigable to it by Barges. 'Tis a populous Town, and its chief Commodity is Malt, which it makes in great abundance: The Lordship belong'd to the Bishop of *Hereford* three hundred Years before the Conquest; King *Edward VI.* made it a Corporation, appointing a Bailiff, Burgesses, and other Officers, to have the Government of it, and allowing them to have a common Seal; and he granted certain Lands and Possessions that had belonged to that, call'd the *Gild* of the *Holy Cross*, to the Inhabitants of the Town, to maintain a Grammar-School and a Almshouse. Trinity Church here, is supposed to be almost as old as the Conquest, and glories in the Remains of the admirable *Shakespeare*, interred A. D. 1564. In one of the Ayles on the North Side of the Church, with his Baton in the Wall over it. Here is a large Chapel of Ease, built by Sir *Hugh Chepton*, Lord Mayor of *London* who also built the Bridge over the River, consisting of three great and six small Arches: 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, High Steward, and twelve Aldermen, of whom two are Justices, and twelve capital Burgesses.

Stratford.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

The Navigation of the River *Avon* is observed to be of vast advantage to this County, and to the particular Commerce of the City of *Bristol*; for by it they drive a great Trade in Groceries, Iron, Lead, and, in short, all heavy Goods, which are usually carry'd on Water almost as far as *Warwick*; and in Return the Corn, and especially Cheese, are carry'd back from *Gloucestershire* and *Warwickshire* to *Bristol*.

3. *Aulcetter*, is a very ancient Town and Corporation, which, from the *Roman* City, often dug up in and near it, was undoubtedly a *Roman* Station. A considerable Number, both of Gold and Silver, were found many Years ago in an Urn, in digging the Foundation of a Chapel, which fell into the hands of the Lord *Brook*, Lord of the Manor. Here is a very good Market for Corn; the *Avon* and *man* Way, call'd *Isenell-Street*, passeth also through this Town. The Lordship of it was in the Crown from the Conquest, and there was a Royal Mansion here, the Remains

Stratford.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

Aulcetter.
SS M. Jr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Fairs on
2d Monday in
Lent.
May Day.
Masnager.
St. Bartholom.
Simon and
Jude.

fidence of some of our Kings, of whom King Henry I. gave it to Sir Robert Corbet, the Father of one of his Concubines.

Kyneton,
59 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs, June 24,
September 21.

Edgehill.

4. Kyneton was anciently the Possession of Edward the Confessor, and had a Castle, where, according to Tradition, King John some time kept his Court; under which, at the Foot of the Hill, is a Spring, to this Day called King John's Well. Its Market is chiefly for Black Cattle.

In the Neighbourhood is Edgehill, famous for the first Battle between the Forces of King Charles I. and the Parliament in 1642. 'Tis called the Vale of Red-Horse, because the Country-People cut out the Shape of a Horse on the Side of the Hill, upon a red Soil, near Tysse; and some neighbouring Freeholders are obliged by their Tenure to keep it clean, and in shape.

Atherston.
103 fr. London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs, Mar. 27,
July 27, Sept. 8,
Decemb. 4.

5. Atherston, on the Stour, where was formerly a Monastery of Augustin Friars, is famous for its Cheese-Fair, the greatest in England, on the 8th of September. Here the Cheese-Factors buy vast Quantities, which they carry to Stourbridge-Fair. 'Tis a pretty large well-built Town, with a Chapel of Ease. There's a Charity-School here, where 20 Girls are taught to read, knit, sew, and spin Linnen and Jersey.

Nuneaton.
108 fr. London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs, Saturd.
Fair, May 3.

6. Nuneaton is a pretty large well-built Town, on the River Anker: It has a Manufacture of Woollen-Cloth, and a good Free-School. Its old Name was Eaton, from Ea, signifying Water in the old French-English, because it stands on a Rivulet, and Ton or Town; and 'twas afterwards called Nun-eaton, from a Nunnery founded in it by Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester.

Compton.

7. Compton, which lies in a Valley five Miles South-West from Kyneton, is noted for giving Name and Title of Baron to the Earls of Northampton ever since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Wormleighton.

8. Wormleighton, at the same Distance from Kyneton to the East, is noted for its rich Pastures for Sheep, but more for giving Title of Baron to the noble Family of the Spencers in the Reign of King James I. who were created Earls of Sunderland by King Charles I.

Shugbury.

9. Shugbury, or Shuckborough, Upper and Nether, partly in the Hundred of Kyneton, gave Name to an ancient Family, who took the Astroites or Star-Stones, often plough'd up in the Fields there, for their Coat of Arms. It appears that their Ancestors had Lands here in the Reign of King John.

Leamington.

10. Leamington, in that Neighbourhood, is noted for a

Spring of Salt, which is only used by the poorer sort of Inhabitants to season their Bread. It rises near the River Leam.

11. Newenham-Regis, over-against Rugby, and near the River Swift, is noted for its medicinal Waters that come from three Springs, supposed to be percolated thro' a Mineral of Allom. The Waters, tho' of a milky Colour and Taste, are reckon'd a good Medicine for the Stone. They are certainly very diuretick, and close and heal green Wounds. Being drank with Salt, they are laxative; and with Sugar restraining.

Newenham-Regis.

12. Kenelworth, in the Centre of this Shire, is famous for its noble Castle, which was, for some time, the Prison of King Edward II. It belonged afterwards to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, who laid out 60,000 l. in repairing and beautifying it, and entertained Queen Elizabeth and all her Court here with great Magnificence for seventeen Days. Round Stones are often found near it, supposed to have been thrown out of Slings in the time of the Barons Wars, who here sustained a Siege of six Months against King Henry III.

Kenelworth-Castle.

13. Muncaster is a small Village upon Watling-Street, in the North Part of the County, which was called Mundeessedum by the Romans, but has nothing left of its ancient Grandeur, except an old square Fort, containing about seven Acres, which they call Oldbury.

Muncaster.

14. Burford, near Warwick, is noted for the Birth of Samuel Fairfax, who, when twelve Years old, lived under the same Roof, and sat at Table with his Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother, who all dwelt very happily together.

Burford.

15. At Dovebridge, upon the Avon, where it runs by Rugby to Warwick, was anciently a Roman Station, called Tripointum. The Stream here divides into two, with a Bridge over each; and upon one there is a short Inscription in Stone, shewing the three Counties that repair it.

Dovebridge.

The chief Seats in this County are, the Duke of Dorset's, at Milcote-House, near Stratford upon Avon; Earl Ferrers's, at Tamworth-Castle; Earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham-Paddox, near Rugby; Earl of Northampton's, at Compton in the Vale; Earl of Plymouth's, at Hewell-Grange; Lord Viscount Hereford's, at Castle-Bromwich; Lord Leigh's, at Stonely-Abbey, five Miles from Warwick; Lord Conway's, at Rugby and Popham; Lord Brook's, at Warwick-Castle; Lord Digby's, at Colehill, nine Miles from Coventry.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS County, which is situate in the very Centre of the Kingdom, was at the time of the Conqueror's Survey somewhat larger than 'tis now; because in Doomsday-Book we meet with Towns under the Title of this County, which are in the South Part of Rutlandshire.

Boundaries.

'Tis bounded on the South by Buckinghamshire, on the West by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and as it runs in a narrow Tract towards the North-East in the Form of a Boot, it therefore borders upon more Counties than any other in England: For on the North 'tis bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, from which 'tis parted by the Rivers Welland and Little Avon; and on the East by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

Extent and Contents.

Some make it 55 Miles from South-West to North-East, 26 in the broadest Part from East to West, and 125 in Compass. Others reckon it 45 where longest, and 20 where broadest, and about 120 in Circumference, containing 550,000 Acres. Mr. Templeman computes the Length at 51, the Breadth at 21, and the Square Miles at 683. In this Area 'tis said to contain 330 Parishes, including one City and 11 Market-Towns, 25,000 Houses, and 150,000 Inhabitants.

Its Air.

The Air of it is so exceeding pleasant and wholesome by reason of its Distance from the Sea, and all manner of Marshes (excepting that small Tract call'd the Fen-land about Peterborough) that the Nobility and Gentry have more Seats and Parks here than there are in any other County in England of equal Bigness; there being scarce a Village in it but has one or more. And tho' the low Grounds in the above-mentioned Tract towards Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, are often overflow'd by great Falls of Water from the Uplands in the rainy Season, yet the Inhabitants never suffer it to stay long even in the Winter, so as to prejudice the Air, of which the Healthfulness of the People is a plain Proof.

Soil and Productions.

Its Soil is very fruitful both in Tillage and Pasturage, but 'tis not well stock'd with Wood, nor by reason of its Distance from the Sea can it be supplied with Coal as duly as other Counties, so that Winter Fuel here is extremely dear. It abounds with Sheep and other Cattle, Wool, Pigeons, and Salt-Petre; and it has been observed, that there's less waste Ground in this than in any other County of England, there being but one barren Heath in it, and

that near Whittering. 'Tis a plain level Country, and so populous that from some Places may be seen no less than 30 Steeples at one view. Its Manufactures are Serges, Tammies, Shalloons, Boots and Shoes.

Manufactures.

'Tis well-watered with fresh Rivulets and Rills, besides the five greater Rivers, the Nen, Welland, Ouse, Leam, and Charwell; the two last of which and the Nen spring out of one Hill near Catesby and Helliden, in the Hundred of Fausley, from whence the Charwell runs to the South and the Leam to the West, which as it hastens towards the Severn is received by the Avon; and the Nen towards the East. The Nen, which is the most considerable of these Rivers, crosses the Country from Peterborough, where 'tis widest, to Daventry. 'Tis navigable no higher above Peterborough than Allerton-Mills. The Welland, which runs, as has been said, on the North Border of the County, rises in the Hundred of Rothwell, and is navigable to Stamford in Lincolnshire; and from thence, by the Help of Locks to Spalding. The Ouse, which is one of the principal Rivers of this Kingdom, rises near Brackley from the Spring called Ousewell, in the Hundred of Sutton, but runs at some distance from this County till it comes near Stony-Stratford, where it passes near the Hundred of Cleley, and a little lower receives the River Tove, which having water'd Towcester, runs after a winding Course of many Miles into the Ouse near Cosgrove. The Little Avon rises in the same Hundred as the Welland, and falling Westward with a small Stream, leaves this County near Lilburn, and passes into Warwickshire; as does also the Leam, which with the Charwell makes up the West Border, dividing it from Oxfordshire. The Leam rises from a Spring at Helliden call'd the Little Down, hastens by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Leamingtons, and then loses both its Water and Name in the Ouse.

Rivers.

The Nen.

Welland.

Ouse.

Little Avon.

Leam.

This County sends Nine Members to Parliament, viz. Two Knights of the Shire, Two Burgesses each, for the City of Peterborough, and the Towns of Northampton and Brackley; and one for Higham-Ferrers.

1. PETERBOROUGH is reckoned the least City, as its See is the poorest Bishoprick in England. It stands upon the River Nen, over which it has a Bridge, and has its Name from a Monastery begun there by Peada, and finished by Wulpher, Two Kings of the Mercians, and dedicated

PETERBOROUGH.
76 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs on
June 29
Aug. 6.
Sept. 23.

dedicated to St. Peter. The Danes destroyed both the Monastery and Monks together, so that it lay destitute for above 100 Years.—Then *Ethelwald* Bishop of *Winchester* rebuilt it, and restored the Monks, who liv'd very sumptuously with a Mitred Abbot at the Head of them, till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* who converted the Abbey into a Bishop's See, giving this County and *Rutlandshire* for its Diocese, which contains 293 Parishes, whereof 91 are inappropriate, and was originally in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. The Cathedral is a most noble Gothic Fabric, but was much more so before the Civil Wars, when it was defac'd, and deprived of many considerable Ornaments. 'Tis said to be about 1000 Years old, tho' it seems to be more modern. 'Tis above 479 Foot long, 203 broad in the Transept from North to South, and the Breadth of the Nave and Side-Ayles is 91. The West Front which is 156 Foot in Breadth is the most stately of any in *England*, being supported by Three of the tallest Arches that are to be seen, and Columns curiously adorn'd. The Windows of the Cloisters are finely stain'd with Scripture-History, that of its Founder, and the Succession of its Abbots. Among other noted Monuments in it are those of Queen *Catharine*, who was divorced from *Henry VIII.* and of *Mary Queen of Scots*, tho' the Body of the latter was, as 'tis said by some, but denied by others, remov'd to *Westminster-Abbey*, by her Son King *James I.* And here is also the Figure of one *Scarlet*, the Sexton, who died *etat.* 95. after having, as his Epitaph declares, buried both those Queens and all the House-keepers of the Town twice over. The City is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, pursuant to a Charter granted it, together with the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament by King *Henry VIII.* All the City Officers are elected by the Dean and Chapter, consisting of six Prebendaries who are the Lords of the Manor; and the Justices of the Peace are nominated by the *Custos Rotulorum*. It gives Title of Earl, as well as *Monmouth*, to the Family of the *Mordaunts*. The River *Nen*, whose ancient Name is *Aufona* or *Avon*, according to *Camden*, is navigable to it by Barges, in which they import Coal, Corn, &c. and export to the Amount of 6000 Quarters of Malt in some Years, besides many other Goods, but especially of the Woollen Manufacture, either of Cloth or Stockings, in which the Poor are constantly employed. This River was made navigable in pursuance of an Act of Parliament in the 12th of *Q. Anne*. The Streets are fair, and well-built; and besides its Cathedral, here is one Parish Church, and a handsome Market-House over which the Assizes and Sessions are kept. The Air here indeed is not very wholesome, but the Water fresh and good, the highest Spring-Tide never coming within five Miles of the Town; and moreover they have Plenty of excellent Water in their Wells. Besides the Dean and Chapter who are an Ecclesiastical Corporation distinct from the Bishop; here are Eight Petty Cannons, Four Students in Divinity, One Epistler, One Gospeller, a Sub-Dean, Sub-Treasurer and Chanter, Eight Choristers, and as many Singing-Men, Two Chancellors, a Master, Usher, and Twenty Scholars at a Grammar-School; besides a Steward, Organist, and other inferior Officers. There are two Charity-Schools, One founded and endowed by Mr. *Tho. Deacon* of this City for Twenty Boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out Apprentices; and another for teaching Forty Poor Children to spin and read, the Charge of whole Education is chiefly defray'd by their own Labour.

The Author of the *Addenda* to Mr. *Camden* tells us, that just before the Danes destroy'd the Monastery here, as above mentioned, the Abbot of *Croyland* and his Monks fled hither for Protection, but were overtaken and murder'd in a back Court of the Monastery, call'd the Monk's Church-yard, because they were all buried there; and that a Tomb-stone with their Effigies was erected over their common Grave, which is to be seen at this day.

2. NORTHAMPTON, the County Town, stands at the Conflux of the *Nen*, over which it has Two Bridges, and another Rivulet. It seems to be of no great Antiquity, because there is little mention of it in our Histories till after the Conquest. But in the Commotions raised by the rebellious Barons it was made the Seat of War; and sometimes the Kings of *England*, induced by its convenient Situation in the Heart of the Kingdom, have held their Parliaments here. The Buildings of it were very handsome and the Town pretty large, having Seven Parish-Churches within its Walls, and Two without; but it was laid in Ashes by a most dreadful Fire that happened *Sept. 3.* in 1675, by which the Inhabitants must have been ruin'd even to Posterity, and the Town itself buried in utter Oblivion, had not the liberal Contributions from all Parts of the Kingdom relieved the one, and restored the other: So that now the first are wealthy much beyond their Neighbours, and the second need give place to no Town in *England* for Neatness, Beauty, and Situation. It has Four Churches, of which the Great One, viz. *Albanius*, is a handsome Edifice with a stately Portico of Eight lofty *Ionian* Columns, and a Statue of King *Charles II.* on the Ballustrade.

It stands near the Center of the Town, and at the Meeting of Four spacious Streets. The Sessions and Assize-House is a very beautiful Building after the *Corinthian* Order; and besides the County-Goal, here are Two Hospitals and a Charity-School. The Market-Place is regular and spacious, and one of the finest in *Europe*. The Horse-Market is thought to exceed any other of the kind in *England*, it being reckon'd the Center of all the Horse-Markets and Horse-Fairs in the Kingdom both for Saddle and Harness, and the principal Rendezvous of the Jockeys both from *York* and *London*. Its most famous Manufacture is Shoes, of which great Numbers are sent beyond Sea; and next to that, Stockings. It had a Nunnery in the neighbouring Meadows, and a Castle on the West Side, to which its very Antiquity added a Beauty, says *Camden*; and tho' 'tis now dismantled, the Ruins are still to be seen. About the latter End of *Henry III.* here was the Face of an University by the Conflux of some discontented Scholars from *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, who, with the King's Leave, prosecuted their Studies here Three Years, but no longer, an express Prohibition being published that no one should study here for the future as in an University, because it was a manifest Damage to the University of *Oxford*. The Walls are 2120 Paces in compass. It had several ancient Charters of Incorporation confirm'd by King *James I.* 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Two Bailiffs, Four Aldermen, Twelve Magistrates, a Recorder, who is the noble Lord to whom it gives Title of Earl, a Town-Clerk, a Common-Council, with Forty-eight Burgesses, and Five Serjeants. Among the public Buildings, which all make a grand Appearance, the *George Inn* looks more like a Palace, and as soon as it was finish'd at the Expence of 2000 *l.* the Owner *John Dryden Esq;* generously gave it to the Poor of the Town. This Town not only gave Name to the County, but was the chief Place in it, till *Peterborough* was made the See of a Bishop. It has sent Burgesses to Parliament ever since *Edward I.* 'Tis the richer and the more populous by being a Thoroughfare both in the North and West Roads: For it being 80 Miles from the Sea, it can have no Commerce by Navigation, which has given occasion to those Two Proverbs, mention'd by Dr. *Fuller*, viz. 1. *The Mayor of Northampton opens Oysters with his Dagger.* 2. *He that would eat a butter'd Faggot let him go to Northampton.* The former supposes, that they must be too stale before they come to *Northampton*, to be open'd nearer to Mr. Mayor's Nose; tho' 'tis very well known that Oysters are often sent as far as that, and even thither, fresh and good. The latter 'tis said was spoke by King *James* of *Newmarket*, but 'tis certainly more applicable to this Town, the dearest in *England* for Fuel, where till the River *Nen* be made navigable, which is now undertaken to *Peterborough*, no Coals can come by Water, and little Wood grows on Land.

We ought not to leave this Town without taking notice that a County-Hospital is now building here, after the manner of the Infirmaryes of *London*, *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c. and that the laudable Project was brought to Maturity in less than Two Months after the first Meeting upon it; which shews that the Good and Charitable in this County are not so few as was imagin'd by some who then despaired of the Success of it. His Grace the Duke of *Montagu* is the grand Visitor, the Earl of *Northampton* perpetual President. *Pye-Leys* near this Place is the Down used for the public Horse-Races.

3. *Brackley*, is a Place full of Brake or Fern, according to *Camden*, stands near the Head of the *Ouse*, and is supposed to be the Third Borough erected in *England*. 'Twas anciently a famous Staple for Wool, by the Removal of which it declin'd. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Six Aldermen, and Twenty-six Burgesses. The Mayor is chose annually by the Burgesses at the Court-Leet of the Duke of *Bridgewater* the Lord of the Manor, and return'd by his Steward. Here are Two Parish-Churches and a Free Grammar-School, where was formerly a College belonging to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*.

4. *Higham-Ferrers*, or *Ferris*, is an ancient Borough and Corporation on the East-side of the *Nen*, govern'd by a Mayor, Steward, Recorder, Seven Aldermen, Thirteen Capital Burgesses and Commonalty, and has a Free-School and an Alms-House for Twelve Men and One Woman. It took the latter Name from the *Ferrers* Family, who had formerly a Castle here, the Ruins of which are yet to be seen near the Church; and the former Appellation, from its being situate on a rising Ground. *Henry Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Native of this Place, founded a beautiful College here for secular Clerks and Prebendaries, as likewise an Hospital for the Poor. 'Tis a small but clean, dry, pleasant and healthful Town, and has a handsome Church with a lofty Spire.

The other Towns of any Note in this County, are 1. *Oundle*, or *Oundale*, as 'tis called by Corruption from *Avondale*, is almost surrounded by the River *Nen*; and is a pretty little Town with a neat Church, a Free-School and an Alms-house, both founded by Sir *William Laxton*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, whose Father was a Na-

Northampton
Proverbs.

As I-f-m-a-y.

Brackley.
13 Miles from
Northampton.
57 fr. London.
Market, Wedn.
Fairs, on
2d Wed. in Ap.
Nov. 30. for four
Hags, Boots and
Saddles.

Higham-Ferrers
20 fr. Brackley.
60 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs, on
Feb. 24.
June 17.
Sept. 29.
Novemb. 25.

Oundle.
9 M fr. High-
am-Ferrers.
10 fr. Peterb.
65 fr. London.
Market, Saturd.
the

NORTHAMP-
TON.
Long. 52 Min.
Lat. 52. 13.
66 M. fr. Lond.
28 fr. Peterbor.
Markets, Wed.
Frid. and Sat.
Fairs, Mar. 25.
April 27.
August 13.
Sept. 8.
Nov. 17.
Dec. 8.

Fairs,
Feb. 14-
Whit-Monday.
Aug. 10.
A Drumming-
Well.

Thrapston.
5 M. fr. Oundle.
65 fr. London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fair, July 25.

Wellingborough
7 M. fr. North-
hampton, 4 fr.
Higham-Ferr.
65 fr. London.
Market, Wedn.
Fairs, on
Easter-Tuesd.
Oct. 18.

Towcester.
6 M. fr. Northa.
61 fr. London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs, Mar. 22.
Aug. 10.
Oct. 18.

Daventry.
10 M. fr. Tow-
cester, 73 fr.
London.
Market, Wedn.
Fairs, East. Tu.
Whitsun-Tuesd.
July 23.
Aug. 4, 28.
Sept. 21.

Kettering.
15 M. fr. Da-
ventry, 72 fr.
London.
Market, Friday.
Fairs, Tuesday
before Easter.
Easter-Thursd.
Thursday before
Michaelmas,
and before St.
Thomas's Day.

Rothwell.
2 M. fr. Ketter.
69 fr. London.
Market, Mond.
Fair, on
Trinity-Mond.

Rockingham.
5 M. fr. Rothw.
83 fr. London.
Market, Thurs.
Fairs, Sept. 8.
for 5 Days.
Its Forest.

tive of this Town. It has Two good Stone-Bridges over the River, and is noted for a Well that makes a drumming Noise sometimes, thought by the Country-People to be a Prefage of War or some great Calamity. The Bridges are remarkably large, one in the Road leading to *Thrapston*, the other to *Yaxley* in *Huntingtonshire*. That call'd the North-Bridge is taken notice of by Travellers for its Number of Arches, and the Causey that leads to it. The Free-School and Alms-house are supported by the Grocers Company in *London*. There is moreover a Charity-School for 30 Boys, who are all cloath'd; and another for 12 Girls maintain'd by the Contributions of the Inhabitants, &c.

2. *Thrapston* as 'tis commonly called for *Thorpton*, has a fine Bridge over the same River in the Road to *Kettering*, and is situate in a Valley, so pleasant for Air, Water and Soil, that there cannot be a better Retreat for one that chuses a Country Life. Its River having been made navigable by Act of Parliament, Boats came up to it for the first time in *November 1737*, to the great Joy of the Town.

3. *Wellingborough*, on the West Side of the same River, is a large populous trading Town, with a fair Church, and a Free or Charity-School for 40 Children. A dreadful Fire happened here in *July 1738*, which in six Hours time consumed above 800 Dwelling-Houses, Out-Houses, &c. so that very few had time to save their Goods, but the Houses are since rebuilt more beautifully. The Place is noted for its Medicinal Waters, for which its Well was so long ago frequented, that from thence some think the Town had its Name, tho' the Antiquaries will have it that it was first called *Weddingborough*. Queen *Mary* Wife to King *Charles I.* lay many Weeks in this Town, to drink these Waters. It stands clean on the South Side of a Hill about a Quarter of a Mile from the River. 'Twas first destroy'd by the *Danes*, but it recover'd, and King *John* made it a Market Town at the Petition of the Monks of *Crowland*, who were then possessed of the Manor. The greatest Trade it carries on is in Corn, for which its Market is risen upon the Decay of that of *Higham-Ferrers*. Nevertheless here is also a Manufacture of Lace, so considerable that 'tis said to return 50 l. a Week into the Town one with another, and therefore may be reckon'd the second Town in the County.

4. *Towcester*, or *Toffcetter*, is a very ancient and a handsome populous Town, in the great Road to *Chester*, consisting of one long and very large Street. The *Danes* besieged it *Anno 917*, but 'twas so strong then that they could not take it; and King *Edward the Elder* is said to have incompass'd it afterwards with a strong Stone-Wall. It has a fair large Church, and Three Bridges over the Three Streams into which the little River is here divided, from whence 'tis supposed to be the *Tripointum* of *Antoninus*, the rather because of the old Coins frequently dug up there; and 'tis certain that the *Prætorian* or Military Way called *Watling-street* runs thro' it, and appears very plainly in several Places betwixt this and *Stony-Stratford*. The Inhabitants here of all Ages are employed in Lace, and a Manufacture of Silk.

5. *Daventry*, or *Daintry*, is a great Thoroughfare to and from the North-West Counties, and therefore has many good Inns for the Accommodation of Travellers, who are their chief Support. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Steward with 12 Freemen. Here was formerly a Monastery of *Augustin* Friars. The Coins of *Roman* Emperors are often dug up here, and on *Borough-Hill* are still to be seen the Ruins of an old *Roman* Fortification, which takes in about 200 Acres of Ground or three Miles in Compass, (with a Mount on the East Side called *Spelwell*) which has been of late Years the noted Course for the Horse-Races. The *Roman Watling-street* was turn'd thro' it, and runs to *Dunsmore-Heath*. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* made use of the same Camp. This Town gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*.

6. *Kettering*, is a handsome Town of good Trade pleasantly situate on a rising Ground by a River that runs into the *Nen*, with a Sessions-House for the County, a Church, and a small Hospital. Near 2000 Hands are said to be employed here in the Manufacture of Serges, Shalloons, and Tammies, especially Shalloons. This Woollen Trade was introduced here in the last Century by one Mr. *Jordan*. Here's a Charity-School for 20 Girls, who are taught, cloathed, and maintained chiefly by Contribution, and partly by what they earn in spinning of Jerseys.

7. *Rothwell*, or *Rouwell*, is a pretty good Town with a noted Horse-Fair, and had formerly a Nunnery. In Doomsday-Book 'tis called *Rodwell*. Here is a fine Market-House, a square Building of *Ashler* Stone adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry of the County, contriv'd and carried on by Sir *Lewis Tresham*.

8. *Rockingham* stands on the River *Welland*, and gives Title of Earl and Baron to the Family of *Watson*. Here was a Castle built by *William* the Conqueror, which formerly belong'd to the Earls of *Albemarle*. It stood upon a Hill in that call'd *Rockingham Forest*, which in the Time of the ancient *Britons* extended almost from the *Welland* to the

Nen, and was famous formerly for Iron Works, great Quantities of Slags, i. e. the Refuse of the Iron Ore, being met with in the adjacent Fields. It extended, according to a Survey taken in 1641, near 14 Miles, and four in Breadth; but is now dismember'd into several small Parcels, by the Interposition of Fields and Towns, and divided into Three Bailiwicks. There's a spacious Plain in it called *Rockinghamshire*. One of its Lawns, called *Beaufield*, has excellent Grass for Deer. There is a Charity-School in the Town for 12 Boys.

The Places not yet mention'd in this County which are remarkable for Antiquities, &c. are,

1. *Weeden-on-the-Street*, which stands upon the River *Nen*, is undoubtedly the ancient *Bannavenna*, for the Distances on both sides exactly answer to *Antoninus's* Itinerary, and a Military Way goes directly along by it.

2. Near *Lilbourn* upon the Edge of *Warwickshire*, upon digging a Burrow in hopes of finding Treasure, nothing was found but Coals; from whence some have concluded it to have been raised for a Boundary, upon the Authority of *St. Austin*, and other ancient Writers who mention that Custom.

3. Within the Demesnes of *Broughton* is a petrifying Well, from whence a Skull all over Stone both within and without was brought to *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and there preserv'd.

4. *Cordyke* (more properly *Caer-dyke*) near *Peterborough*, is an ancient Fols, a great Work of the *Romans* for draining the Fens, and for promoting Trade and Commerce in these Parts, as is judg'd from its Dimensions, which are sufficient to make it navigable.

5. The *Forty-Foot-Way*, a *Roman* Road (so called by the People from its Breadth) begins at *Peterborough*, and passes by *Burleigh Park-Wall* to *Stamford*.

6. *Caster*, generally allowed to be the *Durobrivæ* of the *Romans*, and the *Dormancester* of the *Saxons*, extended on both Sides of the River *Nen*, tho' that now so called is on the North Side only. It seems to have been anciently a Place of great Note from the chequer'd Pavements found there with *Roman* Urns, Coins, Bricks and Tiles.

7. At *Oxendon* near *Kettering* is a remarkable Echo that will repeat 12 or 13 Syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square Tower of the Church.

8. Near *Goldsborough* between the Springs of the *Avon* and *Nen* was a *Roman* Camp, whose Situation was the more remarkable, as it was the only Pass between the North and South Parts of *England* not intercepted by any River. The Camp was secur'd only by a single Intrenchment, but that very broad and deep.

9. *Naseby* is supposed to stand in the Center, and on the highest Ground in *England*, and therefore some think the Name to be only a Contraction of *Navelesby*. 'Tis remarkable for the bloody Battle fought there *June 14, 1645*, betwixt the Forces of King *Charles I.* and the Parliament. There's no Traces of it remaining, but a few Holes which were the Burying-Places of the Dead Men and Horses.

10. At *Culworth*, and in its Neighbourhood are found the *Astroites* or Star-Stones. Among other Mineral Waters those of *Astrop Wells*, much recommended for the Scurvy, Asthma, Chlorosis, &c. The Virtue of them was first observed by Dr. *Willis* and Dr. *Lower*.

11. At *Chester* was a *Roman* Camp of near 20 Acres, inclosed with a strong Stone Wall; in the Area of which have been found many Pavements, Coins &c.

12. *Fotheringhay-Castle*, on a Branch of the River *Nen*, which is encompassed with a Park and fine Meadows, is the Place where King *Richard III.* was born, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots* beheaded. It seems to have been very strong, and had a high Mount or Keep surrounded with a deep Ditch, but 'tis for most part demolish'd. There was a fine Collegiate Church here founded by *Edward Duke of York* in 1415, wherein were magnificent Monuments for himself and his Nephew *Richard Duke of York*; of whom the former was killed at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and the latter at *Wakefield*. The Chancel where they were buried was destroyed at the Suppression of Abbeys, &c. but the Monuments were restored by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Church-Windows are filled with handsome painted Glafs, saved by a Sum of Money to the Soldiers in the Civil Wars.

13. The ancient Royal House of *Holmeby* near *Northampton*, where King *Charles I.* was imprisoned, was purchased with the Estate by the Dukes of *Marlborough*, and was Part of the Jointure settled on the Marchioness of *Blandford*.

The principal Seats in this County are these, viz. The Duke of *Grafton*, at *Grafton-Regis*, Eight Miles from *Northampton*. Duke of *Montagu*, at *Boughton*, 12 from *Northampton*, built by the first Duke after the Model of the Palace of *Versailles*, with noble Paintings in the Hall, Galleries, &c. and 90 Acres of Gardens adorned with Statues, Urns of Marble and Metal, Fountains, Aviaries, Canals, Wilderesses, Terraces, &c. a fine Cascade and a River running

Weeden-on-the-Street.

Lilbourn.

Broughton.

Cordyke.

Forty-Foot-Way.

Caster.

Oxendon.

Goldsborough.

Naseby, 11 fr. Northampton.

Culworth, 6 M. fr. Towcester.

Astrop-Wells.

Chester, near Higham-Ferr.

Fotheringhay-Castle, 2 M. fr. Oundle.

Holmeby.

Seats of the Nobility, &c. D. of Montagu at Boughton, 12 M. from Northampton.

E. of Exeter's, at Burleigh near Stamford.

running thro' the Length of them. The Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh near Stamford, upon the River Welland: 'Twas a most noble Structure near 150 Years ago, and was mightily improved by the late Earl; so that for the Stateliness of Rooms, Paintings, Carvings, Gardens, Terraces, Walks, and all other Things that furnish out a compleat Seat, it may vie with the best in England: It looks more like a Town than a House, in which the Towers and Pinnacles appear like so many Parish-Churches, and a large Spire covered with Lead over the Clock in the Center stands up like a Cathedral. There's a Prospect from it into the Fens of Lincolnshire for near 30 Miles, without Interruption. In the Great Hall there is the late Earl's Picture on horseback, by the Great Duke of Tuscany's principal Painter, at his Highness's Charge; and there's so fine a Piece of Seneca's bleeding to Death in his Bath, that 'tis said the late French King offer'd 6000 Pistoles for it. There are also the finest Paintings by the celebrated Verrio whom the Earl employ'd 12 Years in his Family, allowing him a Coach and Equipage, besides a very considerable Pension. About a Mile to the West is Wathorp, another House, built by the late Earl, as he said, to remove to, that he might be out of the Dust while Burleigh-House was sweeping; tho' this too might pass for another Seat. The Earl of Northampton at Castle-Ashby, six Miles from Northampton. The Earl of Suffolk, at Easton-Mandevill; both near Towcester. Earl of Car-

digan at Dean, 18 Miles from Northampton. Earl of Rutland, at the Castle of that Name. Earl Ferrers, at Ashwell near Brackley. Earl of Halifax, at Horton near Northampton. Earl of Westmoreland, at Appleby near Oundle. Earl of Peterborough at Drayton, 14 Miles from Northampton. Earl of Dysart, at Harrington near Rothwell. Earl Fitzwilliams, at Milton near Peterborough. The Earl of Pomfret's Seat at Easton is a stately Building, with fine Vista's, Woods, and a Canal; It has a lofty Hall painted in Fresco by Sir James Thornhill, and is furnished, besides other curious Paintings, with a vast Number of Greek and Roman Marble Statues, Busts, Bas-Reliefs, Urns, Altars, &c. Part of the invaluable Collection of the late Earl of Arundel. The Honourable John Spencer has a noble old Seat at Althorp, in the Middle of a charming Park, planted by the famous Le Notre, after the manner of that at Greenwich, with several fine Groves on the Skirts of a beautiful Down. It was rebuilt with great Improvement by the late Earl of Sunderland his Grandfather, who has shewn his excellent Genius in the good Disposition of the Apartments, which besides Family Pictures by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir Peter Lilly, have a magnificent Gallery adorn'd with some of the best Vandykes, and several Italian Paintings of great Value. In the Park is a noble Piece of Water, which has a fine Venetian Gondola, Canoes, &c.

E. of Pomfret's, at Easton near Towcester.

Mr. Spencer's, at Althorp, 4 Miles from Northampton.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

Boundaries.

It has Northamptonshire on the West and likewise on the North, where they are parted by the *Avon* or *Nen*; Bedfordshire on the South, and Cambridgeshire on the East, from which last 'tis divided in great measure by the *Ouse*. 'Tis not above 25 Miles in Length, nor 20 in Breadth, or above 70 in Circumference; and its Area, according to *Templeman*, measures but 306 square Miles. In this Compass it contains Four Hundreds, Six Market Towns, 79 Parishes, One River, Five Bridges, 240,000 Acres, 8250 Houses, and about 50,000 Inhabitants.

Extent.

Contents.

The Saxons called the Shire-Town *Hunters-Down*, and the County seems to have its Name from the Convenience of Hunting, if we may judge from the Condition of it heretofore, when it was in a manner one intire Forest, till deforested by the Kings *Henry II. III. and Edward I.* the latter of whom left no more of it Forest than what was his own Ground. There are so many Meers and Fens, besides Rivers, in the Low-Lands, that the Air cannot be expected to be pleasant and wholesome in general; for tho' the Fogs and Vapours that rise from 'em are not so noisome and unwholesome as those of the stagnated Salt-Water in *Essex, Kent, Suffolk, &c.* yet they are always damp and often noxious, especially to Strangers, tho' most of the Inhabitants are healthful, and many long-lived. The worst Parts for a Stranger to visit, are those low moorish Tracts chiefly about *Huntington, Godmanchester, Ramsey, and Yaxley*; for in the other Parts about *Kimbolton*, and indeed at *Leighton-Stone* Hundred, the Air is doubtless good. 'Tis a great Corn-Country, and tho' the hilly Parts don't produce so much as the others, yet the Goodness of the Air, and the Pasture they afford for Sheep make amends. The Meadows and Pasture too abound most however in the Low-Lands, which have great Store of Milch-Kine, and other Cattle, with Plenty of Water-Fowl and Fish in their Meers, of which the Inhabitants make great Profit; but their chief Fuel is Turf.

Air and Soil.

Its principal Rivers are the *Nen*, and the *Ouse*. The *Nen*, after it has passed *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, winds round the North-West and North Bounds of the County, and runs through *Wittlesey*, and other Meers. The *Ouse* enters this County from *Bedfordshire* at *St. Neots*, and running North-East, passes *Huntington*, and leaves the County at *Erith* for *Cambridgeshire*. The Waters of the Meers are often violently disturbed in the calmest Weather, to the great Terror and Danger of the Fishermen, which is ascribed to Eruptions of subterraneous Winds. In some Parts of this County are Medicinal Waters, and from its abundance of Willows, it has been call'd *Willowshire*.

Rivers.

Meers.

Mr. *Speed* mentions an Observation of Sir *Robert Cotton*, that the Families of this County are so worn out, that tho' it was formerly very rich in Gentry, yet few Surnames of any Note are now remaining, that can be traced higher than *Henry VIII.* The Cause of this is uncertain, unless we should impute it to the great Parcels of Abbey Lands that were in this Shire, which, upon the Dissolution, fell into Lay Hands, and perhaps would no more stick by them here, than they have done by their Owners elsewhere. There is something very singular in the Government of this County; for as *Cambridgeshire*, and the Isle of *Ely*, are under the same Administration with it, the Sheriff is chose out of these several Places in turn. The Author of *Magna Britannia* says, that in the Civil Wars, there was more Action in this, than in some much larger Counties, be-

cause 'twas the Native Country of *Oliver Cromwel.* It lies in the *Norfolk* Circuit, and Diocese of *Lincoln*; the Ecclesiastical Government is managed by the Archdeacon of *Huntington*, and 'tis divided into five Deaneries. It sends only four Members to Parliament, namely, two for the Shire, and two for the County-Town, viz.

HUNTINGTON stands on a small Hill, in the Great North Road, on the North Side of the *Ouse*, over which it has a Freestone-Bridge, and was formerly so flourishing a Town, as to have fifteen Churches; which, in Mr. *Camden's* Time, were reduced to four, and by the Civil Wars to two. The Cause of this Decay seems to have been an Alteration made in the River by one *Gry*; who, *Speed* tells us, maliciously obstructed its Navigation to the Town, which had before been enrich'd by it; 'tis, however, made navigable by smaller Vessels as high as *Bedford*. The Empress *Maud* founded an Abbey here; and a little before, or at the time of the Conquest, a Castle was built near the Bridge, which was enlarged by *David King of Scots*, to whom the Borough was granted by King *Stephen*; but King *Henry II.* demolish'd it, to put an end to the Quarrels that arose from the Competition for this Earldom, between the *Scottish* Kings, and the Family of *St. Liz.* King *John* granted it by Charter, a peculiar Coroner, Profit by Toll and Custom, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and two Bailiffs; but at present 'tis incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and Burgeses. 'Tis the constant Place for the Assizes, as well as the County-Gaol, and is a populous trading Town, with several good Inns; but it consists chiefly of one long Street, which is pretty well-built, with a handsome Market-Place. It has a good Grammar-School, and one Mr. *Richard Fishburn*, a Citizen of *London*, gave two thousand Pounds to the Town, to be laid out in charitable Uses. The Lectureship of one of the Churches, is in the Gift of the *Mercers* Company: There are not more beautiful Meadows any where, than on the Banks of the River hereabouts, which in the Summer Season are cover'd with such numerous Herds of Cattle, and Flocks of Sheep, as is almost incredible. The Bridge, or rather Bridges, over the River with the Causey, are a very great Ornament as well as Benefit to the Town.

HUNTINGTON Long. 6 min. Lat. 52. 10. 27 N. fr. Lond. Markets on Monday and Saturday. Fairs on Good Friday, Lady Day, July 20. September 3.

This Place is remarkable for having given Birth to *Oliver Cromwel.* who was born in *St. John's* Parish, Anno 1599, the 25th of April, and for having given Title of Earl formerly to some Princes of *Scotland*, as it has to the Family of the *Hastings* ever since *Henry VIII.*

Oliver Cromwel.

The other Places of Note, are, 1. *Godmanchester*, anciently call'd *Gormanchester*, on the other Side of the *Ouse*, over-against *Huntington*, which, tho' no Market-Town, is reckon'd the biggest Village in *England*, and so remarkable for Husbandry, that no Town employs so many Ploughs. Mr. *Camden* says, that no People in the Nation have more advanced it either by their Purse or their Genius. When King *James I.* came through it from *Scotland*, the Inhabitants met him with seventy new ones, drawn by as many Teams of Horses; for they hold their Lands by this Tenure, so that whenever our Kings take this Place in their Progress, the Farmers here make the most pompous Appearance with their Ploughs and Horses, adorn'd like Triumphant Cars, tho' not with Military, yet with the best Rustic Trophies. We are told, that upon some such Occasions, there has been a Train of no less than

Godmanchester, 1 M. fr. Huntington.

It's still in Husbandry, and pompous Parade of their Ploughs.

than nine score Ploughs. King James I. was so pleased with the Figure they made to do him that Honour, that he incorporated them by the Name of two Bailiffs, twelve Assitants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmanchester*. The Inhabitants had generally the Reputation of Men of Strength and Substance: Their Church is a Vicarage belonging to *Westminster* Abbey. Here is a School call'd the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Camden confirms Henry of Huntington's Assertion, that it had formerly been a noble City: For omitting the Roman Coins frequently plough'd up, and the Distances in the Itinerary, together with the Bones of divers Men of far greater Stature than is credible, the very Name implies it to be the same City that Antoninus calls *Duroloponce*, by mistake only of one Letter for *Duroloponce*, which signifies in *British*, a Bridge over *Ouse*. It took the present Name from Gormon, the Dane, who had these Parts granted to him by the Peace with King Alfred.

Near this Town, in the London Road, between Huntington and *Canton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, is a Tree well known to Travellers, call'd *Beggar's Bush*, of which Dr. Fuller tells this remarkable Story: 'That King James I. being in his Progress this way, with Sir Francis Bacon, his Lord Chancellor, and hearing that Sir Francis had rewarded a Man lavishly for a mean Present, told him he would soon come to *Beggar's Bush*, and so should himself too, if they were both so bountiful.' Whether this gave Occasion to it or no, is uncertain; but 'tis now a common Proverb in this County, when they see a Man squandering away an Estate, to say, *He is in the Way to Beggar's Bush*.

2. *St. Neots*, or *St. Needs*, so call'd from the Monastery of a Saint of that Name in it, which was burnt by the Danes, is a large well-built Town, has a handsome Church, with a prodigious fine Steeple, and a good Stone-Bridge over the *Ouse*, by which Coals are brought to it, and sold through the Country. It gives Title of Baron to the Earl of Sandwich; here is a Charity-School, which was open'd in 1711, for twenty-five poor Children. At *Hailweston*, in the Neighbourhood, are two Springs, one brackish, recommended for cutaneous Disorders; the other fresh, for Dimness of Sight.

3. *St. Ives*, a fair large ancient Town, with a fine Stone-Bridge over the *Ouse*, has its Name, says Camden, from *Ivo*, a *Persian* Bishop, who, about A. D. 600, came over to England, where he preach'd the Gospel, and died at this Place. It was a flourishing Town, till some Years ago, when great Part of it was burnt down, but it was rebuilt. It appears by the Draught of an old Saxon Coin in the Philosophical Transactions, that it had formerly a Mint. This Town was also once noted for its Medicinal Waters.

4. *Ramsay*, has one of the best and cheapest Markets in England for fat Cattle, and Water-Fowl. *Ramsay* Isle is every where encompass'd with Fens, except on the West Side, where 'tis separated from the *Terra Firma* by a Causeway, for two Miles, surrounded with Alders, Reeds, and Bulrushes, that in the Spring make a beautiful Show, to which, its Gardens, Corn Fields, and rich Pastures, are no small Addition. The neighbouring *Meers*, especially that of its own Name, abound with Fowl and Fish, particularly *Eels*, and large *Pikes*, call'd *Hakeds*. There's a Causeway, call'd *King's-Delf*, raised and paved at great Expence, which runs ten Miles from this Place to *Peterborough*: Some think it was made by the Danish King Canute; but the Author of the *Addenda* to Camden observes, that the Name appears upon Record, in *Edgar's* Reign, before that King's Time, and he supposes it to have been only the

Mark of some Ditch made here at first for the draining of the Fens. This Place was of extraordinary Note heretofore for its wealthy Abbey, dedicated to *St. Dunstan*, its Abbey, whose Abbots were mitred and sat in Parliament. It was then proverbially call'd *Ramsay the Rich*, but after the Dissolution of the Abbey, it might have been truly call'd *Ramsay the Poor*; for the Market was lost many Years, tho' it recover'd it again about eighty Years ago. In the Year 1721, a great Quantity of Roman Coins was found here, supposed to have been hid there by the Monks on some Incurfion of the Danes. A Fire happen'd here May 21, 1731, which consumed a hundred Houses; there's little left of the Abbey, besides a Part of the old Gatehouse, and a neglected Statue of its Founder *Alwyn*, who was call'd Alderman of all England, and Cousin to King *Edgar*; the Keys, and ragged Staff in his Hand, denote his Offices. This is reckon'd one of the most ancient Pieces of English Sculpture that is extant.

5. *Yaxley*, is a neat little Town in the Fens, of which there's one of its own Name lying upon *Wittlesey Meer*. The Houses are tolerably well-built, and the Church has a neat lofty Spire.

6. *Wittlesey-Meer*, on the North Edge of the Shire, is six Miles long, and three broad, the Water clear, yet like the rest, is subject in Calms to violent Shakes of the Water; and King Canute, in passing it with his Family, had like to have been lost. The Air about it is thick, foggy, and stinking, but its Abundance of Fish, with the Pastures and Turf in the Neighbourhood makes it amends; and tho' the Air is fatal to Strangers, 'tis favourable enough to the Natives.

7. *Kimbolton*, which gives Title of Baron to the Duke of Manchester, who has a Seat at *Kimbolton Castle*, was call'd by the Romans *Kinnibantum*, and is reckon'd a great Ornament to the West Part of this County. The first Earl of Manchester spared no cost to beautify the Castle, and the first Duke, Father to the present, very much improved it, or rather new built it. Queen Catherine, after her Divorce from King Henry VIII. resided for some time at its Castle.

The remarkable Antiquities here are very few: *Dormford*, in the North-West Part of it, formerly call'd *Dorm-Ceaster* and *Caer-Dorm*, must be the *Durobrina*, i. e. the Passage of the River (*Nen*), whether we regard the Course of Antoninus's Itinerary, the Discovery of the ancient Coins, or the Marks of an old City. And a little above *Stilton* or *Stichilton*, as it was formerly call'd in the Neighbourhood, a Roman Port-Way leading from *Dormford* to *Huntington*, appears with a very high Bank, and in an old Saxon Charter, 'tis call'd *Ermin-Street*. It runs here through the middle of a square Fort, defended by Walls on the North Side, and with Ramparts of Earth on the other, near which have been dug up Stone Coffins. This is the *Stilton* noted for its magotty Cheese, call'd the *English Parmesan*. In the Road from hence to *Huntington*, is *Sautery-Lane*, a deep Descent between two Hills, in which is *Stangate-Hole*, the most notorious Place for Robbing in all this County.

The Seats of the Nobility, &c. in this small County, are also but few, besides what has been mention'd, and they are chiefly these. The Earl of Sandwich has a Seat with one of the most magnificent Rooms in England, at the Village of *Hinchinbroke*, which gives him Title of Viscount. The Earl of Lincoln's, at *Overton Longville*, two Miles from *Peterborough*. The Earl of Rockingham's at *Great Gidding*, nine Miles from *Huntington*; and the late Bishop of Lincoln's at *Bugden*, three Miles from *Huntington*.

Yaxley. 9 M. fr. Huntington, 72 M. fr. London. Market on Tuesday.

Wittlesey-Meer. 8 M. fr. Huntington.

Kimbolton. 6 M. fr. Huntington, 54 M. fr. London. Market on Friday. Fairs on July 22. August 30. November 29.

Antiquities. Dormford.

Stilton.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Hinchinbroke. 1 M. fr. Huntington.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

Its Boundaries. **T**IS bounded on the West by *Huntingdonshire* and *Bedfordshire*, on the South by *Hartfordshire* and *Essex*, on the North by *Lincolnshire*, and on the East by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Mr. Templeman gives it 40 Miles in Length, 25 in Breadth, and an Area of 708 square Miles: Others reckon it 130 Miles in Circumference, containing about 570,000 Acres, and divided into 17 Hundreds, wherein are one City, one Borough, which is likewise an University, and eight other Market-Towns, 163 Parishes, near 17,400 Houses, 89,000 settled Inhabitants, and six Rivers. It lies in the Diocese of *Ely*, and sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the Shire, two for the University of Cambridge, and two for the Town.

Air and Soil. Its Air and Soil are very different, according to its different Parts: The Air is very good about Cambridge, and all the South and East Parts; but damp and foggy, and therefore not so wholesome, in the Isle of *Ely*, and other northern low watry Tracts that are Part of the great Level of the Fens, called *Bedford-Level*, and often subject to

Inundations. The Soil however in general is very fruitful; the dry barren Parts being improved in some Places from five to thirty Shillings an Acre by the Cinque-Foil, (that Grass which the French call *Saint-Foin*, because they brought it from the *Holy-Land*;) and the low spongy Parts, by draining the Fens. Its chief Commodities are, excellent Corn, especially Barley, of which they make vast quantities of Malt; Cattle, Butter, Saffron, Coleseed, Hemp, Fish, and Wild-Fowl. The principal Manufactures of this County are Paper and Baskets.

Its greatest Rivers are, 1. the *Ouse*, which rises in *Northamptonshire*, and after having water'd the Counties of *Bucks* and *Bedford*, runs thro' this from West to East, dividing it into two Parts, and is navigable from Cambridge to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, where it falls into the Ocean. 2. The *Cam*, so called by the Britons to denote its crooked Course, which rises in *Hartfordshire*, and falls into the *Ouse* at *Streatham-Meer*, near *Thetford*. 3. The *Welland*, which comes out of *Northamptonshire*, and runs into the German Ocean thro' the *Wash*. The others that deserve any Mention,

Commodities.

Manufactures.

Rivers.

The Fens.

Bedford-Level.

mention, are the *Glene*, the *Witham*, and the *Granta*: That call'd *Moreton's-Leam*, now *Peterborough River* imbank'd, is navigable from *Wisbich* to that City.

The *Fens*, in *Camden's* Time, were divided into *Isles* by *Ditches* and *Drains*, the County being so situate, as to be the *Drain* of thirteen several Counties; for all the *Water* from the *Middle of England*, except what is discharged by the *Thames* and the *Trent*, falls for most part into these *Fens*. In the *Summer* they abounded with *Pasture*, but in the *Winter*, and wet Seasons, they were so overflow'd, that they look'd like a *Sea*; and their chief *Produce*, besides *Fish* and *Fowl*, was *Sedges* and *Turf* for *Firing*, *Reeds* for *Thatching*, and *Willows* and *Osiers* for *Baskets*.

The great *Level* of the *Fens*, call'd *Bedford-Level*, consists of about 300000 Acres of marshy Ground, in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton*, and *Lincoln*, as well as this *Shire* and the *Isle of Ely*. There's a *Map* of this *Level*, according to a *Survey* made by *Sir Jonas Moor*, who has also given a *History* of it; to which, and to *Sir William Dugdale's* Account of it, and that printed for *Moses Pitt* in 1685, we must refer for *Particulars*. These *Fens* are bounded on all Sides, except towards the *Sea*, with high Lands, which encompass it almost in the Form of a *Horse-shoe*. They appear to have been dry Land formerly, by the Ruins of Houses, large Trees, &c. that have been found in several Parts; and a *Smith's Forge* was once discover'd about sixteen Foot deep, with *Horse-shoes* and all the Tools belonging to it. How, or when this, which was once reckon'd a beautiful Country, came to be so chang'd, *History* does not say; but 'tis suppos'd to be owing to a violent *Breach* or *Inundation* of the *Sea*, or the Effect of one or more *Earthquakes*. The *Inhabitants* of the Towns in and about the *Fens*, suffer'd so much from the stagnated Waters in the *Summer*, and were put to such Shifts in *Winter* for *Provisions*, that several Attempts were made to drain them from the time of *Henry VI.* and divers Commissions of *Sewers* were granted for cleaning and opening the *Outfalls* of the *Water* into the *Sea*, but without Success. In the Reign of *King Charles I.* *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, having agreed with the *Inhabitants* to have 95000 Acres of Land, proceeded in this Undertaking to the Expence of 100000*l.* himself and Company; but it not being sufficiently drained, the *King* himself undertook it for 60000 Acres more: By his Death a Stop was put to it, till *William Duke of Bedford*, in 1649, undertook it again for the former Proportion of 95000 Acres, and for about the Sum of 300000 *l.* more, it was compleated, to the great Advantage of the Country, by making its Air better, and its Commodities cheaper, tho' to the Ruin of many of the *Shareers*, who had expended more Money than the whole 95,000 Acres were worth. *King Charles II.* considering the great Expence which had attended this Work, as well as the vast Importance of it, recommended the Affair to his Parliament, who in the fifteenth of his Reign pass'd an Act, intitled, *An Act for settling the Drains of the great Level of the Fens* call'd *Bedford Level*; by virtue of which the Bounds thereof were settled, and a Corporation established for its Government and Preservation, by the Name, Style and Title of 'the *Governors*, *Bayliffs* and *Commonalty* of the 'Company of the Conservators of the great Level of the 'Fens;' consisting of a *Governor*, six *Bayliffs*, twenty *Conservators* and *Commonalty*, in whom, by the said Act, are vested 83,000 Acres, part of the said 95,000, to be held of the Manor of *East Greenwich*, in free and common Socage. Of the remaining 12,000 Acres 10,000 were vested in the *King*, who assigned the same to his Brother the Duke of *York*, and the 2000 Residue to the Earl of *Portland*. The chief Officers belonging to the said Corporation are a *Surveyor General* and *Superintendent* of all the other Officers, an *Auditor* of the *Accounts*, a *Register*, *Receiver*, *Sergeant* at *Mace*, and *Surveyors* of the *Level*, which is divided into the *North*, *South*, and *Middle Parts*, whereof the two first have one *Surveyor* each, and the last two. In these *Fens* are several *Duckoys*, in which incredible Quantities of wild *Fowl* are taken every Week during the Season; there being not less than 3000 Couple a Week generally sent up to *London* from one single *Duckoy* not far from *Ely*, which lets for 500 *l.* a Year.

The Town of *Cambridge*, with its University, must be described first, because they have the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, which *Ely*, though a City, has not.

The Name is no doubt derived from its Situation on the Banks of the *Cam*, which forms several Islands on the West Side, and divides the Town into two Parts, that are joined by a large Stone Bridge. 'Tis so ancient, that 'twas well known in the Time of the *Romans* by the Name of *Cambo-rutum*, and is frequently mentioned in the oldest Histories of *Britain*. It suffered much by the *Danes*, who kept a strong Garison here, till *Edward the Elder* took it in 921, to awe the rebellious Monks of *Ely*. *William the Conqueror* built a Castle here, of which the Gate-house is still standing, it being the County Goal. The Town in his Book call'd *Domesday*, was divided into ten Wards, containing 387 N^o 13.

CAMBRIDGE.
Lon. 11 Min.
Lat. 52. 13.
52 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs on June 24,
for a Week.
Aug. 15.

Houses. After that *King's Death*, *Roger de Montgomery* destroyed it with Fire and Sword, to be revenged on *King William Rufus*, so that the University was wholly abandoned; but *King Henry I.* to repair these Damages, bestowed many Privileges upon it. He exempted it from the Power of the Sheriff, and made it a Corporation on the Payment of one hundred Marks yearly into the *Exchequer*; which being the Sum the Sheriff used to pay before for the Profits of the Town, shews it was then a considerable Town, that could pay a Sum at that time equivalent at least to 1000 *l.* now for its Privileges. He also ordered, that the Merchants of the Guild in *Cambridge* should be free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage, Pontage, and Stallage, in all Fairs of his Dominions on this Side and beyond the Seas. In the Barons Wars the Outlaws, who had taken Refuge in the Isle of *Ely*, frequently plundered it, till *Henry III.* secured it by a deep Ditch on the East Side of the Town, which still goes by the Name of the *King's Ditch*. *Mat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, in their Rebellion against *King Richard II.* entered the Town, and burnt the University Records in the Market-place. The *Jews* being encouraged to come over by *King William I.* and *II.* were very populous in this Town for several Generations. They inhabited all that Part of it, now call'd the *Jewry*, and the round Church is thought to have been their Synagogue.

This Town has had the Honour of giving Title of Earl to several of the Royal Family, and that of Duke to his present Majesty when Prince of *Wales*. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and thirteen Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, twenty-four Common-council Men, a Town Clerk, and other inferior Officers. The Mayor, at his Entrance on his Office on *Michaelmas-Day*, takes an Oath to maintain the Liberties, Privileges and Customs of the University. It has fourteen Parish Churches, but is a dirty ill-built Place, and in a very indifferent Situation.

Its greatest Glory is its UNIVERSITY, which for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Necessaries for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other in Christendom. When it was first instituted, let others determine. Thus much is certain, that like *Oxford*, it afforded the Scholars at first no publick Reception, or Place of Studies, so that they were obliged to take up with such Lodgings in the Town as they could get. But so mean was the Accommodation they met with, and so frequent were the Com-motions occasioned by the Insolence of the Townsmen, that several pious charitable Persons began to erect Inns and Ho-tels for the Reception of the Scholars, in order to give them an Opportunity of Retirement, and an Independence upon the Town. But still they lived upon their own Estates, enjoying only the Convenience of Lodgings, without any manner of Endowments, till in the Reign of *Edward I.* they began to build Colleges, not only for the Reception, but also for the Maintenance of certain Numbers of Schol-ars, according to the Revenues assigned to that Purpose. The Order and Time of their Foundation with their res-pective Founders are as follows, viz.

Colleges and Halls.	FOUNDERS.	Years.	Fell-Sch- low, 1714.
Peter-House	Hugh Balliol	1284	22 43
Clare Hall	Richard Badene	1300	18 67
Pembroke Hall	Countess of Pembroke	1327	5 15
Corpus Christi or Bennet's	Society of Franciscan	1347	12 41
Trinity Hall	William Bataillon	1350	12 14
Greenland or King's College	Edmund d. Ghislard and John Ghislard	1363	20 74
King's College	King Henry VI.	1441	50 10
Queen's College	Queen Margaret of Austria	1468	19 42
Christine Hall	Ruth d. Willems	1583	6 52
Jesus College	John Alcock, L.L.D.	1582	16 31
St. John's College	Margaret Countess of Richmond, Mother-in-Law	1582	13 37
St. Peter's College	Thomas Stukely	1583	13 30
St. Edmund's College	King Henry VIII.	1584	62 01
St. Andrew's College	Sir William Radcliffe	1584	14 01
Sidney Sussex College	Frederick d. York, Countess of Sussex	1584	12 27
Total Six cent. 1714.			466 00
12 Colleges, 4 Halls.			466 00

The whole Body of the University, commonly about 1500, enjoys very great Privileges, granted by several of our Kings; but 'twas *King James I.* who empow'd it to send two Members to Parliament. 'Tis govern'd 1. By a Chancellor, always some Nobleman, who is not to vacante vita, as that of *Oxford*, but may be chang'd every three Years, or continued longer by the tacit Consent of the University. He has under him a Commisary for holding a Court of Record of civil Causes for all privileged Persons and Scholars below the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are try'd and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University. 2. A High Steward, chose by the Senate, and holding his Place by Patent from the University. 3. The Vice-chancellor, who is the Head of some College or Hall, and

chose annually the third of *November*, by the Body of the University, the Heads of the Colleges naming two Persons. 4. Two Proctors, chose every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls; as are also two Taxers, who, with the Proctors, regulate the Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market. There are besides these a Register or Keeper of the Archives of the University, three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman Beadle, and a Library Keeper. 'Tis to be observ'd, that the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

This University, as well as its Sister *Oxford*, has its public Schools and Libraries, that are peculiar to each College, and most of them are well stor'd with Books, especially *Trinity* and *St. John's*, but it falls far short of those of *Oxford* in the Number of Books, as well as the Stateliness of Buildings and other Ornaments. The public Schools are built in Form of a Square, with Brick and rough Stone. The University Library had a noble Augmentation made to it of 30000 Volumes, the Books of Dr. *Moor*, Bishop of *Ely*, a Present from the late King *George I.* who gave 7000*l.* for them in the Year 1715. The University intending to erect a Statue in Honour to the Memory of that Prince in their Library, the late Lord Viscount *Townshend* offer'd to have one carv'd and erected at his own Expence; which generous Proposal being accepted by the University, with Testimonials of Gratitude worthy both of the Donor and the Receiver, a fine Marble Statue of that great Prince was accordingly erected in the Senate Hall of *King's-College*, in *October* 1739, with three Latin Inscriptions on it; the first, signifying that the Senate of *Cambridge* had decreed such a Statue shou'd be erected; the second, that the late Lord *Townshend*, a principal Ornament both of the University and State, had done it at his own Expence; and the third, that the present Lord *Townshend* his Son, Heir alike to his Dignities and Virtues, had finish'd what his Father, snatch'd away by sudden Death, had left imperfect. In 1724, his late Majesty was also pleas'd to establish a Professor of Modern History and Modern Languages, in this University as well as that at *Oxford*, with a Salary of 400*l.* per Ann. for himself and two Persons under him, qualify'd to instruct in that Branch. Also Dr. *Woodward*, a Professor at *Gresham-College*, *London*, who dy'd in *April* 1728, left a Sum of Money to this University for erecting a Professorship for Natural Philosophy, with a Provision for it of 150*l.* a Year for ever. He also left his Collection of Fossils and other natural Curiosities to the University, with a Part of his Library which related to those Subjects. Dr. *Addenbroke* also left it 4000*l.* towards building and furnishing a Hospital in *Cambridge*, for the Cure of poor diseased People gratis; of which Charity the Master and Fellows of *Catherine-Hall* are the Trustees. There are Charity-Schools in the Town for teaching above three hundred Children (of whom fifty are cloath'd) which are maintain'd by Subscription to the Amount of 230*l.* a Year, by an Estate of 30*l.* a Year left them for ever by Mr. *Wortes*, and by the Sacrament-money given by some of the Colleges, which have each their Chapel for Worship, tho' the public Sermons are preach'd at *St. Mary's Church*.

The most remarkable Structures in *Cambridge*, are, 1. *King's College Chapel*, which for Contrivance and Extent is look'd upon to be one of the finest in the World, and, like *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, strikes the Beholders with Awe and Veneration. The Room is 304 Foot long, 73 broad, and 94 high to the Battlements, without one Pillar to support it. Its Choir was adorn'd by King *Henry VIII.* with the finest carv'd Work that ever was seen, and the Glass Painting in the Windows is most beautiful and graceful. The intire Building, Roof and all, is of Free-stone, and the Crown, Crest, and other Regalia of the House of *Lancaster*, curiously cut in Stone in several Places, are no small Ornament to the whole. In the Foundations for the new Buildings *Anno* 1734, the Workmen dug up a great many Gold Broad pieces of *Henry V.* 2. *Trinity-College* and Library, design'd by the learn'd Dr. *Isaac Barrow*, a noble Room built also of Free-stone, and supported by two Rows of Pillars, which for Beauty and Design, considering the Bigness of it, is hardly to be match'd in the three Kingdoms. It should not be omitted, that a Fellowship was lately founded at *Magdalen-College*, appropriated to the Gentlemen of *Norfolk*, and call'd, *The Travelling Norfolk Fellowship*: Nor shou'd it pass unobserv'd, that as all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *studying Libraries*, those at *Cambridge* (except that at *King's-College*) are *lending Libraries*; because any Person qualify'd may borrow out of them whatever Book he wants. King *Henry IV.* granted this University a Power to print within itself all Books of any Kind, a Privilege which *Oxford* then had not. We shou'd not leave *Cambridge* without the mention of one considerable Benefactor to it, viz. *Hobson*, a noted Carrier in the Reign of King *James I.* who partly by driving Cattle, and partly by feeding them, got a great Estate, and not only relieved the Poor of this Town, but built a pub-

lic Conduit in the Market-place: But that he gave occasion to that short Proverb so common and well known, is not certain.

2. *ELY* is an ancient City, chief of the Fenny Country, called the Isle of *Ely*, and being surrounded by the *Ouse* and other Streams, is therefore unhealthy, though it stands on a rising Ground. King *Henry I.* in 1109, made it an Episcopal See, whose Bishops were Counts Palatine through the Isle of *Ely*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and their Minister or Cathedral, and the Palace are its chief Ornaments. The former has a stately Cupola, which seems to totter with every Gust of Wind. The Church is four hundred Foot long, has a Tower at the West End about two hundred Foot high, and was in the *Saxons* Time a Monastery. As 'tis situate in a level flat Country, 'tis seen at a very great Distance. 'Tis a large Town, but not populous nor beautiful, and has great Plenty of Provisions. *Leland* called it *Anguillaria*, and its Name is supposed to be derived, either from the vast Numbers of Eels here, or from the *Saxon* Word *Helyz*, i. e. *Willows*, which are the only Trees that thrive in this Part of the Country. This City, which in its civil Government is subordinate to its Bishop, is observed to be the only one in *England* unrepresented in the Lower House of Parliament. It has a Free-school for twenty-four Boys, and two Charity Schools, one for forty Boys, the other for twenty Girls, maintained by Subscription. The chief Street, which is on the East Side of the Town, is full of Springs, where are Wells bricked up Knee-high, almost at every hundred Yards, which generally overflow from one to another all the way down the Hill. This City is so incompass'd with Gardens, that all the Country round, even as far as *Cambridge*, and *St. Ives*, especially the former, is supplied with most kinds of Garden-Stuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vast Quantities of Strawberries.

The Isle of *Ely* has the Honour of giving the Title of Marquis to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. There's a Level in this Island, by the Name of *Haddenham*, containing 6500 Acres, which by the Neglect of preserving and clearing the Outlets into the Sea, were all overflowed a few Years ago, upon which an Act of Parliament was passed for the effectual Draining and Preservation of this Level, which being Ground very rich and fertile, must be an inexpressible Benefit to the Public.

3. *Witch*, among the Fens and Rivers in the utmost Northern Border of the Isle of *Ely*, is the Place where *William the Conqueror* erected a Castle to prevent the Incursions of the Outlaws formerly mentioned from *Ely*. In the Year 1236, all the Land and People about this Town was drowned by a tempestuous Inundation from the Sea; but Cardinal *Moreton*, Bishop of *Ely*, rebuilt the Castle with Brick, which in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days was made a Prison for the *Romish* Priests and Jesuits. 'Tis now the best trading Town in the whole Island of *Ely*, having a Navigation by Barges to *London*, to which it sends one Year with another 52500 Quarters of Oats, 1000 Tuns of Oil, and about 8000 Firkins of Butter, and brings back all sorts of Commodities, with which it supplies the whole Island, and the greatest Part of the County. 'Tis a well built Town, and has a good publick Hall. 'Tis the Capital of a Hundred to which it gives Name. The Bishop abovementioned for the Increase of its Trade, drew a strait Ditch through the Fenny Country called the *New Leam*, which the Inhabitants say was a real Prejudice to them, because it hindered the Passage of the *Nen* into the Sea by *Clowe-Crofts*.

4. *New-market* is a handsome well-built Town, with one long Street, of which the South-side is in this Shire, and the North in *Suffolk*. It has a Thorowfare of no small Advantage to it, though it gets much more by the Horse-races every Year in *April* and *October*, which are prodigiously frequented by Persons of all Ranks from the Star and Garter, to the Country Grazier, or Groom. The Town is not so modern as the Word imports, for in King *Edward the III'd's* Time it gave Name to *Thomas* of *Newmarket* Bishop of *Carlisle*, who was such a Thorn in the Sides of King *Henry IV.* It was burnt in the Year 1683, but soon rebuilt by the Help of a Brief. There's a small Church here which is only a Chapel of Ease to the Mother at *Ditton*. 'Tis a healthy Place; and on its spacious Heath, which is the finest Course in *England*, the King has a House for his own Residence when he comes to the Races, which was built by King *Charles II.* These Races have been encouraged ever since, sometimes by the Presence of his Royal Successors, and always by their Plates, for the Diversion of the Nobility; but here all Mankind seem to be upon a Level, and without Distinction or Ceremony all shake Hands, and strive to out-jocky one another; for besides the Plates that are the Prizes of the Race, Wagers are laid on the Horses, which are seldom under 500*l.* and often above 1000*l.* And every Night, after the Races are over, there's public Play at the two Coffee-houses, and at the Houses also of the Nobility and Gentry. Here are two Charity-schools, one for twenty Boys, and another for twenty Girls, supported by 50*l.* a Year first settled by Queen *Anne*. Some Historians remark, that King *Charles II.* received

ELY.
12 M. fr. Camb.
69 fr. London.
Market on Satur.
Fair on Oct. 13.

Haddenham
Level.

Witch.
20 M. fr. Ely.
88 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Saturd.
Fairs on Monday
before Lady-day,
Palm-monday,
Whitfun-Eve.
Aug. 1.

New-market.
10 M. fr. St. Ed.
mondbury.
62 fr. London.
Market on Tuesd.
Fairs Oct. 28.

The Heath and
Horse-races.

received a great Deliverance here by a Fire, which forcing him to return to *London* sooner than he intended, he thereby defeated the *Rye-house* Plot before it was ripe for Execution.

Soham.
4 M. fr. Ely.
Market Saturd.
Fairs April 28.
Monday before
St. John Baptist.

5. *Soham*, near the Borders of *Suffolk*, was, according to *William of Malmesbury*, the See of a Bishop of the *East Angles*. There are still the Ruins of a Church here that was burnt by the *Danes*. It stands near a Fen, which was formerly dangerous to pass to *Ely*, but now there's a safe Causeway made through it. There was a Grammar School here which is turned into a Charity School for about one hundred Children.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables of this County are,

Caxton.
7 M. fr. Camb.
50 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tuesd.
Fair, Oct. 3.

1. *Caxton*, in the Hundred of *Stow*, the noted Stage between *Royston* and *Huntington*, has been remarkable for producing two very famous Persons, viz. the Historian *Matthew Paris*, and the Printer *William de Caxton*. The latter was the first that practised his Noble Art in *England*, and had his Surname from this Place, where one might also expect to find his Statue. A Roman Way from *Arington* and *Helm* goes through this Place to *Papworth*, in the Hundred of that Name.

Linton.
3 M. fr. Camb.
46 M. fr. Lond.
Market Thursd.
Fair Whit-
Munday.
July 19.
Aug. 4.

2. *Linton* is noted for the Birth Place of Dr. *Richardson Regius*, Professor at *Cambridge*, in the Reign of K. *James I.* and one of the Translators of the Bible. A Roman Military Way falls also into the *Ikening* at this Place. The Manor of *Barham*, in its Neighbourhood, is like to be of much greater Advantage to the present Lord of it than ever it was to his Predecessors, by the late Discovery of a considerable Coal Mine.

Thorney Abbey.

3. *Thorney Abbey*, among the Fens, to the North-West of *Ely*, was formerly called *Ankeridge*, from the *Anchorites* Monastery there, with Cells of Hermits, which the *Danes* destroyed; but it was rebuilt by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, and stored with Monks, whose Abbot was mitred, but the poorest that was such in *England*. Though *Camden* says, this Abbey was so called from its standing among Bushes and Thorns, yet *William of Malmesbury*, who wrote 1220 Years ago, describes it in his Time 'as the very Picture of Paradise, pleasant, like Heaven itself, with tall Trees tapering to the Skies, a Plain smooth as Water, with verdant Greens, not an Inch besides uncultivated, either here with Apples, or there with Vines, and so beautify'd too with Buildings, as if both Nature and Art strove to supply what either had forgot. In fine, said he, 'tis a Lodge for Chastity, a Harbour for Honesty, and a School for Divine Philosophy.'

This was the State of the Country at that Time; but the strange Metamorphosis it has undergone, since it was overwhelmed with the Sea, is best and most concisely described in these few Lines of Mr. *Sandys*.

*Where once was solid Land Seas have I seen,
And solid Lands where once deep Seas have been:
Shells far from Sea, like Quarries in the Ground,
And Anchors have in Mountain-Tops been found;
Torrents have made a Valley of a Plain,
High Hills by Floods transported to the Main;
Deep standing Lakes suck'd dry by thirsty Sand,
And on late thirsty Earth now Lakes do stand.*

Rech.
Fair in Rogation
We.k.

4. *Rech* is a small Market Town in the Hundred of *Stane*. A Fortification or Ditch, with a very large Rampart, begins here, and extends over *New-market* Heath, supposed to have been the Boundary of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*. The common People call it *Devils-Dyke*, as thinking it a Work of Devils rather than Men, but the better sort call it *Rech-Dyke*.

Gogmagog-Hills.
50 M. fr. Lond.

5. *Gogmagog-Hills*, so called by the *Cambridge* Students, are in the Hundred of *Radfield*; but *Henry of Huntington* terms them the most pleasant Mountains of *Balsam*, from the neighbouring Village. At the Top of them are the Remains of a Fort or Camp, which some think to be a *British* Work cast up against *Arbury*, which was an Encampment of the *Romans*. From the Brow of these Hills a Roman Highway ran to the South.

Barn-well,
near Cambridge.

A terrible Acci-
dent here at a
Puppet-Shew.

6. *Barnwell*, in the Hundred of *Flandish*, is a small Village, with a Church in it, where in the Time of the *Normans* was an Abbey. Many good Families have sad Reason to remember a most deplorable Accident that happened in it on the 8th of *Sept.* 1727, when a great Number of People being assembled in a thatched Barn to see a Puppet-Shew, a Villain, who had been denied Admittance, because he would have thrust himself in without paying, set Fire to a Quantity of Hay and Straw just by the Barn, which immediately catching hold of it, the Company crowded so fast to the Door, which was either locked or nailed, that before it could be opened, which was the longer too in doing, because it turned inwards, the People fell on one another in Heaps, as so many Barricades to hinder it. During this the Roof fell in and smothered a great Number, while the Fire was burning many more, so that not above five or six escaping, about 120 Men, Women and Children, among whom were several young Gentlemen of Fortune, miserably

perished. And what was a most shocking Addition to the Grief of their Friends was, that next Day, when they came to remove them, in order for decent Interment, the Bodies of many of them were so terribly mangled, the Heads of some, and the Limbs as well as Heads of others being consumed, that they could not be distinguished; and these were put promiscuously into a large Hole dug in the Church-yard for the Purpose. About four Years after this Catastrophe, the whole Town was almost consumed by another terrible Fire. *Camden* says, the Place was call'd *Barnwell* from the Wells of Children or Bears, because the Youth used to meet here on *St. John's Eve* for Wrestling and to make merry; by which Concourse of Boys and Girls for Sport, it came at last to be what is now call'd *Midsummer-Fair*.

Trumpington.

7. *Trumpington*, near the River *Cam*, has a Place call'd *Dam-hill*, where Urns, Patera's, and other Roman Antiquities have been found, together with great Numbers of Human Bones.

Arbury.
1 M. fr. Camb.

8. *Arbury*, or *Arborough*, in the Territories of *Chesterton*, has a large Camp of a squarish Figure, where have also been found Roman Coins, one particularly of Silver, with the Head of *Rome* on one Side, and on the Reverse *Castor* and *Pollux* on Horseback.

Sturbridge-Fair.
Sept. 8. for a
Fortnight.

9. *Sturbridge*, is a Place by a little Brook call'd *Sture*, on the East Side of *Cambridge*, where is the most famous Fair in the whole Kingdom both for People and Wares. Some Years ago 'twas reckon'd the largest in *Europe*; and tho' 'tis somewhat lessen'd of late, 'tis still very considerable. 'Tis kept in a large Corn Field near *Casterton* and *Cambridge*, which extends for about half a Mile square from the River *Cam*. If the Field be not clear'd of the Corn by such a Day in *August*, the Fair-keepers may trample it under Foot to build their Booths; and on the other hand, if they have not clear'd the Field by such a Day in *September*, the Plowman may re-enter with Plow and Cart, and overthrow all into the Dirt; and the Dung, Straw, and other Filth, left behind by the Fair-keepers, is such good Manure, that it makes him sufficient Amends for his Damage. There's one great Row in the Fair call'd *Cheapside*, where are all Trades almost of *London*, with Coffee-houses, Taverns, Eating-houses, &c. which are all kept in Tents and Booths. The Number of these, rang'd as if they were so many Streets, surpass many Towns, as much in Extent, as they do some whole Provinces in Traffick, especially in the Articles of Wool and Hops, there having been sold here of the former 50 or 60000 *l.* worth at one Fair; and as to the latter, there's such a vast Quantity, that they take up a large Part of the Field to themselves, and the Price they are sold at here, is the Standard by which 'tis fix'd elsewhere. Besides these, there's an Area of eighty or an hundred Yards square, call'd the *Duddery*, peculiar to the wholesale Dealers in Woollen Goods, where they have room to bring in Waggon to load and unload, and to take down and open their Packs before their Booths, which are so large, that the Insides look like so many *Blackwell-halls*, being vast Warehouses fill'd up with Goods to the Top. 'Tis said here have been sold a hundred thousand Pounds worth of woollen Manufactures in less than a Week's time. Here are Clothiers from *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*, with vast Quantities of Cloths, Kerseys, Cottons, Pennistons, and *Manchester* Goods, all Sorts of Upholstery Wares, and *Norwich* Stuffs in abundance, besides the Serges, Duroys, Druggets, and the like Manufactures of *Devonshire* from *Exeter*, *Taunton*, *Bristol*, and other Parts in the West. The Wool is chiefly bought up by the Manufacturers of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*; and the Hops by the Dealers of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, and even *Stafford*, *Warwick*, and *Worcester*. One great Advantage to this Fair is, that the River *Grant* or *Cam*, which runs close by the North-west Side of the Fair, in its Course from *Cambridge* to *Ely*, is navigable; by which Means all heavy Goods are brought by Water-carriage from *London*, &c. first to the Port of *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, then 'tis carry'd in Barges up the *Ouse*, from the *Ouse* into the *Cam*, and so to the very Edge of the Fair. In like Manner the heavy Goods are sent from hence by Water to *Lynn*, and there shipp'd for the *Humber* and *Tine*, for the North of *England*, and even for *Scotland*. Besides the Goods bought and sold at this Fair, very large Commissions in every Branch of Commerce are negotiated for other Parts of the Kingdom. Here are sometimes fifty Hackney-coaches from *London*, which ply Night and Morning to carry People to and from *Cambridge*, besides the Wherries, which are actually brought from *London* in Waggon to ply upon the *Cam*, and to carry People up and down from the Town and Fair. A Court of Justice is held here every Day by the Magistrates of *Cambridge*, who proceed in a summary Way, as is the Practice at *Pye-Powder Courts*; so that the Fair is like a well-govern'd City, without the Disorder and Confusion with which so great a Concourse of People is generally attended. When the wholesale Business of the great Hurry of the Fair is over, the Country Gentry flock to it from all the Parts adjacent, and lay out a great deal of Money

Warwick and
Worcester.

Money in Toys, Dolls, Puppet-shews, Rope-dancings, and the like Diversions. The Horse Fair is kept always upon the last Day.

A fair Causey was cast up here for three Miles, leading to *Newmarket*, by *Dr. Hervy* Master of *Trinity-Hall*, at the End whereof a third Ditch was thrown up in ancient Times, which is now call'd *Seven Mile Dyke*, because 'tis seven Miles from *Newmarket*.

Belfar's-Hill.

10. *Belfar's-Hill*, in *Eriith*, in the Hundred of *Ely*, is a large, but not a very high, Rampart, call'd so from one *Belfar*, suppos'd to be a famous Man among the Rebels who fled hither from Justice in the Time of *William the Conqueror*, the Country being so boggy as to escape a Pursuit; and therefore it was also the Asylum of the Outlaws in the Barons Wars.

Sutton.

11. At *Sutton*, not many Miles from *Ely*, in the Hundred of *Wisbich*, many Pieces of Antiquity were turn'd up by the Plough in 1694, as several small Coins, three Silver Plates, three twisted Rings, and one plain, of a good Value, with an Inscription in *Saxon* Characters.

The chief Seats in this County, are the Duke of *Bedford's*, at *Thorney-Abbey*, and at *Drayton-Dry* near *Cambridge*; Duke of *Somerset's*, at *Cheveley* near *Newmarket*; Earl of *Suffolk*, at *Audley-End*; Earl of *Godolphin*, at *Gogmagog-Hills*; Lord *Hardwick*, at *Wimple*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Oxford*; Bishop of *Ely*, at *Wisbich*; Lord *Montfort's*, at *Horse-heath Hall*; Mr. *King*, at *Catledge*, the late Lord *North and Grey's*; Lord *Sandys*, at *Chippenham-Hall*, near *Newmarket*; Mr. *Jenyns*, at *Bedisham-Hall*, near *Cambridge*; Mr. *Shepherd*, at *Exning* near *Newmarket*; Sir *George Downing*, at *Gumlinghay-Park*; Sir *John Hind Cotton*, at *Maddingley*, in the Hundred of *Stow*; Mr. *Affleck*, at *Dalham-Hall*; Mr. *Pearce*, at *Hatley St. George*; Mr. *Martin*, at *Qui-Hall* near *Cambridge*; Sir *Robert Check*, at *Snarlwell*; Mr. *Nightingale*, at *Kneefworth*; Sir *Christopher Hatton*, at *Stanton-Place*; Mr. *Focelyne*, at *Stapleford*; Mr. *Thompson*, at *Trompington*; Lady *Pickering*, at *Whaddon*; Mr. *Buck*, at *Hugganton*, in the Hundred of *North Stow*.

S U F F O L K.

The Name.

THE Name is a Contraction of *Suthfolk*, or the Southern People, as it was written among the *Saxons*, to distinguish it from *Northfolk*, or the People in the North.

Boundaries.

'Tis a Maritime County, having the *German Ocean* on the East, *Cambridgeshire* on the West, the River *Stour* on the South, which divides it from *Essex*; and the Rivers *Ouse* the *Less* and *Waveney* on the North, which part it from *Norfolk*.

Extent.

'Tis 45 Miles from East to West, according to *Magna Britannia*, which makes the general Breadth not above 20, except where it runs out by the Advantage of a Corner on the North-east Side as far as *Yarmouth*, and 140 Miles in Compass. The new general Atlas makes it 40 from East to West, and 34 from South to North. Mr. *Chamberlain* computes the Circumference at 165, and gives it an Area of 99500 Acres. Others make it 48 Miles long, and 24 broad, and 156 in Circumference. Mr. *Templeman*, who makes the Length 62, and the Breadth 28, gives it an Area of 1236 square Miles. In this Compass it contains 40 Parks, 22 Hundreds, 32 Market Towns, 575 Parishes, and 34422 Houses, and 206000 Inhabitants.

Contents.

Division.

'Tis generally distinguish'd by two Parts, viz. the Franchise, or the Liberty of *St. Edmund*, and the *Geldable*; the first containing the West Part of the County, and the second the Eastern; and each of them furnishing a distinct Grand Jury at the Assizes.

Air.

The Air is very clear and wholesome, sweet and pleasant, even near the Sea-shore, because the Beach is generally sandy and snelly, which shoots off the Sea Water, and keeps it from Stagnation and stinking Mud. The Physicians reckon it as good an Air as any in the Kingdom.

Soil.

The Soil is various; that near the Sea is sandy, and full of Heaths, yet abounds with Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeds great Flocks of Sheep. That called *High Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, which is the inner Part of the Country, tho' it abounds with Wood, yet has a rich deep Clay and Marle, which produces good Pasture, that feeds abundance of Cattle. The Part which borders on *Essex* and *Cambridge*, likewise affords excellent Pasture; and about *Bury*, and so to the North and North-West, 'tis fruitful in Corn, except towards *New-Market*, which is for most Part Green Heath. 'Tis said, that the feeding Cattle and Sheep on Turnips was an Improvement first set on Foot in this Country.

Commodities.

Its chief Commodities are Butter and Cheese, the latter of which is somewhat the worse for the sake of enriching the former; but it is much the better for long Voyages, by reason of its Dryness, and the Sea so mellows it, that it has been sold for 12 d. a Pound. The Butter, which is made here in great Quantities, and conveyed to many Parts of *England*, is incomparable; 'tis packed up in Firkins, according to the Statute, and sold in Markets and Fairs for all Uses both by Sea and Land, but more particularly by the Cheesemongers of *London*. Well may its Butter be so good, since its Milk is reckon'd the best in *England*, and its dairy Maids the fairest; *Suffolk Fair Maids* being as noted a Proverb as *Suffolk Milk*; but that the Fairness of their Complexions is altogether owing to the Goodness of the Air, is much to be questioned; for to be sure it must in a great Measure be ascribed to their Cleanliness and Care. Fuel is very plenty in this County, that Part called the *High Suffolk* affording it abundance of Wood, and *Low Suffolk*, which runs along by the Sea-side quite through the County, is constantly supplied with Coals enough from *Newcastle*.

Its Rivers.

Its chief Rivers are, 1. The *Lesser Ouse*, 2. The *Waveney*; which tho' they rise on the North-side of the County near each other, run into *Norfolk* two different Ways, the first North-West, and the latter North-East, where beyond *Beeckles* it

forms two Branches; one that runs East towards the Sea, but stops short of it at *Leostoff*, and the other falls into the *Yare* a little above *Yarmouth*. 3. The *Blith*, which runs into the Sea at *Southwold*. 4. The *Ald*, which passes by *Framlingham*, *Aldborough*, and *Orford*. 5. The *Deben*, which rises almost in the middle of the County, and after a long Course passes S. S. E. by *Woodbridge*, from whence it is navigable into the *German Ocean*. 6. The *Orwel* or *Gipping*, which rises near *Wulpsit*, and passes on Eastward by *Stow*, *Needham*, and *Ipswich*, into the same Ocean. 7. The *Stour*, which rises on the Edge of *Cambridgeshire*, and runs all along the South Side of this County, dividing it from *Essex*, and after passing Eastward by *Clare*, *Sudbury*, and *Negland*, falls with the *Orwel* into the *German Ocean* at *Harwich*. The principal Manufactures of *Suffolk* are Woollen and Linnen Cloth. The Rendezvous of the Swallows in their Passage to and from *England*, is observ'd no where so much as on this Coast, betwixt *Orford-Ness* and *Yarmouth*.

This County, which is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, contains two Archdeaconries, viz. of *Sudbury* and *Suffolk*, has given Title of Marquis and Duke to several Families, as it does that of Earl to a Branch of the *Howards*, and sends sixteen Members to Parliament, viz. Two each for

The Shire	<i>Aldborough</i>
<i>Ipswich</i>	<i>Sudbury</i>
<i>Dunwich</i>	<i>Eye</i>
<i>Orford</i>	<i>St. Edmundsbury</i> .

We shall treat of these Boroughs in their Order.

IPSWICH was by the *Saxons* call'd *Gipeswick*, from its River then call'd *Gippin*, because of its winding Stream, but now the *Orwell*. It has a considerable Trade by Sea, but not so great as formerly, when its Harbour was more commodious. Mr. *Camden* call'd it the *Eye* of this County. Of late Years the Town is decay'd, there being now but twelve instead of twenty-one Churches in it when it was in its most flourishing State; and the Number of its Ships considerably lessen'd from what it was then. Here are two Chapels in the Corporation Liberty, besides Meeting-houses. It had Charters and a Mint so early as in the Reign of King *John*, but the last Charter was from King *Charles II.* They are incorporated by the Name of two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Portmen, of whom the Bailiffs are two, a Town Clerk, two Coroners, and twenty-four Common-council. The Bailiffs and four of the Portmen are Justices of the Peace.

Its Fairs in *May* and *August* are for Cattle, and hold each two Days. The Tide rises here generally twelve, sometimes fourteen Foot, and brings great Ships within a small Distance of it, but flows a very little way higher.

'Tis a neat, well-built, populous Town, a Mile long, from *St. Matthews* to *St. Helens* on the Road, and above a Mile broad, forming a sort of Half-moon on the Bank of the River, over which it has a good Bridge of Stone leading to *Stoke-Hamlet*; and its chief Manufactures are Linnen and Woollen. Besides the Church here are two Chapels in the Corporation Liberty, and Meeting-houses, with several fair public Structures, a Town-hall, Council-Chamber, a large Market Place, with a handsome Cross in the middle, as a Shire Hall for the County Sessions, a Free-school, a good Library adjoining to a Workhouse, or Hospital for the poor mad Folk, call'd *Christ's Hospital*; a noble Foundation of Mr. *Henry Tooley*, A. D. 1556, for poor old Men and Women, and stately Shambles in the Market-place built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was born here, being the Son of a Butcher. It was once fenced about with a Wall or Rampart, the Traces of

IPSWICH.
Long. 1. 12.
Lat. 52. 10.
12 M. fr. Har-
wich.
68 fr. London.
Markets on
Tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
Good-friday,
April 23,
May 7,
St. James's-day,
Aug. 11,
Sept. 14.

of which are still to be seen, as are the Ruins of six or seven religious Houses. *Christ-Church*, which is one of them, is made a Mansion-house, which was lately the Seat of Lord Viscount *Hereford's*, and now Mr. *Claude Fomereau's*; and its Park and Green are a great Addition to the Pleasantry of *Ipswich* for bowling, &c. Another is the Court of Judicature, where the Quarter-Sessions are held for the *Ipswich* Division; and Part of it is a Goal. Cardinal *Wolsey* began to build a College here on the Ruins of a small College of Black Canons, which tho' he did not finish, bears his Name.

'Twas formerly plunder'd by the *Danes* in 991, who demolish'd its Ditch and Rampart, and the Inhabitants were forc'd to pay a good Sum of Money for their Peace. It was afterwards besieged by King *Stephen*, who demolish'd the Castle, so that there's now not one Stone of it left upon another. It enjoys several considerable Privileges, as the passing Fines and Recoveries, trying Causes both criminal and capital, and even Crown Causes, among themselves. They appoint the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, &c. No Freeman can be oblig'd, against his Consent, to serve on Juries out of the Town, or bear any Office for the King, Sheriffs for the County, excepted; nor are they oblig'd to pay any Tolls or Duties in any other Parts of the Kingdom. They are intitled to all Waives, Strays, and all Goods cast on Shore within their Admiralty Jurisdiction, which extends on the Coast of *Essex* beyond *Harwich*, and on both Sides the *Suffolk* Coast; and the Bailiffs even hold their Admiralty Court beyond *Landguard-Port*, &c. At a Trial in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was determin'd, that the Bailiffs and Burgesses had the sole Right to take the Custom Duties for Goods coming into *Harwich* Haven. The Country round *Ipswich*, as are all the Counties so near the Coast, is apply'd chiefly to Corn, of which a great Quantity is continually shipp'd off for *London*, and sometimes they load Corn here for *Holland*, if the Market be encouraged. There's more Gentry here than in any other Town of the County, except *St. Edmunds-bury*. This Country is likewise an inexhaustible Store of Timber, of which since their Trade of Ship-building is abated, they send great Quantities to the King's Yards at *Chatham*, to which they often run from the Mouth of the River of *Harwich* in one Tide. Here are several Alms-houses, three Charity-schools, in two of which are seventy Boys, and in the third forty Girls; and an excellent Charity was begun in this Town in 1704, for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of poor Clergymen of this County, which, by gradual Advances every Year, has risen from 6*l.* in the first Year, to a Subscription of 312*l.* in the Year 1740; and has amounted in the whole thirty-seven Years to above 4416*l.*

A late Author, who had been in *Italy*, compares the Situation of this Town to that of *Rome*, with a rising Ground at the Entrance on the left-hand, and a River on the right, separating it from the Suburbs, as the *Tyber* does *Rome* from *St. Peter's*. As for the Town, he compares it to a noble old House, which has stood a long time untenanted and out of Repair, the Streets being large, the Houses built after the ancient Manner, and few People to be seen in them. Its Markets on *Tuesday* and *Thursday* are for small Meat, *Wednesday* and *Friday* for Fish, and *Saturday* for Provisions of all Kinds. Its Fair in *August* is a great one for Cattle, and that in *September* for Butter and Cheese. 'Tis thought to be one of the best Places in *England* for Families that are reduced to narrow Circumstances, because of easy House-rent, good Company, the best of Inns, Plenty of Provisions, Fish, Flesh, or Fowl, and easy Passage either by Water or Land, the Coach going thro' to *London* in a Day. Ships of five hundred Tons have been built here, and yet at Low-water the Harbour is almost dry, which made King *Charles II.* say to the Duke of *Buckingham*, *That 'twas a Town without Inhabitants, a River without Water, Streets without Names, and the Asses wore Boots*; the Meaning of the two last is, that the Town is divided into four Wards, and that Mr. *Fomereau's* Bowling-green, above-mention'd, us'd to be roll'd by Asses in Boots, that their Hoofs might make no Impression on the Green. Here's a convenient Key and Custom-house; and 'tis observ'd, that no Place in *Britain* is so well qualify'd for the Trade to *Greenland*, principally from this Consideration, that the same Wind which carries them from the Mouth of the Harbour, is quite fair to the very Seas of *Greenland*.

This Town gives Title of Viscount, as well as *Thetford*, to the Duke of *Grafton*.

2. *Dunwich*, on the Coast, is of the most early Note of any Town in the County. 'Twas an Episcopal See Anno 630, but not many Years after divided into two Sees, one of which was kept here, the other at *North Elmham*.

This Place is what the *Saxon* Annals call *Domuc*, and *Bede* *Domoc* and *Dunmoc*, and is suppos'd to have been a Roman Station, from the Roman Coins which are sometimes found here. In the Reign of *Henry II.* we are told

N^o XIV.

by *William* of *Newburrow*, that it was a famous Village, well stor'd with Riches of all Sorts; at which Time it was fortify'd, and there is still a square Ditch-bank or Town-wall. It appears by a posthumous Paper of Sir *Henry Spelman's*, that he had been informed by one of the Inhabitants, that by Report there had been fifty Churches here, besides Monasteries; but the Bishop's See was transferr'd from hence by *William the Conqueror* to *Thetford*, and from thence afterwards to *Norwich*, and the Sea has swallow'd up all the Churches except *All-Saints*. It was still a populous Place, however, in the 16th Century, according to Mr. *Camden*, and had a Mint.

'Tis a Town corporate, govern'd by two Bailiffs and inferior Officers, and has sent Burgesses to Parliament from the first Settlement of that Constitution in the Reign of *Edward I.*

In the Reign of King *John* the free Burgesses gave him three hundred Marks of Silver for his Charter, besides ten Falcons and five Gertalcons. By this Charter they were made a free Borough, and had Power within their own Precincts to try and judge Causes, with other great Privileges; and they gave him moreover two hundred Marks and five hundred Eels for the Grant of Wrecks. The King remitted 40*l.* a Year of his Fee Farm-rent, which had been 120*l.* a Year; and this poor Town, which has only a Parcel of sorry Cottages, is still chargeable with 80*l.* a Year, which is twice as much as any other Coast Town pays, either of this County, or *Norfolk*.

3. *Orford*, at the Mouth of the River *Ore*, where it falls into the Sea, was once a large populous Town with a Castle, of which, and of a *Benedictin* Nunnery near the Quay, there are still to be seen some considerable Ruins. The Towers of the Castle and of its Church, are a Sea Mark for those that come from *Holland*. It also had an Harbour, but the Sea is so withdrawn from it, that it scarce deserves the Name of one. There's a Light house at the Ness, which is of great Use to Seamen; and as the former is a Guide to the Colliers and Coasters especially, so this Point is a Shelter for them to ride under when the Shore is ruffled by a strong North-east Wind. The Town was incorporated by *Henry III.* has a Mayor, eighteen Portmen, twelve chief Burgesses, a Recorder, Town Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace.

Ralph de Caggesball, an ancient Writer quoted by *Camden*, says, that in the Time of *Henry I.* a wild Man was caught in the neighbouring Sea in the Fishermens Nets, but that he privately made his Escape, and never was seen more.

This Place lately gave Title of Earl to Admiral *Ruffel*, as it does now to that eminent Statesman Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the Garter.

4. *Aldborough*, on the same Coast, has a good Harbour and Trade in the Fishery. 'Tis an ancient Corporation of twelve superior, and twenty-four inferior Members, the latter of whom elect two Bailiffs out of the former. 'Tis pleasantly and strongly situate in the Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorp* to the Haven of *Orford*, with the River *Ald* on the West, and the Sea on the East. It has two Streets, each near one Mile long, but not near so broad; the Sea having of late Years swallow'd up an entire Street. 'Tis clean, tho' meanly built, and has a good Quay on the River *Ald*, with Warehouses and Fish-houses for drying their Fish; abundance of Sprats, Soles, and Lobsters being caught in the Sea here. It trades to *Newcastle* for Coals, and transports Corn, and is defended by several Pieces of Canon. It has a handsome Church on a Hill, a little to the West of the Town.

5. *Sudbury*, i. e. the South Borough, has a fair Bridge on the River *Stour*, which almost surrounds it. 'Tis an ancient Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, whereof the Mayor is one, a Bailiff, Town Clerk, twenty-four Common-council Men, and two Serjeants at Mace. It has three handsome large Churches, and drives a good Trade in Perpetuana's, Says, Serjes, &c. The *Stour* has of late Years been made navigable for Barges and small Craft, as far as *Maningtree* in *Essex*, which is a great Benefit to the Trade of this Place, and no small Addition to its Wealth. Its Buildings are pretty good, but the Streets being unpav'd, are very dirty in bad Weather. This was one of the first Towns in which K. *Edward III.* settled the *Flemings*, who introduced the Woollen Manufacture into *England*. *Simon Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was beheaded in *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion, and burn'd *Sudbury*, because he was a Native of this Town, lies bury'd in a Chapel of his own building at *St. Gregory's*, one of its Churches.

This is suppos'd to have been formerly the Shire Town, and to have had the Name given it with respect to *Norwich*, i. e. the Northern Town. It still retains the Preheminence in Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, the County being divided, as has been already mentioned, into the two Archdeaconries of *Suffolk* and *Sudbury*; and it gives Title of Baron to the Duke of *Grafton*. It has sent Members to Parliament ever since the Reign of *Edward IV.*

T t

6. *Eye*

Orford.
3 M. fr. Aldborough.
82 fr. London.
Market on Monday.
Fairs on June 24, Aug. 24.

Orford-Ness.

Aldborough.
8 M. fr. Dunwich.
88 fr. London.
Market on Wednesday and Saturday.
Fair on the 1st of Tuesday in Lent.
April 26, Sept. 3, Aug. 24.

Sudbury.
44 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Saturday.
Fairs on March 12, June 20, Aug. 24.

Dunwich.
10 M. fr. Aldborough.
95 fr. London.
Market on Saturday.

Eye.
12 M. fr. Ips-
wich,
17 fr. Norwich,
92 fr. London.
Market on
Saturday,
Fair on
Whit-munday.

6. *Eye* stands in what is called an *Island*, because 'tis surrounded by a Brook, near the Borders of *Norfolk*, in the Road betwixt *Ipswich* and *Norwich*. 'Twas incorporated by *K. John*, has two Bailiffs, ten principal Burgesses, twenty-four Common-Council Men, a Recorder and Town-Clerk. The Bailiffs are chose out of the principal Burgesses. 'Tis a mean built Town, and the Streets dirty. Its chief Manufacture is Bone-Lace, and Spinning. It has a large handsome Church, near the West End of which are to be seen some of the ruinous Walls of an ancient Castle and a Monastery. This Lordship has several times been settled in Jointure upon the Queens of *England*, and now gives Title of Baron to the Lord *Cornwallis*. A Charity-School was opened here in 1716 for thirty Boys, who are all clothed.

St. Edmundsbury.
10 M. fr. New-
market,
75 fr. London.
Markets on
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
Good Friday,
Easter Tuesday,
Sept. 21.
Nov. 11,
and 20.

7. *St. Edmund's-Bury*, or *Bury St. Edmund*, is an ancient Town in a good Air, and the fruitfulest Part of the County. In *Antoninus's* Itinerary, 'tis called *Villa Faustini*, and had its present Name from an Abbey founded in Honour of *St. Edmund* King of the *East Angles*, who was crowned, and buried here, after being martyr'd by the *Danes* about 1012, and it was called by his Name, not from his being bury'd here, but because 'twas his Burgh. This Abbey was by *Leland* reckoned one of the largest and richest in *England*, at least, if not in the World. 'Tis governed by an Alderman, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Coroner, twelve Capital Burgesses, and twenty-four Common-council, who have the Regalia of Maces, and four Serjeants Attendants. 'Tis a well-built Town, is much frequented by the Gentry, has very good Inns, two large noble Parish Churches, both in one Church-yard; with a Grammar School founded by *Edward VI.* In *St. Mary's Church*, which is only parted from *St. James's* by a Row of Trees, there's the Tomb of *Mary II.* of *France*, Sister to King *Henry VIII.* besides other handsome Monuments. The Fairs are kept on *Angel-Hill*, a spacious Plain, between the Ruins of the Abbey and the Town, encompassed with the best Gentlemen's Houses, and adorned with a fine Cross, which has a Lanthorn, and a Clock. The greatest of its Fairs, and indeed the most famous in all *England* for the Company that frequents it, begins on *St. Matthew's Day*, and lasts a Fortnight, during which all the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry come to it every Afternoon, where they raffle till Evening, then go to the Play, and then to an Assembly, at some Gentleman's House. This Place is called the *Montpellier of England*, not only for its good Air, but for the beautiful Rise it stands on, and for its Prospect of an open fine Country, the Residence of abundance of Gentry; so that an ancient Author does not say too much of it, when he affirms the Sun does not shine upon a Town of a more agreeable Situation. The River *Bourn* or *Lark*, that runs on the East Side of it, was made navigable by Act of Parliament in 1701, from *Lynn* to *Farnham*, but a Mile from hence. The Town is so regularly built, that almost all the Streets cut one another at right Angles. The other most remarkable public Buildings are the Abbey Gate, which is still a fine Monument of what the Abbey was once, the *Guild-hall*, the *Wool-hall*, and the *Shire-House*. There's little or no Manufacture carried on here but spinning. Here was a Mint in the Reigns of King *Edward I.* and *II.* some of whose Pennies coined here are preserved; and *Stow* in his Survey of *London*, says, Page 83, that here was a Mint in the Time of King *John*. The County Assizes and Quarter Sessions are usually kept here. It has three Charity-Schools, one for forty Boys, two others for fifty Girls, all clothed. The Town is reckoned three Miles in Circuit within the Walls, containing five Wards, five Gates, and thirty-four Streets, that are strait, spacious, and well paved; and taking in the Suburbs, 'tis one Mile and a Quarter from East to West, and one Mile and a half from South to North. There have been some very remarkable Events at this Town, which we beg leave just to mention: 1. A Parliament was held in the 25th of *Henry VI.* at the Meeting of which *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, who had been Regent during his Minority, and both the Safe-guard and Darling of the Nation, was basely murdered here, which first gave Occasion to the War between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*: 2. 'Twas in the Path-way between the two Churches, that in the Year 1721, *Arundel Coke*, Esq; a Barrister at Law, with the Assistance of a barbarous Assassin, committed that unparalleled Outrage on his Brother-in-law *Edward Crisp*, Esq; which is too recent in Memory, as well as too horrid to say any more of it. The Histories of *England* give us these farther Passages relating to this Town. *Sueno* the *Danish* King burnt the whole to Ashes. In the Reign of *Henry II.* the *Jews*, who were very numerous here, had a Place of Worship in that called *Moses's Synagogue*, which is now a Hospital or Work-house for thirty Boys and Girls, till for murdering a Boy in Derision of our Saviour's Crucifixion in 1179, and for other such Offences elsewhere, they were banished the Kingdom; yet we find that some of them returned hither again, for in 1190, the Populace fell upon them, killed many, and the rest that escaped were never permitted to come back. King

*Henry II.*s Army rendezvoused here twice during his Contest with his Son *Henry*. This Place has been famous for several Conventions of the Nobility and Parliaments. The Barons met and made their League here against King *John*. A Parliament was convened here in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and another under his Son King *Edward I.* In the Reign of King *Edward III.* the Townsmen broke open the Abbey, carried off its Treasure-Books and Charters, and made the Abbot and certain Monks their Prisoners, till they had sealed a Charter of Incorporation for the Town, and given it the Custody of all the Town Gates, and the Wardship of all its Pupils and Orphans; but nineteen of the Rioters were tried and executed, the rest fled, and the Town was fined 60,000 l. (which however was compounded for 2000 Marks) and all Writings, which had been extorted from the Abbots and Monks were made void. In 1446 the Parliament met here, when *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* appearing, according to his Summons, was arrested and imprisoned. In King *Edward* the VIth's Time here were reckoned about 3000 Householders; and in Queen *Elizabeth's* 4000 Communicants. They petitioned that Queen for the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, but could not obtain it till it was conferred on them by King *James I.* who also gave them their Charter of Incorporation; and in 1608, when several hundred of its Houses, Ware-houses, &c. were burnt down, he gave them vast Quantities of Timber to rebuild it. In 1636, the Reign of *Charles I.* this Town was so depopulated by a Plague, that the Grass grew in the Streets, and 400 Families lay sick of it at the same time. 'Tis said that King *Henry VIII.* and King *Charles I.* both intended to have erected an Episcopal See here; but the former was disabled from it by the Avarice of the Court, and the latter by the Civil Wars. The two Churches here are remarkable for their just Symmetry, large beautiful Windows, neat Pillars, and noble Roofs. *St. Mary's*, which is much the oldest, was first built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430. Dr. *William Clagett*, who was Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Gray's-Inn*, and died in 1688, was Lecturer of this Church, as were also his Father and his Brother. *St. James's* was begun and far advanced in 1500, but not quite finished till the Reformation, at which time here were five Hospitals, one College, and above forty Churches and Chapels, most of them well endowed. *Lidgate*, the celebrated Poet of his Time, was a Monk here about Anno 1440. *Stephen Gardiner* the persecuting Bishop of *Winchester* was a Native of this Town, which boasts however of a much greater Honour in giving Birth to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, the Father of Sir *Nicholas*, the first Baronet of *England*, and of the great Lord *Verulam*.

The other Places of chief Note in this County are,

1. *Brandon*, which has a Bridge over the little *Ouse*, and a good Harbour, where is a Ferry about one Mile from the Bridge, for conveying Goods to and from the Isle of *Ely*. It gives Title of an *English Duke* to Duke *Hamilton* of *Scotland*. 'Tis no ill built Town, and has a good Church, but its Market, which was on *Thursday*, is discontinued.

Brandon.
7 M. fr. Mil-
den-hall,
78 fr. London.
Fair on Feb. 14.
June 11.
Nov. 11.

2. *Mildenhall*, or *Milnall*, is a large populous Town on the River *Lark*, a Branch of the *Ouse*. It has a handsome Church, and lofty Steeple, and a Harbour for Boats. The Streets here, which are called Rows, are pleasant and well built, and the Market is well frequented, especially for Fish and wild Fowl. In 1507, great Part of this Town was consumed by Fire.

Mildenhall.
12 M. fr. Bury,
68 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Friday.

3. *Halesworth* is an ancient, large, and populous Town on the River *Blythe*, with a Manufacture of Linnen Yarn, of which great Quantities are sold here, spun by the Women of this Town, and adjacent Villages. Its Streets are clean, and partly paved. Here's a Charity-school for twenty Boys by the private Endowment of *Richard Porter*, Esq;

Halesworth.
10 M. fr. Eye,
97 fr. London.
Market on Tuesd.
Fair Oct. 18.

4. *Southwold*, a small Corporation on the same Coast, with a Drawbridge on the same River, has a good Harbour, where our Fleets rendezvoused in the *Dutch War*. 'Tis a populous Town, and not only strong by Situation, but defended by some Guns on the Cliff. It stands pleasantly, has a large, strong-built Church, and is almost surrounded by the River *Blythe* on the West, and the Sea on the South, especially at high Tide, when it looks like an Island, it being only joined by a Neck of Land on the North to *Terra-Firma*. It drives a considerable Trade in Salt, old Beer, Herrings, Sprats, &c. the latter of which are cured here in the same manner as Herrings at *Yarmouth*. Its Bay, commonly called *Swolebay* or *Solebay*, noted for the Engagements between the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets in 1665 and 1672, has very good Anchorage, which occasions a great Resort of Mariners to it, to the great Benefit of its Trade and Commerce. This Bay is sheltered from the North Winds by the Promontory on the North-East of it called *Easton-Ness*. Some think this the most Eastern Point of *England*; others, especially the Seamen, will have it to be

Southwold.
14 M. fr. Hales-
worth,
106 fr. London,
Market Thursd.

5. *Leftoff*, *Leostoff*, or *Lestock*, a little narrow Town, which seems to hang over the Sea. The chief Business of the Inhabitants is Fishing for Cod in the North Sea; and for Herrings, Mackarel and Sprats at home. For the Ease of the Inhabitants there's a Chapel in the Town, the Church

Leftoff.
6 M. fr. Beckles,
133 fr. London.
Market Wednesd.
Fairs, May 1,
Sept. 29.

being

being a Mile to the West. This Place having been part of the ancient Demesnes of the Crown, has a Charter and a Town Seal, and the Inhabitants are exempted by their Charter from serving on Juries, either at Sessions or Assizes.

Beckles.
6 M. fr. Leostoff.
107 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

6. *Beckles*, on the River *Waveney*, which is navigable hither from *Yarmouth* by Barges, and from hence to *Bungay*. 'Tis a large, populous Town, and the Streets are well paved, and kept clean, though the Buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched. It has a noble Church and Steeple, and two Free-schools well endowed; one a Grammar-School, with ten Scholarships for *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, appropriated to it in the Reign of King *James I.* by Sir *John Lemon*, Knight. There are still to be seen the Ruins of another Church, which was formerly the Parish Church called *Ingate*. The Quarter Sessions for the Liberty of *Blithing* are usually held here, and a Common belongs to the Town of no less than 1000 Acres.

Bungay.
9 M. fr. Halesworth,
101 fr. London.
Market, Thursd.
Fair, June 25.

7. *Bungay*, a large Town upon the same River, which almost surrounds it, had anciently a *Benedictin* Nunnery, and a very strong Castle in the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Ruins of which are still to be seen, tho' 'twas demolish'd in the Reign of *Henry III.* A Fire broke out here on the first of *March* 1688-9, by which the whole Town was burnt down in four Hours time, except one little Street, to the Loss and Damage of near 30000 *l.* but it has been since handsomely rebuilt, tho' the Streets are for the most part unpav'd. It has two Parish Churches, one of them a very noble one, with a beautiful Steeple. This Town is much frequented by People from *Norfolk*, and has also a Grammar-school, with ten Scholarships for *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, but by whose Gift we know not.

The two Towns last mention'd, with two others in this County, have incurr'd this proverbial Censure, tho' with what Justice does not appear :

Beckles for a Puritan,
Bungay for the Poor,
Halesworth for a Drunkard,
And Bilborough for a Whore.

Buddefdale.
7 M. fr. Exworth,
81 fr. London.
Market Thursd.
Fair, Holy-churday.

8. *Buddefdale*, or *Botesdale*, has a Grammar Free-school, founded by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and establish'd by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Master and Usher are to be elected out of *Bennet's-College*, *Cambridge*, where Sir *Nicholas* was educated. The Master has 20 *l.* a Year Salary, besides the Benefit of the School-house, which is, or was very lately, in the Gift of *Edmund Britiffe*, Esq; Sir *Nicholas* also bequeath'd 20 *l.* a Year to the said College for six Scholars out of this School, which 'tis said Dr. *Tenison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, augmented with 6 *l.* a Year more. 'Tis a long, mean-built, dirty Town, with a poor Market, tho' 'tis a Thoroughfare from *Bury St. Edmund's* to *Yarmouth*.

Debenham.
3 M. fr. Mendham,
86 fr. London.
Market, Friday.
Fair, June 24.

9. *Debenham*, so call'd from the River *Deben*, which runs by it; or *Deepenham*, as some think, from the Deepness of its Roads, is a pretty clean, tho' mean built Town on a Hill, and but little frequented, the Roads to it being very dirty and heavy. The Church is a good Building, the Market-place tolerable; and here is a Charity founded by Sir *Robert Hitcham*, who by his Will provided that some of the Poor should be employ'd at the Work-house at *Framlingham*, and some of the poorest Children sent thither to the Free-school, to be fitted there for an Apprenticeship, and then to be put out with 10 *l.* a piece.

Framlingham.
5 M. fr. Debenham,
86 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on Whit-mond'y, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

10. *Framlingham*, is a large Town, and of as much Note as any in this County, especially as to the Figure it makes in ancient History. 'Tis hardly to be doubted but 'twas of *British* Original, and conquer'd by the *Romans* when they defeated the *British* Amazon *Boadicea*. The Castle, which is a most remarkable Piece of Antiquity, is suppos'd to have been built by some of the first Kings of the *East Angles*. 'Twas a large beautiful Fabric, and very strong both by Art and Nature; the Area, which is within the Walls now standing, being above an Acre and a Rod of Land, and the Walls forty-four Foot high and eight thick, with thirteen Towers fourteen Foot above them, two of which are Watch Towers. The Town becoming afterwards subject to the *Saxons*, and then to the *Danes*, was consequently inhabited by a Mixture of divers Nations, and from thence had its Name, which in the *Saxon* signifies a Habitation of Strangers. This was the Castle to which the Princess (soon after Queen *Mary I.*) retir'd when the Lady *Jane Grey* was her Competitor for the Crown; and after having been in divers Families, the last of which were the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*, and the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, it was sold, together with the Lordship, to Sir *Robert Hitcham*, Knt. who settled them and other Estates for charitable Uses.

The Town stands pleasantly, though but indifferently built, upon a Clay Hill, in a fruitful Soil and healthy Air, near the Source of the River *Ore* (by some call'd *Winchel*) which runs thro' the Town, and passes on to *Orford*, where it falls into the Sea. It has a very spacious Market-place, which is a Triangle almost equilateral; but its

greatest Ornament is its Church, a large stately Edifice, begun, as 'tis suppos'd, by the *Mowbrays* Earls of *Norfolk*, of whose Family several lie interr'd in it, but perfected by *Edward VI.* 'Tis built intirely of black Flint, with a Steeple one hundred Foot in Height. There are two good Alms-houses here, one founded by Sir *Robert Hitcham* above-mentioned, who lies interr'd in the Church, and erected by his Trustees the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, Anno 1654. The other was built about fifty Years after by the Trustees of Mr. *Thomas Mills*, a Minister of the Baptist Denomination, who endow'd it for eight poor People, to be allow'd 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Week, an outward Garment once a Year, and 30 *s.* apiece for Firing. The same Sir *Robert Hitcham* founded a Free-school here, where forty poor Boys are fitted for Apprenticeships, and then put out with 10 *l.* apiece.

11. *Stow-Market*, is a good large Town on the Banks of the *Orwel*, in the Centre of the County, with a well-stor'd Market, several good Inns, and a Manufacture of *Tammies* and other *Norwich* Stuffs. It has a spacious beautiful Church, with a large Steeple and lofty Pinnacle, hardly to be match'd in this County.

Stone-Market.
8 M. fr. Mendham,
5 fr. Needham,
7 fr. London.
Market Thursd.
Fairs, Friday Whitun-week,
June 29.
Needham.
9 M. fr. Ipswich.
71 fr. London.
Market on Wedn.
Fair, Oct. 26.

12. *Needham*, on the same River, is a Thoroughfare from *Ipswich* to *Huntingtonshire*, which had a good Trade once, in *Blues* and *Broad-cloths* for *Russia*, *Turky*, &c. but has lost it many Years; and tho' it has still several considerable Dealers, and one wide long Street tolerably well built, yet its Poverty is pass'd into a Proverb; so that when a Man takes a direct Course to be poor, they say, *He is on the high Road to Needham*. Sir *Jacob Garrard*, Knt. formerly Sheriff of *London*, gave 10 *l.* a Year for ever for a Lecture in its Parish Church.

13. *Hemmingston*, which is in that Neighbourhood, tho' only a Manor, deserves the mention for the sake of the facetious Tenure whereby it was formerly held, which as Drole as it is, the grave and delicate Mr. *Camden* related it purely to shew his Readers the plain jolly Mirth of those Times.

Hemmingston.

'Twas a Manor held by *Baldwin de Petteur* (observe the Name, says *Camden*) by Serjeantry (as 'tis express'd in an ancient Book) for which he was oblig'd every *Christmas-day* to perform before our Lord the King of *England*, one *Salvus*, one *Sufflatus*, and one *Bambulus*; or as it is elsewhere read, a *Salvus*, a *Sufflus*, and *Pettus*; that is, (says *Camden*, if I apprehend it aright) he was to dance, make a Noise with his Cheeks, and to let a Part in the Presence of the King.

A merry Tenure of the Manor.

14. *Woodbridge*, on the River *Deben*, which being navigable by Ships of considerable Burden to the Town, its Inhabitants drive a pretty good Trade to *London*, *Newcastle*, *Holland*, &c. with Butter, Cheese, Salt, Plank, and several other Sorts of Merchandize, in their Pinks and Hoys, which go to and from *London* every Week. It had formerly a Monastery, and traded in Sackcloth, and now in refining Salt. It has a fine Church and Steeple, a handsome Shire Hall in the Middle of the Market-place, where the Quarter-Sessions are held for the Liberty of *St. Ethelred* and *Audry*, and under it is the Corn Cross. The Market is well furnished with most Necessaries, especially Hemp and Cordage. The chief Streets, particularly that call'd *Stone-Street*, are well built and pav'd; the Market-place and Thoroughfare are also well enough built, but the rest dirty, and the old Houses low. It has four or five Docks for building Ships, with commodious Kays and Warehouses; and here is a good Grammar-School, an Alms-house erected in 1587, by *Thomas Se. Esq.* Master of the Requests, for thirteen Men and three Women, and well endow'd; and in 1667 Mrs. *Dorothy Seckford* Widow, of *Seckford-Hall* in this County, augmented the Living here, which is but a bare Curacy, very considerably. The Manor is said to be in the Family of the Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*.

Woodbridge.
6 M. fr. the Ocean,
75 fr. London.
Market, Wedn.
Fair, May 1.

15. *Lavenham*, or *Lanham*, is a pleasant and pretty large Town, on a Branch of the River *Bret* or *Bretton*, from whence it has a gradual Rise on a gravelly Soil to the Top of a Hill, where are its Church, and a spacious Market-place, encompass'd with nine Streets or Divisions, in a very healthy Air. 'Twas formerly very famous and much enrich'd by a staple Trade in blue Cloths, and was divided into three Guilds or Companies, which has each their Hall. It has still a considerable Manufacture of Serges, Shalloons, Says, Stuffs, and spinning fine Yarn for *London*, of which many hundred Loads are sent from hence in a Year. The Town is govern'd by six capital Burgeesses or Headboroughs, who chuse inferior Officers, and are such for Life. Its Fair is in great Repute, especially for good Butter and Cheese. The Church being decay'd in the Reign of *Henry VI.* Mr. *Thomas Spring*, commonly call'd the rich *Clothier* (who, if not born, got his Estate here, and from whom the *Springs* of this County are descended) gave 200 *l.* towards the Repairs, and by the Help of his Posterity and the Earls of *Oxford*, the same were compleated. The Church and Steeple, which is 137 Foot high, are generally reckon'd

Lanham.
10 M. fr. Stowmarket,
62 fr. London.
Market Tuesday and on Thursday for Wool.
Fair Sept. 29.

Mr. Spring the rich Clothier.

reckon'd the finest in the County. The Roof is well carv'd, and the two Pews belonging to the Families of the Earls of *Oxford* and the *Springs*, are hardly to be equall'd by any in King *Henry's* Chapel at *Westminster*, tho' they were somewhat defac'd in the Time of the Civil War. The Windows are numerous, and some of them painted with the *Oxford Arms*, &c. which, together with those of the *Springs* Family, are engraven in many Places on the Arches that support the Fabric; and in the Church is Mr. *Spring's* Statue in Brass. In the Tower are six large tuneable Bells, of which the Tenor has such an admirable Note, that few if any in *England* are to compare with it; for tho' it is not much more than a Tun, it sounds like a Bell of twice that Weight. Here is a Free-school endow'd with 30 *l.* a Year for the Master, besides the Dwelling-house and School-house, and a large Bridewell and House of Correction, Part of which is made a Work-house to employ poor Children, &c. of this Parish in spinning Hemp, Flax, or Yarn; and the Town enjoys other considerable Charities for the Maintenance of its Poor, and for the binding their Children Apprentices. Both the Town and Manor were the ancient Inheritance of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*. The Tenants of the Manor and the other Inhabitants of the Town, were always exempted from serving at any Court held for the Hundred of *Baher*, in which it stands. The Inhabitants have that Tenure of Land here which is call'd *Borough English*.

16. *Bildeston*, or *Bilston*, is noted for the Woollen Manufacture, and has a good Church, but 'tis a dirty Place, and the Buildings are mean.

17. *Clare*, on the River *Stour*, has the Honour of giving the Titles of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, so created when he was only Lord *Pelham*, by his late Majesty King *George I.* in the first Year of his Reign. It has a large and beautiful Church, said to have been erected by an Abbot of *St. Edmund's-bury*, and shews the Ruins of a strong Castle, and an old Monastery. 'Tis a little poor dirty Town, the Streets being unpav'd, yet it has a Manufacture of Saws, and the Civil and Spiritual Courts are held at it.

18. *Hadley*, or *Headlega*, as the Saxons called it, was a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Council, &c. but a *Quo Warranto* being brought against its Charter in the Reign of King *James II.* it has not been renewed since. 'Tis a pretty large populous Town, and tolerably well built; but being in a Bottom, is generally dirty. It deals much in Corn, and its Markets are well stored with Provisions. 'Tis of some Note still, tho' of much greater formerly, for a Manufacture of Woollen Cloth. Its chief Ornament is the Church, which stands near the middle of the Town, is a sumptuous handsome Edifice, graced with a Spire, and is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*.

19. *Neyland* has a handsome Bridge over the *Stour*, which by reason of its low Situation often overflows it, but makes it amends by bringing it Plenty of Coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great Distance. 'Tis a large Town, has a Manufacture of Bays and Saws, which was formerly much greater than now, as Mr. *Weaver* rationally conjectures from the many Marbles in the Church, richly inlaid with Brasses, to the Memory of Clothiers here in the foregoing Ages. Here's a Charity-School for forty Boys, viz. thirty out of *Neyland*, and ten from *Stoke*, and another for twenty Girls, both maintained by Subscription.

20. *Long-Melford* stands near the *Stour* as it runs from *Clare* to *Sudbury*. 'Tis one of the best and biggest Villages in *England*, and has divers good Inns, and many handsome Houses. The Lady *Rivers*, the Widow and second Wife of *John* the first Earl *Rivers*, had a House here which was the first Scene of Plunder in the Civil War between *K. Charles I.* and the Parliament; and *Floyd* says, that she lost to the Value of 20,000 *l.* A later Writer says, that what she lost here, and at her other Seat at *St. Osyth* in *Essex*, was not less than 100,000 *l.* Here is a handsome Church, where is a sumptuous Tomb for Sir *William Cordall*, Speaker of the House of Commons, a Member of the Privy-Council to Queen *Mary I.* Master of the Rolls, and the Founder of a Hospital here for the Poor. *Melford Hall* came afterwards to be the Seat of his Descendants, to whom it was first mortgaged, and then sold. In 1739 Mr. *Charles Drew* was executed here for the barbarous Murder of his Father.

21. *Wickham* on the River *Deben*, though only a Village, is as big also as many Market Towns; and in it the Spiritual Courts are held for the Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*. Its Church, though but twenty-three Yards high, being built on a Hill, gives a Prospect in a clear Day of near fifty Parish Churches.

22. *Cavendish*, or *Candish*, on the River *Stour*, betwixt *Long Melford* and *Clare*, is the Place that gives Name to one of the most ancient and illustrious Families in *Britain*, viz. that of the noble Duke of *Devonshire*.

23. *Stratford*, which has a Bridge on the *Stour*, in the Hundred of *Samford*, is a Thoroughfare Stage from *Ipswich* to *London*, of great Traffick, and employed in the Woollen Manufactures. 'Tis said that three hundred

Droves of Turkeys have passed in one Season over its Bridge towards *London*, computed at five hundred in a Drove one with another. And considering the much greater Numbers which are drove by *New-market Heath*, and the open Country, and the Forest, and also those by *Sudbury* and *Clare*, it may well be imagined, that more Turkeys are bred in this County, and in that Part of *Norfolk*, which joins to it, for Sale, than in all the rest of *England*; this County being particularly famous for furnishing the City of *London* and all the Counties round therewith.

24. *Easterbergholt* is another large handsome Village employed in the same Manufacture, but not so much as formerly. It has a good Church, but the Steeple is in Ruins, and the Bells are rung by Hand in a sort of Cage erected in the Church-yard.

25. *Snape*, in the Hundred of *Plumefgate*, had once a famous Monastery, of which a few Remains are still to be seen. It has a considerable Fair for Horses, which holds four Days, and is much frequented by the *London* Jockeys.

26. *Redgrave*, in the Hundred of *Hartismere*, and in the Road from that called *High Suffolk* to *Norfolk*, was for many Years the Seat of the Descendants of Sir *Nicholas Bacon* the first Baronet of *England*. Its Church has a fine Marble Monument sacred to the Memory of Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, representing his Pourtraiture at full Length, sitting in a judicious Posture, adorned with curious Hieroglyphics, and a *Latin* Inscription by Dr. *Halley*, denoting the high Offices he bore, and the excellent Virtues by which he acquired and maintained them. 'Twas erected by *Rowland Holt*, Esq; his only Brother and Heir.

The chief Antiquities and other Remarkables of *Suffolk* Antiquities, &c. are as follow:

1. At *Great Welretham*, not many Years ago, abundance of Potsherds and Platters of *Roman* Earth were found, some of which had Inscriptions, as also Coals, Bones and Horns of Cattle, a sacrificing Knife, Urns and Ashes.

2. At *Ickworth*, which gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Bristol*, and at *Icklingham*, which are two of the Places in this County that are observed by the Addenda to *Camden* to retain the Name of the *Iceni*, *Roman* Money has been found, particularly a large Pot of it at the former, according to the Report of the learned Antiquarian Dr. *Battley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

3. The Sexton of *Honedon* digging a Grave in the Church-yard in 1687, met with a great Quantity of *Saxon* Coins.

4. At *Buers*, or *Bures*, which Mr. *Camden's* learned Annotator supposes to be *Burum*, the Royal Vill upon the *Stour*, mentioned in a MS. in the publick Library at *Canterbury*, and the *Barva* in *Affersius's* Life of *Alfred*, King *Edmund* was crowned. There's a good Bridge here over the *Stour*, and a handsome Church, whose Spire was burnt by Lightning in 1733, and the Bells melted.

5. *Bretenham*, at the Head of the little River *Breten*, is affirmed by Mr. *Camden* to be the Combretonium of *Antoninus*.

6. Upon a chalky Hill at *Offton*, i. e. the Town of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, are the Ruins of an old Castle, says *Camden*, built by that King.

7. At *Wolpelt*, the learned Dr. *Gale* places the ancient *Sitomagus*, the rather, because there are large deep Fosses or Ditches, which he guesses to have been the Work of the *Romans*. Here is a handsome Church and Spire, and the Place is famous for making white Bricks.

8. Between *Wolpelt* and the *Orwell*, on a high Hill, are the Remains of an old Castle called *Hawlee-Castle*, about two Acres in Compass.

9. *Rendilisham*, on the River *Deben*, is interpreted by *Bede* to be the Home or Mansion of *Rendilus*, where *Redwald* King of the *East Angles* kept his Court.

10. *Parrham*, a little Town on the River *Ore*, gives the Title of Baron to Lord *Willoughby*.

11. *Blythborow*, or *Bliburg*, on the Banks of the *Blyth*, is memorable for the Interment of the Christian King *Anna*, who was slain in Battle by *Penda* the *Mercian*. It is thought to have been an ancient, though 'tis now so mean a Place, from several *Roman* Urns dug up not many Years ago among old Buildings; and it was of good Note also in the *Saxon* and following Ages, as appears partly from its having the Gaol for the Division of *Beckles*, which shews, that the Sessions were formerly kept here. It has a fine old Church, kept in good Repair, which was eminent for a College of Prebendaries founded by King *Henry I.* and it had both a Market and Fair granted by King *Edward II.* by the Favour of *John* Lord *Clavering*, which are since discontinued.

12. *Burgh-Castle*, in the North-East Part of the County, has been a Place of great Note. There are two hundred and twenty Yards of the East Wall of it, and about one hundred and twenty of the North and South Walls yet standing, which are seventeen or eighteen Foot high, and strengthened with four round solid Towers. The Materials are Flints, and *Roman* Bricks. 'Twas probably the *Gariannonum*, where the *Romans* had a Fort and Station to defend the Coast against the *Saxon* Piracies. It stands at the Mouth of the *Wausney*.

Bildeston.
6 M. fr. *Stowmarket*,
63 fr. *London*.
Market on Wedn.
Fair April 23.
Clare.
9 M. fr. *Lavenham*,
14 fr. *Bury*,
61 fr. *London*.
Markets on
Friday,
Fairs, April 7,
July 26.

Hadley.
8 M. fr. *Sudbury*
64 fr. *London*.
Markets on
Monday and
Saturday.
Fair, Sept. 29.

Neyland.
4 M. fr. *London*.
Market on Frid.

Long-Melford.
3 M. fr. *Sudbury*,
50 fr. *London*.

A remarkable
Plunder.

A horrid Par-
ticide.

Wickham.
4 M. fr. *Woodbridge*, &c.

Cavendish.

Stratford.

Easterbergholt.
4 M. fr. *Stratford*,
half a M. fr. the *Stour*.

Snape.
Fair, Aug. 11.

Redgrave.

Great Welretham near *Bury*.

Ickworth near *Bury*.

Honedon near *Clare*.

Bures near *Sudbury*.

Bretenham.

Offton near *Hadley*.

Wolpelt near *Hadley*.

Haughlee-Castle.

Rendilisham.

Parrham near *Orford*.

Blythborow.

Burgh-Castle.

Hoxon.

Muscles.

Sea-Peafe.

13. At *Felixton*, a little to the North of *Landguard Fort*, was an ancient *Quadrangular Castle*, where, by the *Roman Coins* often discover'd among the *Ruins*, was probably a *Roman Colony*.

14. *Hoxon*, formerly *Hegilsdon*, upon the River *Waveney*, is the Place where King *Edward* suffer'd *Martyrdom* from the inhuman *Danes*, who bound him to a *Tree*, and pierced him to death with *Showers of Arrows*.

15. *Lavington Creek*, in the River *Orwell*, or *Ipswich Water*, the Name by which 'tis best known, is noted for *Shoals of Muscles*.

16. The *Inhabitants* of the *Sea-Coast*, or *Stone Beach*, between *Aldborough* and *Orford*, call'd the *Shingle*, valued themselves upon a *signal Favour* of *Providence*, which in a time of great *Dearth*, sent them a *Crop of Pease* among the hard *Rocks* in the beginning of *Autumn 1555*. But the more judicious see no *Miracle* in the matter, and think it may very well be solved, by imagining the *Sea* might throw in some *Pulse*, left in it by *Shipwreck*, and so cause that *unusual Growth*.

The chief Seats here are the *Duke of Grafton's* at *Easton Hall*, in a fine *champaign Country*, where is a large *Nursery of Fruit-Trees*, with *Fountains*, a *Canal*, *Grove*, a large *Warren*, &c. and at *Livermore Hall*, three Miles from *Ixworth*. The *Earl of Bristol's* at *Ickworth Park*, in the Hundred of *Thingoe*, two Miles from *Bury*. *Earl of Rochford's* at *Easton*. *Earl of Dysert's* at *Helmingham Hall*. *Lord Viscount Hereford's* at *Sudbourn Hall*, near *Orford*. *Lord Cornwallis's* at *Culforth Hall*, not far from *St. Edmundsbury*. *Lord Viscount Townshend's* at *Denham Hall*, fourteen Miles from *Ipswich*. *Sir Robert Davers's* at *Rushbrook*. *Mr. Pitt's* at *Crows Hall*, near *Debenham*. *Sir John Williams's* at *Pendering Hall*, in the Parish of *Stoke juxta Nayland*. *Sir Joseph Hankey's*, *Alderman of London*, at *Easterbergholt*. *Sir Thomas Hammer's* Bart. at *Mildenhall*. *Thomas Norton's* Esq; at *Ixworth*, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*. *Mr. Cornwallis's* at *Broome*, in the Hundred of *Hartismere*. *Mr. Naunton's* at *Letheringham*. *Walter Plummer's* Esq; at *Chediston*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Easton Hall.

18. M. fr.

Ipswich.

N O R F O L K.

Its Name.

Boundaries.

Extent and Contents.

Its Air.

Soil.

Its Rivers, Sea-Coast, and Fish.

THIS County is so call'd from its Northern Situation in respect to *Suffolk*, as if one should say, the Northern People, or the Northern Branch of the *East-Angles*.

'Tis divided from *Suffolk*, on the South, by the Rivers *Waveney* and *Ouse* the *Lefs*; from *Cambridshire* on the West, by *Ouse* the *Greater*; and is washed by the *German Ocean* on the East and North. 'Tis divided from a small Part of *Lincolnshire*, also on the West, by the *Metaris Aestuarium*, or as it is commonly call'd the *Wishes*. 'Tis, according to *Templeman*, 57 Miles in Length, 35 in Breadth, with an Area of 1426 square Miles, or 140 in Circumference, wherein are one City, 32 Market-Towns, and 711 Villages, according to the *Book of Rates*, (tho' some compute the latter at 1500) 31 Hundreds, 164 Vicaridges, 660 Parishes, about 47180 Houses, and near 236,000, tho' some will have them to be 283,000 *Inhabitants*.

The Air is of various Temperatures in the several Parts of the County. In the Hundreds of *Fleg* and *Merishland*, by the Sea-side, 'tis unwholesome and aguish, for there the Soil is boggy and oufy; so that 'tis common to say of a Stranger, at his first coming into this Low Country, that he is arrested by the Bailiff of *Merishland*, i. e. is clapped on the Back by an *Ague*, and 'tis not much better in the Towns bordering on *Linn-deep*. The inland Part of the County being heathy and open, is very pleasant and healthy, and the Air sometimes sharp and piercing.

It has a greater Variety of Soil, than is, perhaps, in any other County, and in that respect, *Dr. Fuller* call it, justly enough, the Representative of all *England*, for the best and worst of Soils; but even the latter, i. e. Fens, and Marshlands, and the sandy Heaths, are exceeding profitable; the former affording rich Pasture for Cattle, and the latter feeding great Flocks of hardy strong Sheep, of a peculiar kind to this County call'd *NORFOLKS*, and vast Numbers of delicate silver-hair'd Rabbits. The light, deep, and clay Grounds, are very fruitful in Rye and Pease, Wheat and Barley; and near *Walsingham*, they produce Saffron. On the Banks of its Rivers, and its Rivulets, are many fine Meadows and Pastures; and near its Towns, are many Springs, Groves, and Coppices: some Villages are said to keep no less than five thousand Sheep. The Lord of every Town orders how many, and what sort of Sheep the People shall have, directs their Walks both in Winter and Summer, where they shall be folded for the sake of their Dung, and how they shall be driven from Place to Place.

The chief Rivers of this County, not to mention its Rivulets, are the *Yare*, the *Thyrn*, the *Waveney*, the Greater and Lesser *Ouse*, and the *Bure*, all abounding with Fish, the last of which is noted for excellent Perch; and in the *Yare*, there's a peculiar sort call'd the *Ruffe*. This River, which is particular to *Norfolk*, rises near the Centre of it, and runs Eastward through *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it falls into the *German Ocean*. A little above *Yarmouth*, 'tis join'd by the *Waveney*, as it is by the *Bure* also on the North Side. The *Ouse* is remarkable for its extraordinary Overflowings at the two *Aequinoxes*, and especially at the Full Moon, in the *Autumnal* one; when a vast Heap of Waters from the Sea comes in upon it with such Fury, that the *Inhabitants* call it the *Eager*; for it overwhelms every thing in its way, and the very *Water-Fowls* shun it. There's a great *Herring Fishery* on the Coast, which begins in *September*, and brings a great Trade and Treasure to *Yarmouth*. *Mackarel* are also caught here in the Spring in vast Quantities; so that here are every Year two great Fairs for *Herrings* and *Mackarel*.

The People.

Norfolk Attorneys.

Of all the Counties in *England*, this is observed to be the most populous for its Compass, and the thickest set with Towns and Villages. The Natives are of a bright clear Complexion, and generally rich, and live handsomely; which some think is one reason why they were formerly especially so much given to the Study of the Laws; so that even the ordinary sort of People were not altogether unacquainted with the little Niceties of Courts and Pleadings. Riches bred Quarrels, and Quarrels Law-Suits, and these drove the Parties engaged to the Examination of their Cause, which would never have been started nor thought of, if they had been as hard put to it for the common Necessaries of Life, as they were in many other Places. But to prevent the Inconveniences of too many Attorneys here, with which this County swarm'd at one time, a Statute was made so long ago as the Reign of *Henry VI.* to restrain their Number.

The *Inhabitants* are, in the general, not only sharp and cunning, but strong and robust; which is the more to be remark'd, because the Commonalty live so much upon Puddings, &c. that *Norfolk Dumplings* are a Proverb. Woollen and worsted Stuffs, with Stockings, are their chief Manufacture, which is a great Encouragement to the Husbandmen to increase their Flocks of Sheep; and they are in most Places so diligent in nourishing and increasing their Stocks of Bees, that Honey, in these Parts, is very plentiful. Jet and Ambergreece are sometimes found on its Coast.

The County lies in the Diocese of *Norwich*, gives Title of Duke to the elder Branch of the Family of the *Howards*, and sends twelve Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire for the County, two Citizens for *Norwich*, and two Burgesses, each for

Lynn Regis,

Great Yarmouth,

Thetford,

Castle Rising.

NORWICH.

Long. 1. 20.

Lat. 52. 42.

128 M. fr.

London.

16 M. fr. Yarmouth.

Markets on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

Fairs on Monday, Thursday, Whitson and Trinity Eves.

August 24.

December 6.

1. *NORWICH* City stands near the Conflux of the River *Yensder* or *Wensder*, and the River *Yare*, which is navigable from hence to *Yarmouth*, thirty Miles by Water. The Name implies a Cattle or Fort to the North, with relation to *Caistor*, three or four Miles South of it, out of the Ruins of which *Norwich* seems to have risen: For that it is much more modern, appears from its not being so much as mention'd, as we find, before the latter End of the *Saxon Times*; whereas *Caistor* was, no doubt, the ancient *Venta Ikenorum*, the Capital City of the *Iceni*, the broken Walls of which, containing in a Square about thirty Acres, and the Discovery of *Roman Coins*, are Proofs of its Antiquity. It was spoil'd and burnt by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, but soon grew populous again, and wealthy; and in *Edward* the Confessor's days, had 1320 Burgesses, and paid twenty Pounds to the King, besides six Sextaries of Honey, a Bear, and six Dogs to bait him. At the drawing up of the Survey after the Conquest, it paid seventy Pounds in Weight to the King, five Pounds Fine to the Queen, and furnish'd her with an Ambling Palfrey. Altho' it suffer'd very much by the Insurrection of *Ralph*, Earl of the *East-Angles*, against *William* the Conqueror, in whose Time it was besieged and reduced by Famine, yet that Damage was abundantly repair'd, when the Episcopal See was removed hither from *Thetford*, which was in 1096, the Year that the Cathedral was founded. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, it was, in a manner, rebuilt, and made a Corporation. *Henry IV.* granted them a Mayor, and two Sheriffs, instead of Bailiffs, by whom they had till then been govern'd according to the Charter of King *Stephen*; and in the Centre of the City, near the Market-Cross, they built a most beautiful Town-House. In the

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Year

Year 1348, near 58000 Persons were carry'd off here by a Pestilence; and in 1507, the City was almost intirely consumed by Fire.

It stands on the side of a Hill from North to South, near two Miles in Length, and one Mile in Breadth. The Inhabitants are wealthy, the City populous, tho' not full of Houses, there being void enough within the Walls for another Colony; and tho' 'tis, upon the whole, an irregular Town, yet the Buildings both public and private are very neat and beautiful. It has been pretended, but never proved, that it had once 67 Parishes in it; tho' were it true, it can only be inferred, that the Parishes were smaller, and not the City bigger than now: for it does not appear from any History, or Traces of Antiquity, that the waste Ground within its Walls, was ever fill'd up either with Inhabitants or Habitations. It must be own'd, however, to be a City of great Trade itself, and adds not a little to that of *Yarmouth*, by the vast Cargoes of Coal, Wine, Fish, Oil, and all other heavy Goods which it receives from thence by the River *Yare*. Its Manufactures are, generally speaking, sent to *London*, tho' they export considerable Quantities also from *Yarmouth* to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and other Parts of the Baltic and Northern Seas, which is also no inconsiderable Addition to the Trade of *Yarmouth*.

It had a Flint-Stone Wall, three Miles in Circumference, now very much decay'd, which was finish'd in 1309, and was then beautify'd with forty Towers. It has twelve Gates, and six Bridges over the *Yare*, and was thirty Years ago reckon'd to contain 8000 Houses, and at least 50,000 Inhabitants, out of whom is form'd a Regiment of Soldiers for Defence of the City, besides an Artillery Company. It has thirty-two neat and beautiful Churches, besides the Cathedral, Chapels and Meeting Houses of all Denominations. The Roof of the Cathedral, which is a large venerable ancient Structure, is of excellent Workmanship, adorn'd with the History of the Bible in divers little Images, carved as it were to the Life. It has a spacious Choir, and a strong Steeple higher than *Grantham's*, but lower than *Salisbury's*; 'tis above 105 Yards from the Top of the Pinnacle, to the Pavement of the Choir under it. The Weather-Cock, which stands upon the Top-Stone, is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Yard high, and above a Yard long. The Bishop's Palace, with the Prebends Houses round the Clofe of the Cathedral, makes a very good Appearance. *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft*, near the Market-Place, is a stately fair Edifice, with an admirable Ring of eight Bells, reckon'd one of the chief Parish Churches in *England*. There are two Churches for the *Dutch* and *French Flemings*, of whom there are great Numbers here, who have singular Privileges granted them, which are tenderly preserved. Some of the Churches are cover'd with Thatch, and all of them crufted with Flint-Stone curiously cut, as the Churches in *Italy* are with Marble; but 'tis thought strange from whence those Stones should come, because *Norwich* stands in a Clay Country, and no Flint or Chalk within twenty Miles of it.

The other remarkable Buildings, are, 1. The Duke of *Norfolk's* Palace, which was once reckon'd the largest House in *England*, out of *London*. 2. The Castle supposed to have been built in the time of the *Saxons*. It stands on a Hill, almost in the Heart of the City, surrounded by a deep Ditch, over which there's a strong Bridge, with an Arch of an extraordinary Bigness. 'Tis the common Gaol for *Norfolk*, and by it stands the Shire-House, a handsome Building where the Assizes are always held for the Summer Circuit. 3. The Town-Hall in the Market-Place. 4. The Guild-hall, formerly the Monastery Church of *Black Fryars*. 5. The House of Correction, or *Bridewell*, a beautiful Structure built of square Flint-Stone, so nicely join'd, that no Mortar can be seen. 6. A lofty Market-Cross of Free-Stone, built after the manner of a Piazza, as beautiful and commodious as any almost in the Kingdom. 7. The King's School, founded by King *Edward VI.* for the Instruction of Boys in Grammar Learning, to be nominated by the Mayor for the time being, with the Consent of the Majority of the Aldermen. The other Buildings are, in general, very handsome and lofty, especially about the Market-Place, and as there were formerly a good Number of thatch'd Houses in the By-Lanes and Streets, an Order was made, that all that were thereafter new built or cover'd, should be tiled. Some Authors call this City an Orchard in a City, or a City in an Orchard, by reason of the pleasant Intermixture of its Houses and Trees. It has four Hospitals, one of them, viz. *St. Helen's*, or *Damus Dei*, as it is call'd, was formerly founded for the Entertainment of Strangers; but King *Henry VIII.* converted it into an Hospital for the Poor of the City, and it now consists of a Master, Chaplain, and eighty poor Men and Women, who are all cloath'd in Grey, and must be sixty Years of Age. *Doughty's* Hospital consists of sixteen poor Men, and eight Women, all cloath'd in Purple. The Boys and Girls Hospitals founded by two several Mayors of the City, contain thirty of each, and the Boys at

a proper Age are put out Apprentices. Here are a dozen Charity-Schools, where 210 Boys, and 144 Girls, are taught, cloath'd, and supply'd with Books.

King *Henry IV.* made this City a County of itself; 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and sixty Common Council, with a Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, and other inferior Officers. The Mayor is chose always on *May Day*, by the Freemen, who return two out of the Aldermen to their Court, to chuse one of them, who is sworn into his Office with great Pomp and Solemnity, on *Tuesday* before *Midsummer-Eve*. The Sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the Court of Aldermen, and another by the Freemen, on the last *Tuesday* in *August*, and sworn on *Michaelmas Day*; and the Aldermen are chose by the Freemen of the Ward only. The Common Council are chose in *Mid-Lent*. The Mayor is a Justice of the Peace, and of the Quorum, during his Year, (as are also the Recorder and Steward) within the City and its Liberties, and after his Mayoralty, he is a Justice of Peace during Life.

The Worsted Manufacture, for which this City has long been famous, was first brought hither by the *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* and afterwards improved to great Perfection by the *Dutch*, who fled from the Duke d'Alva's bloody Persecution, and being settled here by Queen *Elizabeth*, taught the Inhabitants to make great Variety of Worsted Stuffs, as Says, Bays, Serges, Shaloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast Trade both at home and abroad, and are lately come to weave Druggets, Crape, and other curious Stuffs, of all which 'tis said this City vends to the Value of no less than 100,000 *l.* a Year. All Hands are daily employ'd, and even Children earn their Bread in this Manufacture. Eight Wardens of the Worsted Weavers, four out of the City, and four out of the neighbouring Country, are annually chose and sworn to take care, that there be no Frauds in the Spinning, Weaving, or Dying the said Stuffs. Here is another Company of Woollen Manufacturers, call'd the *Russia Company*, who have a Seat in the Town-Hall, with this Inscription, *Fidelitas Artes alit*. The Seat of the other Company, under the Warden, has this Inscription, *WORSTED REFORMED*. The Weavers here employ all the Country round in spinning Yarn for them, and also use many thousand Packs of Yarn, which they receive from other Countries, even as far as *Yorkshire* and *Westmoreland*. A Calculation was lately made from the Number of Looms then at work in this City only, that there were not less than 120,000 People employ'd in their Manufacture of Woollen, Silk, &c. in and about the Town, including those employ'd in spinning the Yarn used for such Goods as are all made in this City. There's a Stocking Manufacture also here, which has been computed at 60,000 *l.* a Year. Its Markets are by some affirm'd to be the largest in *England*, being well furnish'd with great Plenty of Corn, live Cattle, and a prodigious Quantity of all Sorts of Provisions, with abundance of Leather, Yarn, Worsted, and whatever else a Market can afford. The Inhabitants are generally so employ'd in their Manufactures within Doors, that it appears a melancholy Place, except on the *Sundays* and public Days, when one would wonder from whence the Multitudes of People came that are then abroad. The Gros of all the *Scots* Cattle, which come yearly from the *Highlands* to *England*, are brought to a small Village to the North of this City, call'd *St. Faith's*, where they are bought up by the *Norfolk* Graziers; inasmuch, that 'tis said 40,000 of those Runts are fed every Year in this County, and most of them in the Marshes between *Norwich*, *Becles*, and *Yarmouth*. An Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1726, which laid certain Duties on Goods brought into this City, for the Repair of its Bridges, Walls, Gates, City Wailes, Stathes, Wharfs, and the Roads. This City gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and there are 1121 Parishes in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, under its See.

2. *Great-Yarmouth* seems to have risen out of the Ruins of the old *Gariononum*. 'Tis a large well built populous Town, much increased of late Years in Buildings, Shipping, and in People, and is infinitely superior to *Norwich* in Situation, Traffick, and Wealth. The principal Rendezvous of the Colliers between *Newcastle* and *London*, which used to be the Honour of *Ipswich*, seems now to be here; the Roads, as they are call'd, opposite to the Town, on the East Side of it, being esteem'd a safe Harbour, or Riding for Ships, and therefore much frequented by all the Vessels which pass and repass from the North Parts of the World to *London*, or farther South, tho' there are dangerous Banks of Sands in the Neighbourhood, drove thither by the high Winds, on which, in violent Storms, Ships have been often cast away; and the Inhabitants are at two or three Thousand Pounds a Year Charge to keep the Harbour clear of the Sands and Mud. Its being the Centre of the Coal-Trade, and its great Commerce to *France*, *Holland*, and the North and East-Seas, and above all, its Herring-Fishery, make *Yarmouth* the greatest Town of Trade on all the East Coast of *England*, except *Hull*; for besides all

Yarmouth.
6 Leagues fr.
Solebay, 10
M. fr. *Norwich*,
133 fr. *London*.
Market on
Wednesday and
Saturday.
Fair on the
Thursday before
Lady-Day,
Apr. 23.
Fishing Fair
all the Month
of October.

The Herring-
Fishery.

its

its other Commerce, it has the sole Trade of red Herring, *i. e.* the whole Herring-Fishery of the East Coast of *England*; where, including the little Town of *Lestoff*, Fifty Thousand Barrels, which some magnify to Forty Thousand Lafts, containing no less than Forty Millions of red Herrings, are generally taken and cured in a Year. These are, for the most part, exported by the Merchants of *Yarmouth*, the rest by those of *London*, to *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, which, with the Camblets, Crapes, and other Stuffs they export to these and other Places, especially *Holland*, to which they send a vast Quantity of Woollen Goods every Year, occasions very large Business, and employs abundance of Men and Ships. These red Herrings are proverbially call'd *Yarmouth Capons*, with just as much Propriety as the *Italian Friars*, when they have a mind to eat Flesh on *Friday*, call a *Capon Piscem à Corte*, *i. e.* a Fish out of the Coop. The Fishing-Fair here, or Season for catching Herrings, is at *Michaelmas*, during which all the Fishing-Vessels, that come for the purpose of fishing for the Merchants, from any Part of *England*, as great Numbers do from the Coasts of *Kent* and *Suffex*, *Scarborough*, *Whitby*, &c. are allow'd to catch, bring in and sell their Fish free of all Toll or Tax, as the Burghers or Freemen of *Yarmouth* are.

The Town is bound by its Charter, granted by *Henry III.* to send the Sheriff of *Norwich* every Year a hundred Herrings baked in 24 Pasties, which are to be deliver'd to the Lord of the Manor of *East-Carlton*, in this County, who is to give a Receipt for them, and convey them to the King, wherever he is.

The only Inconvenience with which this Town is reproach'd, is the *Smell*, which is indeed offensive to Strangers, during the Fishing-Fair; and while the Fish are landing and under the Operation of curing, that is, of smoking, or, as they here call it, *hanging* the Herrings. Just so *London* may be said to stink of Smoke, *Wapping* of Tar, *Seville* of Oil, &c. but *Lucri dulcis odor*.

The Town, which has two Parish-Churches, and a beautiful handsome Port, makes a very good Appearance from the Sea, and is as fine within as it seems to be without. 'Tis the neatest, the compactest, and most regular built Town in *England*, the Streets being strait, and parallel with one another, from North to South; and as it stands in a Peninsula, between the Harbour and the Sea, the cross Lands which they call *Rovus*, cutting thro' the Buildings from East and West, give a View cross all the Streets, from the Kay to the Sea. 'Tis wall'd and fortified, but not very strongly. Its chief Strength by Land is the River or Haven, which lies on the West-Side, with a Draw-Bridge over it: the Port or Entrance secures the South, and the Sea the East; but the North-End, which joins it to the Main-Land of *Norfolk*, is open, and only cover'd with a single Wall, and some old demolish'd Works. But the Beauty of *Yarmouth* is its Market-Place, the finest and best furnished of any Town in *England*, of its bigness; and its Kay or Wharf, which reaches from the Draw-Bridge almost to the South-Gate, the fairest, largest, and longest in all *Britain*, or perhaps in *Euraze*, that of *Seville* in *Spain* only excepted. Here the Ships lie so close to one another with their Bowsprits over the Shore, that one may step from it into any of the Ships directly, and walk from one to another, as over a Bridge, for sometimes a Quarter of a Mile together, or more. On this Kay are a Custom-House and Town-House, both fine Buildings, as are many of the Houses on it inhabited by the Merchants; for the Kay is so spacious, that in some Places 'tis near a hundred Yards from the Houses to the Wharf.

From the River *Yare*, which gives Name to this Town, and is navigable to *Norwich*, there is a Navigation into two Streams, that are also navigable: one, *viz.* the *Waveney*, to *Beccles* on the South, by which it has a Trade with the North Part of *Suffolk*, and the South Parts of *Norfolk*. The second is call'd the *Thyrne*, and gives it a Trade to the North Part of the County towards North *Walsbam*. Upwards of 1100 Ships belong'd to this Port, near Fifty Years ago, besides what the Merchants might be concern'd in belonging to others.

Here is almost as great a Fishing for Mackarel in the Spring, as there is for Herrings in *September*. Besides, they have a Fishing-Trade to the North Seas, for white Fish, call'd the North-Sea Cod, and a considerable Trade to *Norway* and the *Baltic* for Deals, Oak, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Canvass, Sail-Cloth, and all manner of naval Stores, which they consume, for most part, in their own Port, where they build a great Number of Ships every Year. The Corporation has particular and extensive Privileges, by which they can try, condemn, and execute, in some Cases, without waiting for a Warrant from above. The Sabbath is said to be observ'd as strictly here as any where else in *England*; and tho' Plays, Assemblies, &c. are not much encourag'd at this Place, yet the Ladies are not inferior to any of the neighbour Counties in Beauty or Breeding, and generally superior to them in Fortunes. *St.*

Nicholas Church has so high a Steeple, that it serves as a Sea-Mark. 'Twas built in the Reign of *Henry I.* by *Herbert Bishop of Norwich*, who did so many things of this kind, that *William of Malmesbury* calls him *Vir pecuniosus*. In the Reign of King *Charles II.* this Town gave Title of Earl to the Family of *Passen*, which was lately extinct. 'Twas anciently a Member of the Cinque Ports, which by an old Custom appoint certain Bailiffs as Commissaries, to attend it, who joining with the Magistrates of the Town, according to their Diploma, hold a Court during the Herring Fair, to determine all Controversies, execute Justice, and keep the Peace. There are two Charity-Schools here for Thirty-five Boys, and Thirty-two Girls, all cloath'd and taught; the Boys to make Nets, and the Girls Spinning, Knitting, and Plain-Work, besides Reading, Writing, &c. Here is also a fine Hospital. They have a comical way of carrying People all over the Town, and from the Sea-side for Six-pence. They call it their Coach, but it is only a Wheelbarrow, drawn by one Horse, without any Covering. As the Merchants, and even the generality of Traders in *Yarmouth* have an universal Reputation for their fair dealing, so their Seamen are esteem'd the ablest and most expert in *England*; but the Coast is noted for being one of the most dangerous and fatal to the Colliers and Coasters, of any all round the Island. Most of the Sheds, Outhouses, Pales, Partitions, and the like for Twenty Miles upon the Shore, from *Winterton-Nefs* to *Cromer*, and farther, are made of the Wrecks of Ships, and the Ruins of the Merchants and Sailors Fortunes; and in some Places are great Piles of Wrecks laid up for the Purposes of Building. There are no less than Eight Light-Houses kept flaming every Night, within the length of about six Miles, two of which are South, at or near *Goulston*, between *Yarmouth* and *Lestoff*; two more at *Castor*, a little to the North of *Yarmouth*; two more at *Winterton* Town; one more at *Winterton*, the most Easterly Point of Land in *Norfolk*, which is call'd the Lower-Light; and the last is still farther North, where the Shore falling off to the North-West, warns the Sailor, as he comes from the North, to keep off, that he may be sure to weather the *Nefs* of *Winterton*, and go clear of the Land into the Roads; for from that Point the Shore falls off for near sixty Miles to the West, as far as *Lynn* and *Boston*. There are also abundance of Sea-Marks, Beacons, and other Warning-Pieces along the Shore all the way from this Place to *Cromer*; for the Danger is this: If the Ships coming from the North are taken with a hard Gale of Wind at South-East, or any Point between North East and South-East, so that they cannot weather *Winterton-Nefs*, they are thereby kept within the great deep Bay of *Cromer*, call'd by the Seamen the *Devil's Throat*, which is form'd between the two Points of *Winterton*, and the *Spurn Head* in *Yorkshire*; and if the Wind blows hard, are often in danger of running on shore upon the Rocks about *Cromer*, on the North Coast of *Norfolk*, or stranding upon the flat Shore between *Cromer* and *Wells*. All they have to trust to then, is good Ground-Tackle to ride it out: and if they cannot, by reason of the Violence of the Sea, then to run into the Bottom of the Great Bay, to *Lynn* or *Boston*, which is a Push very difficult, and even desperate, so that sometimes in this Distress whole Fleets have been lost here all together; particularly in 1696, near two hundred Sail of Colliers and Coasters, being too far embay'd to weather *Winterton-Nefs*, and running away for *Lynn* *Derps*, miss'd their way in the Dark, so that they were all drove ashore, and dash'd to pieces, with the Loss of about a thousand People. Ships bound northward are in the same danger; for if after passing by *Winterton-Nefs*, they are taken short with a North-East Wind, and cannot put back into the Roads, as very often happens, they are drove upon the same Coast, and embay'd in like manner.

Yarmouth had a Provost granted it by King *Henry I.* and was made a Borough by King *John*. It was wall'd and ditch'd round in the Time of *Edward III.* and King *Richard II.* gave it leave to build a Kay; after which they had great Quarrels with the Cinque Ports, to which they ow'd a Spite, because they were excluded out of the Number, and depriv'd of their Privileges; but at length the Differences were ended by the Royal Authority of King *Henry IV.* or, as others think, by a Plague, which swept away seven thousand of the Inhabitants in one Year. King *Henry III.* granted it a Charter, by virtue of which it is govern'd by two Bailiffs and a Recorder, who are Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Common-Council, who were so loyal in the Days of abhorring and giving up Charters, that King *Charles II.* granted them a new one, by which the Bailiffs were changed into a Mayor; but by virtue of a Proclamation for Corporations, issued out by King *James* in 1688, the Town was glad to take its old Charter again. At the Entrance of the Harbour, on a little Slip of Land, there's a little Platform with Guns, which is all its Security, the great Guns formerly planted round the Town-Walls, being remov'd by King *Charles II.*

Yarmouth-
Capons.

Yarmouth-
Coach.

Yarmouth-
Coach.

Light-Houses.

Winterton-
Nefs, 4 M. be-
yond Yarmouth.

Some Cautions
for Sailing.

Lynn-Regis.
90 M. fr. Lond.
Markets, Tues.
and Saturday.
Fairs, Feb. 2.
for a Fortnight.
Ostob. 6. for
Cheese.

3. *Lynn*, or *Len-Regis*, is an ancient Town at the Mouth of the *Ouse*, where it falls into the Sea a little after it has received several lesser Rivers, which gives it a Navigation for Trade, into the very Heart of the Kingdom, almost as high as *Northampton*. By this means it commands the Trade of *Cambridge* and *Huntingtonshires*, the North part of *Bucks*, all *Bedford* and *Northamptonshires*, and the inland Parts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; which Counties it supplies, especially with Coals and Wine, this being the greatest Port of Importation for those two Articles, of any Place on all the Eastern Coast of *England*, from *London* to *Berwick*, and those being the Articles in which the *Lynn* Merchants deal more largely than any Town in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol*, and *Newcastle*. In Return for this, *Lynn* receives back all the Corn which those Counties produce, for Exportation, and therefore is, next to *Hull*, the greatest Port for the Exportation of that Commodity. The Merchants of *Lynn* have the Fame of a great Correspondence, and of carrying on a very considerable Foreign Trade, especially to *Holland*, *Norway*, and the *Baltic*, and also to *Portugal* and *Spain*; and formerly it traded very eminently to *France*, but that Channel being turned by Treaties on one hand, or Prohibitions, high Duties, &c. on the other, they turned their Correspondence also from thence to *Portugal* and *Spain*. The Harbour is safe when Ships are entered into it, but difficult to come at, by reason of the many Flats and Shoals in the Passage: However they are well buoy'd, and there are always good Pilots ready for the Assistance of Strangers, so that the Miscarriages are few.

'Tis a pretty large well-built Town, of about 2400 Houses, and has been rich, well inhabited, and strong, as appears from the Ruins of the Works demolished by the late Wars, which are not so dismantled but they are easy to be restored, and the Town might be made defensible at least in a very few Days.

It has a spacious fine Market-Place, the Quadrangle of which, is adorn'd with a very handsome Statue of King *William III.* and a fine Cross with a Dome and Gallery round it, supported by 16 Pillars. The Market-House is a Freestone Building, after the modern Taste, 70 Foot high, erected on four Steps, neatly adorn'd with Statues and other Embellishments.

Four Rivulets, over which are 15 Bridges, run through the Town, and the Tide of the *Ouse*, which is about as broad here as the *Thames* above *London-Bridge*, rises 20 Foot perpendicular. *St. Anne's* Platform, at the North end, mounts twelve great Guns, and commands all the Ships passing near the Harbour. The Town is supplied with fresh Water by Conduits and Pipes from the Neighbourhood. Every first Monday in the Month the Mayor, Aldermen, Preachers, &c. meet to hear and determine all Controversies, and to settle them amicably for preventing Law-Suits. 'Twas a Borough by Prescription before King *John*, who, because it sided with him against the Barons, made it a Free Borough, with large Privileges; appointed them a Provost, gave them a large Silver Cup with a Cover, doubly gilt and enamell'd, of about 80 Ounces, and four large Silver Maces that are carried before the Mayor. But as to the Story of his giving the Corporation the Sword from his Side, which is also borne before the Mayor, *Dr. Gibson* says, it was given by *Henry VIII.* who, after the Town came into his hands by Exchange with the Bishop of *Norwich*, called it *King's-Lynn*, whereas before it was *Bishop's-Lynn*; and he takes notice of a Paper of *Sir Henry Spelman*, dated September 15, 1630, wherein *Sir Henry* was assured by *Mr. Kennet* the Town Clerk, that one *Cook*, the Sword-Bearer, did about 50 Years before, get an Inscription fraudulently engrav'd on the Hilt, signifying that 'twas given by King *John*. The Doctor adds, that King *Henry III.* made it a Mayor Town, for its serving him against the Barons. It has been honoured with 15 Royal Charters, and is governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Under-Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, and 18 Common Council-Men. It has two Churches, besides *St. Nicholas's* Chapel of Ease, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's Meeting-House, with a Bridewell or Work-House, and several Alms-Houses; a Free-School, a good Custom-House, and a convenient Quay, and Ware-Houses. There is a small Hospital in *All-Saints* Parish, where four Poor Men live Rent-Free; and another called *St. Mary Magdalen's*, which was a Priory founded in the Reign of King *Stephen*, but rebuilt in 1649, and is now under the Care of two of the Senior Aldermen, chosen for that Purpose by the other Governors. In 1682, an old ruinous Building, which was once a Chapel, was turned into a School-House, where poor Children were taught both to Read and spin Wool; and by a late Act of Parliament 'tis settled in the Guardians of the Poor. In September 1741, the Spires of its two Churches were both blown down by a Storm of Wind; and that of *St. Margaret's*, which was 193 Foot in Height, having quite beat in the Body of the Church, it has been since rebuilt, towards which his present Majesty was pleased to give 1000 *l.* and the Earl of *Orford* 500 *l.* This

Church was formerly an Abbey, and afterwards one of the largest Parish Churches in *England*. The Town-House, call'd *Trinity-Hall*, is an ancient and noble Fabric, and so is the Exchange, which is of Free-Stone, with two Orders of Columns in the middle of the Town, and built at the Expence of *Sir John Turner*. *St. Nicholas's* Chapel is very ancient, 'tis an Appendage to *St. Margaret's* Church, and reckoned one of the fairest and largest religious Fabricks in *England*. It has a Bell-Tower of Free-Stone, and an octangular Square over it, both which together are 170 Foot from the Ground. *All-Saints* Church in that call'd *South-Lynn*, belong'd formerly to the *Carmelite* and *White-Friars*, on the Ruins of whose Monastery it is built. The only Fabric now standing here, that formerly belong'd to any religious Order, is the *Gray Friars* Steeple, a noted Sea-Mark. At *St. Nicholas's* Chapel there's a Library that was erected by Subscription, to which the late Lord Viscount *Townshend* (who took his Title of Baron from this Town) the late *Sir Charles Turner* and *Robert Britiffe* Esq; and *Sir Robert Walpole*, now Earl of *Orford*, were considerable Benefactors. There's another Library also at *St. Margaret's*. There was a Church called *St. Edmund's* in *North-Lynn*, which was long ago intirely swallowed up by the Sea: And at the South end of the Town stood an Oil-Mill fram'd in *Holland*, and brought over from thence about a hundred Years ago, but in the Year 1737, 'twas consum'd by Fire. The King's Stath-Yard, where most of the Wines are landed, has a convenient Quay, and large Vaults, and is a very handsome Square of Brick Buildings; in the Center of which, in a Nich fronting the West, is a Statue of King *James I.*

Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the River, lies that called *Marsh-Land*, a Peninsula almost surrounded with navigable Rivers, and an Arm of the Sea. 'Tis a marshy Tract of about 30,000 Acres, with Ditches to carry off the Water; over which there are 111 Bridges, and the widest Part is about ten Miles over. *Sir Henry Spelman* says, he remember'd it to have been twice overflowed, once by salt, and another time by fresh Water; but 'tis now fenced by a substantial Wall, turns to good Account both by Corn and Pasture: and 'tis said, that in *Tilney-Smeeth* are fed about 30,000 Sheep. *Spelman* takes notice, that one of the most considerable Places in this Tract is *Walpole*, (the same that gives Title of Baron to *Robert Lord Walpole*, the eldest Son of the Earl of *Orford*;) which the Lord of the Manor formerly gave to the Church of *Ely* with his Son *Alwin*, whom he made a Monk there. In the *Index Villaris* we find two Parishes of this Name in the same Hundred as *Lynn-Regis*, viz. *Walpole St. Andrew*, and *Walpole St. Peter*; of which we read, that the latter was the Residence of the Ancestors of the present noble Family. The Name, according to *Dr. Gibson's Addenda to Camden*, signifies a Pool near the Wall or Rampire.

4. *Thetford*, near the Borders of *Suffolk*, lies in a pleasant open Country on two navigable Rivers, the *Thet* and *Ouse*; of which the first runs thro' it. 'Twas a Place of great Note when it was the See of a Bishop; but after the twelfth Century, when the same was removed to *Norwich*, it fell to Decay. 'Twas incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth* with a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, twenty Common-Council, a Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, and Mace-Bearer; and the Lent-Affizes are usually held here. It has three Churches, and its chief Manufacture is Woollen Cloth. 'Tis a pretty large Town, but thinly peopled; tho' it was formerly very populous, and noted for many fine large Churches and Monasteries, most of which are now in Ruins; and there are only three Churches left, viz. one of the *Suffolk* Side of the Town, and two on the *Norfolk* Side. It was raised on the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, which was destroy'd by the *Danes*. In the 7th of King *James I.* an Act passed for the Founding of an Hospital and a Grammar-School, and for the Maintenance of a Preacher in this Town for ever, according to the Will of *Sir Richard Fulmerston*. And *Sir Jos. Williamson*, Secretary of State to King *Charles II.* built a Council-House here. This Town was of that Note in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* that he made it a Suffragan See to that of *Norwich*; but it does not appear, that there were any Successors to it after his time: for as to *Dr. Hickes*, the famous Nonjuring Clergyman, he only assumed the Title, as 'tis thought, to keep up the Schism of the Party after the seven Nonjuring Prelates were dead; and as for those since nominated by the late King *James II.* and the Pretender, to this and other Sees, 'tis as plain they have been only preferred to the Titles, to flatter their Party with the Hopes of a Restoration.

5. *Castle-Rising*, is an ancient Borough by Prescription, and was a Place of good Account till its Harbour was choaked up with Sands. It had formerly two Weekly Markets and fifteen yearly Fairs, now all disused; and tho' there's scarce ten Families in it, 'tis governed by a Mayor, chose by the Burgage-Holders, and sworn at the Court of

The Marsh-Land.

Walpole.

Thetford.
10 M. fr. Bury.
16 fr. Newmarket.
80 fr. London.
Markets, Saturday.
Fairs on May 3.
St. Mary Mag.
Holy-Rood Day.

Castle-Rising.
3 M. fr. Lynn.
97 fr. London.

the Lord of the Manor, Aldermen, &c.. It has its Name from its Situation on a high Hill, with a Castle by it, and a vast circular Ditch in the Gothic Way of Fortification, and therefore supposed to have been a Work of the Normans, who were descended from the Goths. 'Tis also conjectur'd, that the Romans had something of a Fortification here, because a Coin was dug up near it, of *Constantine the Great*. Here is a Park, and a large Chase, with the Privileges of a Forest belonging to it, which extends into the several neighbouring Villages. An Hospital was founded and endow'd here for twelve poor Men and a Governour, by *Henry Howard*, Son of the Earl of *Surrey* of the same Name, Baron *Howard of Castle-Rising*, which is one of the Titles of the Duke of *Norfolk*; and there is a good Alms-House in it for twenty-four Widows and a Governess, founded by the Duke of that Name.

Other Towns of chief Note are :

Cromer.
8 M. fr. *Clay*.
127 fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.

Gresham.

Aletham.
6 M. fr.
Walsham.
Market, Sat.
Fair, March 12.

Wursted.
4 M. fr. *Aletham*, 118 fr.
London.
Market, Sat.

Caston,
9 M. fr. *Norwich*, 128 fr.
London.
Market, Tues.
Fair, October 1.

Repeham.
2 M. fr. *Caston*,
131 fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.

St. Faith's.
Fair, October 6.
for *Lean Cattle*.

Clay.
6 M. fr.
Walsham.
Fair St.
Margaret's.

Marham
and *Wells*.

Seven
Burnhams.

Burnham.
Market, Sat.

Walsingham.
7 M. fr.
Burnham, 116
M. fr. *London*.
Market, Friday.

1. *Cromer*, has a Harbour for Ships on the dangerous Coast above mention'd, and was formerly a much larger Town than now, containing two Parish-Churches, one of which, with many of the Houses, were swallow'd up by an Inundation of the Sea. 'Tis still a pretty large Town, chiefly inhabited and frequented by Fishermen, especially for Lobsters, which are caught here in great Quantities, and carried to *Norwich*, and sometimes also to *London*.

Not far from it is *Gresham*, which gave Name to the Family of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, the Founder of the *Royal-Exchange*, who was born here.

2. *Aletham* is a Town noted for Knitters, and is pretty populous. A Court is kept here for the Duchy of *Lancaster*. The Manor of *Sextons* is held of this Manor by the Rod, at the Will of the Lord, and granted by Copy of Court-Roll, which is a Thing strange in our Law, tho' Military Fees are often held so.

3. *Wursted* is remarkable for the Invention and Twisting of that sort of Woollen Yarn and Thread, which is from this Place call'd *Wursted*, just as *Cambricks* and *Calico's* take their Names from the Towns where they were first made. Here is also a Manufacture of *Worsted Stuffs*, and *Stockings* are both knit and wove here.

4. *Caston* has a Bridge over the River *Bure*. 'Tis noted for a Brazen Hand, being carried before the Steward of the Demesne, instead of a Mace; but for what Reason we know not.

5. *Repeham*, or *Repeham*, is noted for having formerly had three Churches in one Church-Yard, belonging to as many Lordships, viz. *Repeham*, *Hackford*, and *Whitwell*; but they have been long demolish'd, so that there's now only the Ruins of one left for Use. The chief Manufacture of the Town is Malt, of which great Quantities are sold in its Market.

6. *St. Faith's* is a Village with a pretty good Street-Way in the Road from *Norwich* thro' *Aletham* to *Cromer*. It is noted for a Fair for lean Cattle, scarce to be equall'd in the Kingdom, they being brought hither in great Drove out of the North of *England* and *Scotland*, and sold to the *Norfolk-Graziers*.

7. *Clay* has a Harbour for Ships on the same Coast as *Cromer*, and large Salt-Works, where very good Salt is made, and sent all over the Country, and sometimes to *Holland* and the *Baltic*.

8. *Marham* and *Wells* are two Towns on the same Coast, in each of which there's a very considerable Trade carried on with *Holland* for Corn, which this Part of the County is very full of, besides the great Trade drove hither from *Holland* in return.

9. The *Seven Burnhams* are so many Towns of that Name, in the North-West Corner of the Country, employ'd in the same *Holland-Trade*. That call'd *Burnham-Market*, has a Harbour for Ships. *Burnham-Depdale* is a Village on the Sea-Shore, famous for its Salt-Marshes, which are of some Advantage to the Sheep. On the Shore are many little Hills supposed to be the Tombs of the *Saxons* and *Danes* kill'd hereabouts.

10. *Walsingham*, a pretty good Town, famous for the Ruins of an ancient Monastery, where was a Shrine of the *Virgin-Mary*, call'd our Lady of *Walsingham*, as much frequented once almost as *Thomas à Becket's* at *Canterbury*. There are two *Wells* also still call'd by her Name. The Soil it stands in is noted for producing good Saffron, as well as Southern-wood; as is the Town for giving Name to the

Family from which *Sir Francis Walsingham* was descended, and Title of Countess, as *Aldborough* in *Suffolk* does Baroness, to the Baroness de *Schulenberg* (Niece to the Duchess of *Kendal*) who was lately married to the Earl of *Chesterfield*.

11. *Downham* has an ugly Bridge over the *Great Ouse*, where it crosses from *Marshland-Ouse*, and a Port for Barges. It has its Name from its hilly Situation, tho' the common Name is *Downham-Market* from its being a Market, which is of a very ancient Date, and was confirm'd by *Edward the Confessor*.

12. *Wimondham*, or *Windham*, a little Town, whose Inhabitants, both old and young, are generally employ'd in making Spiggots and Fosslets, Spindles, Spoons, and the like mean wooden Ware; but it has had the Honour of giving Name to a flourishing Family, that has spread into several Branches, particularly in this County, in *Dorset*, and in *Somersetshire*. It has a Church with a high Steeple, on which *Ket* the Tanner, who was a Native of this Town, was hang'd by *Sir William Windham*, then Sheriff of *Norfolk*, for Rebellion, in the Reign of *Edward VI*. Here was formerly a Monastery, which was a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Albans*. There's a Charity-School for thirty Children, maintain'd by Contribution.

13. *Hingham*, in the Road from *Attleborough* to *Dereham*, had the Misfortune to be burnt down, but is since rebuilt in a finer manner, and the People are so genteel and fashionable, that 'tis call'd by the Neighbours *Little London*.

The most remarkable Antiquities, &c. of this Shire, are :

1. At *Gimingham*, not far from *Cromer*, is still preserv'd the ancient Tenure by Soccage, that is, instead of Money, the Tenant pays his Rent by so many Days Labour in Husbandry, or other Service.

They have a rhyming Proverb here, being the Names of this and other Parishes lying close together.

Grimmingham, *Trimmingham*, *Knapton*, and *Trunch*, *North-Repps* and *South-Repps*, are all of a Bunch.

2. At *Oxnead* several Urns were discovered $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Yard under the Surface of the Ground in 1667.

3. The famous Monastery of *St. Bennet's* in the *Holm*, was built in the Neighbourhood by the Danish King *Cnut*, and made so strong, that *William the Conqueror* could not master it, till one of the Monks, on condition of being made an Abbot, betray'd it, but was rewarded with a Halter.

4. *Brancafter*, (antiently *Brannodunum*) was a Station for a Body of *Dalmatian* Horse; several Coins have been found here, and the Remains of a *Roman* Camp are still very visible.

5. *Castle-Rising*, and some of the neighbouring Parishes, retain the old *Norman* Custom, by which all Testaments must be proved before the Parson of the Parish.

6. At *Thurton*, near the Conflux of the *Tare*, and the little River *Wentsum*, have been dug up several *Roman* Coins.

The chief Seats in this County are the Duke of *Norfolk's* at *Norwich* Palace. Lord *Dudley's* at *Castle-Rising*. Lord *Hebart's* at *Blickling*, near *Aletham*. Lord *Viscount Townshend's* at *Raynham*; and at *Stiffay* near *Walsingham*. And the Earl of *Orford's* at *Houghton*, which is a grand Structure, with large beautiful Gardens and Plantations, which was compleatly finished in 1735, the noble Founder whereof had the singular Honour of being at the Helm of Government from the Year 1722, when the first Stone of it was laid, to the Year 1742. The whole Building, which is of Stone, may be said to be a House of State and Convenience fit for a Prince. The general Plan and Front of the House, and Offices, extend to four hundred and fifty Feet. The great Hall is a Circle of forty Feet; the Salon forty Feet by thirty, and all the other Rooms in the four great Apartments are eighteen Foot high. The Attick Story is twelve Foot high, and the Rustick Story the same, all above Ground, under which is an intire Story of Cellars all arch'd. The Front to the Great Entrance extends to one hundred and sixty-six Feet, lying open to the Park. The Building is finish'd with two Towers, dressed with two Rustick Venetian Windows, and the Section of the Great-Hall all in Stone, is the most beautiful in *England*.

Downham.
6 M. fr. *Seething*.
87 M. fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.
Fair on June 22.

Windham.
4 M. fr.
Hingham,
100 fr. *London*.
Market on
Friday.

Hingham.
5 M. fr.
Warton.
95 fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.

Antiquities, &c.
Gimingham.

Oxnead.

St. Bennet's
in the *Holm*.

Brancafter
near *Walsingham*.

Castle-Rising.

Thurton.

Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

Houghton.
10 M. fr. *London*.

L I N C O L N S H I R E.

Boundaries.

THIS is another Maritime County, and one of the largest in *England*. It is divided from *Northamptonshire* on the South, by the River *Welland*, as it is from *Yorkshire* on the West, by the *Humber*; has the *German-Ocean* on the East, and is bounded on the West with some Parts of *Yorkshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Rutlandshire*.

N^o 14.

'Tis generally reckon'd almost sixty Miles from North to South; and in the Middle, where it's widest, thirty-five; according to which Computation, 'tis a hundred and eighty Miles in Compass. Mr. *Templeman* gives it a greater Extent both Ways, by making the Length sixty-seven, and the Breadth forty-three, being an Area of 2162 Miles; or, according to others, 1,740,000 Acres.

X x

It

Contents.

It contains 30 Wapentakes, or Hundreds, wherein are 688 Parishes, one City, five Parliamentary Boroughs, thirty-four other Market-Towns, about 40,590 Houses, and 245,540 Inhabitants, besides thirteen Parks and two Castles.

'Tis usually divided into three Parts, viz. *Holland* on the South-East Side, *Kesteven* on the South-West, and *Lindsey* on the North, which last is by much the biggest; for its Division takes in all that lies North of *Lincoln-City*, and of the *Foss-Dyke*, which King *Henry I.* cut betwixt the *Witham* and *Trent*.

The first is a soft marshy Ground, abounding with Rivers and Fens, and has therefore a bad Air.

The second has an Air more wholesome, as it is less affected by the Fogs from the Fens; and a Soil more fruitful.

The third is generally reckon'd healthy, especially on the West-Side.

Rivers.

It has many large Rivers, particularly the *Nen*, *Welland*, *Gnash*, *Witham*, *Bane*, *Trent*, *Dun*, and *Ankam*, which abound with all the common Fish; and among other Wild-Fowl, here are two Sorts, which are exceeding good, viz. *Knutes* and *Dotterels*. The former were first brought out of *Denmark*, as it is said, for the Use of King *Canute*. The latter, a very mimical Bird, is taken by Candle-Light, when it mocks the Motion of the Fowler, till he comes near enough to throw a Net over it.

Knutes.

Dotterels.

Soil and Produce.

The Inland Country produces Corn, the Fens Coleseed, and the richest Pastures; so that their Cattle are bigger than in any County except *Somerset*, which took a Breed from thence fourcore Years ago, and has much improv'd the Size by their richer Pastures. In the Fens, Trunks of Trees are sometimes dug up. Their Hunting-Hounds and Hares are particularly noted for their exceeding Swiftness. They have all the common Fruits, and better Pippins than even those of *Kent*, especially those that grow in the Division call'd *Holland*, and at and about *Kirton*, both of which are very wholesome and delicious, but being grafted on their own Stock, are much improv'd, and then call'd *Renates*.

Pippins.

The Churches of this County, which is intirely in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, are said to be its chief Ornament; so that it has been observed, that no County has better Churches, and worse Houses. The poorer sort of People wash their Clothes with Hog's-Dung, and burn dry'd Cow-Dung, for want of better Fuel: from whence comes the Proverb of *Lincolnshire*, *Where Hog's shite Soap, and Cow's shite Fire*. Besides the two Knights for the County, and two Citizens for *Lincoln*, it sends eight other Members to Parliament, viz. two for *Boston*, two for *Great Grimsby*, two for *Stamford*, and two for *Grantham*.

Having said thus much of the County in general, we proceed to its Divisions.

I. HOLLAND.

Holland.

IT so much resembles the Province so call'd in the *Dutch Republic*, in Situation, Soil, and other Circumstances, being a flat level Country, often drown'd, when the very Ditches are navigable, and the People passing from Town to Town in Boats, as they do there, that 'tis very probable it had its Name from thence. 'Tis bounded on the South, with part of *Cambridgeshire*, and on the East with *Ptolemy's Aestuarium Metaris*, now call'd the *Washes*, which are passable at Ebb, but over-flow'd by every Tide. The Soil of this Division produces much more Grass than Corn, and is so soft, that the Horses are work'd here unshod, there being not so much as a Stone to be found here, but what is brought from elsewhere; yet the Churches here are beautiful, and built of square Stone. They have no Fresh-Water, but what comes from the Skies, which they preserve in Pits, where, if they are deep, it soon turns brackish, and, if shallow, dry. There are many Quicksands here, in which the Sheep are sometimes swallow'd up. *Dugdale* ranks this Division of the County with *Marsh-Land* in *Norfolk* and other Places, which before were nothing but vast and deep Fens, and have, by great Labour, been gain'd from the Sea. 'Tis divided into Upper and Lower *Holland*; the latter abounds with filthy Bogs and Marshes almost unpassable, and because its Situation is very low, 'tis defended both from the Ocean, and the Waters that overflow the upper Part of the Isle of *Ely* by huge Banks.

The Washes.

Holland has the same Honour as *Warwick*, and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Rich*, descended from the Earls of *Warwick*.

The chief Towns of it, are,

1. *Boston*, or more properly *Botolph's Town*, from *St. Botolph*, a pious *Saxon* who had a Monastery here, and, as *Beide* supposes, was its Founder. 'Tis built on the River *Witham*, which is navigable to *Lincoln*, and inclosed here with artificial Banks. It has a high Wooden-Bridge here, which having pass'd through, it soon falls into the Sea. It is, and long has been, a famous and flourishing Town: about the latter end of the Reign of *Edward I.* a Gang

of Rogues came in the Fair-time, in the Disguise of Monks and Priests, set fire to many Parts of it, carry'd away the Merchants Goods, and burnt more; for which one *Robert Chamberlain*, their Ringleader, was hang'd, but tho' he confessed the Fact, he would not discover his Accomplices. It recover'd again in a few Years, and became a Staple for Wool, by which it was much enrich'd, and the Merchants of the *Hanse-Towns* came and fix'd their Guild here. 'Tis now a pleasant well-built thriving Town, with considerable Merchants for Foreign Trade; besides a good Inland Trade, and others of the Inhabitants apply much to Grazing.

Its annual Fair retains the ancient Name of a Mart, which is only used for this Town and *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, for *Lynn Regis* in *Norfolk*, and for *Beverley* and *Heydon*, in *Yorkshire*. Its Church is reckon'd the largest Parish-Church without Cross Ayles, in the Universe; 'tis 300 Foot long within the Walls, and 100 Foot wide; 'tis handsomely cieled with *Irish Oak*, supported by tall and slender Pillars. It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars answerable to the Days, Weeks, and Months of the Year. Its Tower or Steeple is famous for its Height and Workmanship, being 282 Foot high, 'twas begun to be built Anno 1309. It has a beautiful Octagon Lanthorn on the Top, and is seen a long way on every side, but especially towards the Sea, as far as the Entrance of the dangerous Channels, call'd *Lynn-Deeps*, and *Boston-Deeps*; so that it is the Guide of Mariners, as well as the Wonder of Travellers, who see it forty Miles round. King *Henry VIII.* is said to have first incorporated it; Queen *Elizabeth* gave the Corporation a Court of Admiralty over all the Sea-Coasts hereabouts. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, who is Clerk of the Market and Admiral, a Recorder, Deputy Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, eighteen Common Council, a Judge and Marshal of the Admiralty, a Coroner, two Serjeants at Mace, &c. It has a commodious and well frequented Haven: It had formerly, besides *St. Botolph's Monastery*, four Friaries, a Priory, and three Colleges, whose Lands King *Henry VIII.* gave to the Town; and has now two Charity-Schools, one for seventy-five Boys, the other for fifty Girls, all cloath'd. The famous Martyrologist, *John Fox*, Author of the Acts and Monuments, was born here. The Town is supply'd with Fresh-Water by Pipes, from a Pond inclosed in the Great Common, call'd the *West-Fen*, where a Water-House and Mill were erected in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by Act of Parliament. The Country round it is all Fen and Marsh Grounds, where the Land is very rich, and feeds vast Numbers of large Sheep and Oxen. *Boston* gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Grantham*.

2. *Kirkton*, or *Kirton*, took its Name from its Kirk or Church, a fine stately Building, in form of a Cathedral, and gives it to its Hundred, in which there are four Villages of the same Name.

3. *Dunnington*, has a Port for Barges, and is remarkable for large Quantities of Hemp and Hemp-Seed bought here, but for nothing else, tho' 'tis reckon'd a good Market-Town.

4. *Crowland*, has a Church, which is the Remains of its once very famous Abbey, founded by *Athelbald*, King of *Mercia*, among Fens, accessible only on the North and East by narrow Causeys; so that the Houses are erected on Wooden-Piles, and the People go to the Fields in little Boats to Milk their Cows. It has three Streets separated from one another, by Water-Courses planted with Willows, which have a Communication by a Bridge over-against the West End of the Abbey, built in a triangular Form to answer those Streets. 'Tis so curious a Fabrick, that 'tis scarce to be equalled in *Britain*, if in *Europe*; 'tis form'd on three Segments of a Circle meeting in one Point, and each Base, they say, stands in a different County, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Rutlandshire*. 'Tis also situate upon the very Centre of the Conflux of the River *Nyne*, with the *Welland*. On one side of the Bridge, sits an Image of the Founder of the Abbey, with a Globe in his Hand; and over the West Gate of the Church, are the Images of divers Kings, Abbots, &c. among the rest *Guthlac*, who lived as a Hermit in the Neighbourhood, and came hither to fright away the Evil Spirits, with which the Monks pretended to be haunted. He was bury'd in a little Stone Cottage (still remaining) near the Abbey, call'd *Anchor Church-House*. The People of this Place, which is pretty well inhabited, subsist chiefly by the Profit of their Fish and Wild-Ducks, which in the Month of *August* are so numerous, being brought hither by Decoy-Ducks bred for the Purpose, that they drive 3000 into a Net at a time by Dogs, which are likewise train'd up to the Business. There are a great many Pools in and near the Town, for the Liberty of Fishing in which, they pay the Crown 300 *l.* a Year, as they did formerly to the Abbot. They call these Pools their Corn-Fields, because none grows within five Miles of the Place: The fenny boggy Soil here, being quite unpassable for Carts, has given Rise to a Proverb, viz. *That all the Carts which come to Crowland are shod with Silver*.

Kirton.
3 M. fr. Boston.
137 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs on
April 30.
August 10.
Dunnington.
7 M. fr. Boston.
99 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Saturday.
Crowland.
7 M. fr. Spald-
ing. 88 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Saturday.
Its curious
Bridge.

Boston.
114 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Wednesday,
Saturday.
Fairs on
April 23.
July 25.
Nov. 30.
Mart that holds
9 Days for Cat-
tle, and all
Merchandise.

Spalding.
7 M. fr. Crow-
land. 10 M. fr.
Deeping. 98 M.
fr. London.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
November 17.
December 6.

5. *Spalding* is a neater Town, and more populous than would be expected in a Place encompass'd with Lakes, Canals, and Rivers; for the Drains of *Boston* and *Langtoft* center as it were upon it, and the *Welland* almost incloses it. It has a Bridge over this River, with a navigable Port, which, tho' but small, has several Barges, &c. belonging to it, that are chiefly employ'd in carrying Coals and Corn. Vessels of fifty or sixty Tuns may come up to it. Here's the Ruins of an old Monastery, which is particularly described in the *Monasticon*. It has a handsome large Market, a free Grammar-School for the Inhabitants Sons, and a Charity-School for teaching thirty Children to read and write.

II. KESTIVEN.

Kesteven.

THIS is bounded on the South-East with *Holland* Division, and on the North with that of *Lindsey*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Witham* and the *Fosslyke*.

The only Parliamentary Towns here are *Stamford* and *Grantham*.

Stamford.
36 M. fr. Lin-
coln, and fr.
Northampton.
83 M. fr. Lond.
Markets on
Monday,
Friday.
Fairs on
February 6.
July 25.
October 28.
the first Mon-
day in Lent for
Horses.
March 25.
Origin of Bull-
baiting.

1. *Stamford* is an ancient Town, and one of the most considerable in the Shire. It stands upon the River *Welland*, which is navigable to it by Barges: On the South Bank of it, was formerly a very strong Castle, call'd *Stamford Baron*; and *Stowe* says, that in the Year 930, there was a Mint; and in King *Stephen's* Time, there was a Castle in the midst of the Town, of which the Foundation Plot is still visible. Here it was that the Barons met to levy War against King *John*: In his Reign, the Lord of the Town, *William Earl of Warren*, observing two Bulls in the Castle Meadow, fighting for a Cow, and that all the Butchers Dogs in the Town alarm'd by their bellowing, ran out, and singling one of them, pursued it through the Town; he was so pleas'd at the Sight, that he gave all the Meadow for a Common to the Butchers of the Town, on condition that they should find a mad Bull six Weeks before *Christmas*, yearly, for the continuance of that Sport; from whence arose the Proverb, *As mad as the baiting Bull of Stamford*.

Its University

Mr. *Neal*, who has been curious in searching into the Antiquity of this County, produces an ancient Fragment in MS. to shew that it was a University long before our Saviour's Time, and continued so till the Year 300, when it was dissolved by the Pope for adhering to *Arius*; but 'tis pretty evident, that it was a University before the Reign of King *Edward III.* 1. From the Remains of two Colleges, call'd *Blackhall* and *Brazen Nose*; on the Gate of which last there's a Brazen Nose, and a Ring through it, like that of the same Name at *Oxford*, which was not built till the Reign of *Henry VII.* and therefore took Pattern from this. 2. From the Removal of the Students hither from *Oxford*, as formerly mention'd, who to be sure came hither, because they knew here were Colleges to receive them, for they stay'd here too little a while to build them. In the Civil Wars, betwixt the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, the *Lancaster* Party destroy'd this Town with Fire and Sword, since which it could never recover its former Glory, tho' it has all along maintain'd a considerable Trade.

Some Remains of Antiquity have been found here, and the *Roman Highway*, which goes to the North, is some Indication that here was once a Ferry.

The Town, which is finely situate on the Declension of a Hill to the River, in an Angle of the Shire, upon the Edge of those of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, has a fine Stone-Bridge of five Arches over the *Welland*, a handsome Town-Hall, and six Parish Churches, in one of which, viz. *St. Martin's*, the great *Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, lies bury'd in a splendid Tomb. This Church is in *Stamford Baron*, which is, indeed, in *Northamptonshire*, but 'tis under the Jurisdiction of the Corporation, and so is reckon'd in this Shire. 'Tis a large populous rich Town, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council. The first Charter they have to shew, was granted by *Edward IV.* It had others from King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* but being only temporary, they are expired. It gives Title of Earl to the Lord *Harry Grey*, Baron *Grey of Groby*, &c.

There's a Charity-School here, in which eighty poor Children are taught and employ'd, of whom a fourth Part are wholly maintain'd and cloath'd, and the rest supply'd with Wheels, Reels, Fire and Candles; they are said to earn 400 l. a Year by their Work. In the Parish Church adjoining to the Bridge, is a fine Monument of the late Earl and Countess of *Exeter*, in white Marble, with their Figures cumbeant as big as the Life, done at *Rome*, when they were there at the last Jubilee. Over-against this Church is the *George Inn*, reckon'd the largest in *England*; but the *Bull Inn* is by much the finest, it being a fine Free-Stone square, with Sash-Windows, which in many Countries would pass for a Palace.

The Inhabitants boast of very great Privileges, such as being freed from the Sheriff's Jurisdiction, and from being

impannell'd on Juries out of Town; to have the Return of all Writs; to be freed from all Lords Lieutenants, and their Musters, and for having the Militia of the Town commanded by their own Officers, the Mayor being the King's Lord Lieutenant, and immediately under His Majesty's Command, and to be esteem'd (within the Liberties and Jurisdiction of the Town) the second Man in the Kingdom. The notable Custom of *Borough-English* subsists here, by which the younger Sons inherit the Lands and Tenements of their Fathers dying intestate. The chief Trade of this Town is in Malt, Sea-Coal and Free-Stone. There's a new Course here for Horse-Races.

2. *Grantham*, an ancient Town on the River *Witham*, govern'd by an Alderman and 12 Justices of the Peace, a Recorder, a Coroner, an Escheator, 12 Second-Twelve Men, who are of the Common Council, and 12 Constables to attend the Court. The Aldermen and Common Burgesses have Power to act as Justices of the Peace for the Corporation, and its Liberties. 'Tis a neat Town of great Resort, with abundance of very good Inns. On the North Road 'tis populous, well built, and esteem'd pretty rich, and therefore the Proverb of *Grantham Gruel, nine Grits, and a Gallon of Water*, is thought by some to proceed either from the Avarice of the Inhabitants in general, or the Poverty of the greatest part, as sometimes happens to trading Towns; tho' 'tis generally apply'd to those who, in their Speeches or Actions, multiply what is superfluous, or at best, unnecessary. Here is a fine large Church, with a Spire of Stone, 280 Foot high, which is one of the loftiest in *England*, and by the Deception of the Sight, seems to stand awry; yet the Steeples at *Lowth* and *Bejten*, both in this County, are thought to equal it.

There is a good Free-School here, built and endowed by *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, a Native of this Town, where Sir *Isaac Newton* receiv'd his first Education, besides two Charity-Schools. It gives Title of Earl to *Henry d'Auverquerque*, so created by King *William III.* 'Tis suppos'd to have been a *Roman* Town, by the Remains of a Castle which have been formerly dug up in it; and before the Reformation it had many religious Houses, of some of which, the Ruins are still to be seen. On the neighbouring Course, are frequent Horse-Races.

The only Town of Note besides, in this Division, is *Sleaford*, in a pleasant Valley near the Head of a River of its own Name. It has a considerable Trade in Corn and Cattle; a large Market-Place, and the Markets, on the Monday after *Epiphany*, *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, are equal to great Fairs. It has a large Parish-Church of good Architecture, a Free-School, and a well-endowed Hospital, both founded by *Robert Carr* Esq; in 1603; and here are the Ruins of a Castle, built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. The River here, runs thro' the Town with so quick a Current, that 'tis never froze, and within the Town, and two Miles below, it drives five Corn-Mills, two Fulling-Mills, and one Paper-Mill, and then falls into the River *Witham*. This is called *New Sleaford*, to distinguish it from *Old Sleaford* in its Neighbourhood.

III. LINDSEY.

THIS, which is the third and largest Division of the County, runs out with a large Front into the Sea, which washes its Shores on the East and North. 'Tis separated from *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the West by the Rivers *Trent* and *Dun*, and on the South 'tis parted from *Kesteven* by the *Witham* River, and the *Fosse-Dyke* (which is 7 Miles long) cut by King *Henry I.* between the *Witham* and *Trent*, for the Conveniency of Carriage to and from *Lincoln*, and from the *Holland* Division by *Horn-Castle* Wapentake. It gives Title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of *Ancaster*, and is call'd *Lindissi* by *Bede*, from the Metropolis and only City of this Shire, viz. *Lindum*, as 'tis call'd by *Antoninus*, *Lincit* by the *Britons*, and *Lindecollinum* or *Lindecollina* by *Bede*, either from its Situation on a Hill, or from its having been formerly a Colony.

LINCOLN City, was in ancient Charters, as appears from several in *Rymer's Fædera*, call'd *Nicol*, and by this Name we find it in *Coxten's Chronicle* as low as the Reign of *Edward IV.*

'Tis built on the side of a Hill, at the bottom of which runs the River *Witham* in three small Channels, over which are several Bridges. The plain Marks of a Rampire, and deep Ditches remaining to this Day, shew that the ancient *Lindum* of the *Britons* stood on the very top of the Hill, and extended farther North than the Gate *Newport*. *Flortimer*, that warlike *Briton*, who so often defeated the *Saxons*, died and was interr'd here, tho' he left it in Charge, that he should be buried on the Sea-Shore; believing, as 'tis related by *Ninnius*, &c. that his very Ghost would be the *Britons* Safe-Guard against the *Saxons*. The *Saxons* took and demolish'd this *Old Lindum*, and then built on the South side of the Hill, and even down to the River, fortifying

Grantham.
10 M. fr. Slea-
ford, 105 M. fr.
London.
Market, Sat.
Fairs, 1st Mon.
in Lent, Holy
Thursday.
St. Peter's
Days, Sept. 6.
Octob. 15.

Sleaford.
12 M. fr. Lin-
coln, 102 M. fr.
London.
Market, Mond.
Fairs, Whit-
Monday.
August 1.
Octob. 9.

Lincoln

The famous
Inns, the George
and Bull.

LINCOLN.
Long. 57 M.
Lat. 53. 15.
128 M. fr. Lond.
Market,
Tuesday and
Friday.
Fairs, 1st Tues.
in April.
June 24.
1st Friday in
September.
November 27.

tifying it with a Wall, where it was not defended by the River. The *Danes* took it twice by Storm, and the *Saxons* as often retook it; the last time they did so, was under K. *Ethelred*, who drove King *Canute* out of the Town, and recover'd *England* when it was almost totally lost. In *Edward* the Confessor's time this Place is said, in *Doomsday Book*, to have had 1070 Houses; and *Malsbury* relates, that in the *Normans* time it was one of the most populous Cities in *England*, and a Mart for all Goods coming by Land or Water. King *William I.* built a Castle upon the Ridge of the Hill; and about the same time, the Bishop's See was translated hither from *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, pursuant to a public Order, That no Bishops should have their Seats in obscure Villages. The Diocese, which was exceeding large, contained so many Counties, that it sunk under its own Weight; and tho' *Henry II.* took that of *Ely* out of it, and *Henry VIII.* those of *Peterborough* and *Oxford*, yet it still takes in *Leicestershire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Bucks*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, and is reckoned the biggest in all *England*; containing no less than 1255 Parish-Churches, whereof 577 are Improvements; and there are in these Bounds six Archdeaconries, viz. *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Stow*, and *Huntington*.

King *Edward III.* made this City a Staple or Mart for Wool, Leather, Lead, &c. It was once burnt, once besieged, but in vain, by King *Stephen*, who was defeated

	From East to West.	Of the Transept from North to South.	Breadth of the Nave and Side Ayles.
<i>Lincoln.</i>	{ 498 within.	201 upper Transept.	88 } West Front.
	{ 530 without.	244 lower Transept.	177 }
By another	{ 487 within.	192 upper Transept.	82 } West Front.
Account.	{ 519 without.	227 lower Transept.	168 }
<i>York.</i>	524	280	109 } West Front.
			140 }
By another	497	222	105 } West Front.
Account.			140 }

This Cathedral, in short, is the Glory of *Lincoln*. Its Magnificence and Elevation made the Monks conclude, that the Devil, who could not but take notice of so noble a Structure for Divine Worship, must needs look sour on it; from whence it became a Proverb with them to say, of a Man who has Malice and Envy, that *he looks as the Devil over Lincoln*.

This City abounded with Monasteries and other Religious Houses; the Ruins whereof appear in many Barns, Stables, Outhouses, and even in some Hogstyes, which are observed to be all built Church-Fashion, i. e. with Stone-Walls, and arch'd Windows and Doors. The River on the West Side of the Town, below the Hill, forms itself into a great Pool, called *Swan-Pool*, from the Multitude of Swans on it. The *Romans* North Gate, called *Newport-Gate*, still remains entire, and is the noblest Remnant of the kind in *Britain*. 'Tis a vast Semicircle of Stones not cemented, but as it were wedged in together: and by this Gate there's another curious Piece of *Roman* Workmanship, called the *Mint-Wall*, with alternate Lays of Brick and Stone, which is still 16 Foot high, and above 40 long. In other parts of the City are divers Fragments of the old *Roman* Wall; and here were many funeral Monuments of the *Normans*, some of which are dug up to this day. Over-against the Castle, to the West, is an Intrenchment made by King *Stephen*; and here are carved in Stone the Arms of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, who lived here like a King, and had a Mint.

The Communication betwixt the Upper and Lower Towns is very troublesome, the Street being so steep and strait, that Coaches and Horses are obliged to fetch a Compass round; yet the steepest Part of the Ascent is said to be the best for Trade and Business. The little River *Witham*, that runs through the Town, flows sometimes into the main Street, but 'tis so arch'd over, that 'tis not to be seen as one goes through it at other times. It makes a large Canal on the West Side, and has another call'd the *Fossdyke*, by which it has a Communication with the *Trent*. There are very good Buildings of the modern Taste in the Upper City, where many Gentlemen have Houses, besides the Prebendaries, and others of the Clergy; but in the Lower Part, they are generally old. In the Centre of the ruin'd old Castle, there's a handsome modern Structure for holding the Assizes.

This City is a County in itself, and has a viscountial Jurisdiction twenty Miles round, which is a Privilege that no other City in *England* can equal. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, who are all Justices of the Peace, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, four Chamberlains, a Swordbearer, four Coroners, and above forty Common Council; and has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Clinton* ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Here are four Charity-Schools, in which 120 poor Children, viz. thirty in a School, are taught by the Widows of Clergymen. The neighbouring Course is noted for frequent Horse-Races. On the Down of *Lincoln*, as we go towards *Boston*, they sometimes see that large, but rare Bird, call'd the *Bustard*. The Country hereabouts is very rich and agreeable; that noble Tract of *Lincoln-Heath*, extending like *Salisbury Plain*, above fifty Miles, viz. from

and made Prisoner here; and once taken by *Henry III.* from his rebellious Barons. 'Tis said to have had formerly 52 Churches, which, by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Edward VI.* were reduced to 18, which are now only 13, and the meanest that are to be seen any where, except indeed the Cathedral or Minster; which, as well as the Ruins of the old Castle, is a most venerable piece of Antiquity, being a stately *Gothic* Pile, of excellent Workmanship, brought to Perfection by several of its Bishops. Here is the finest great Bell in *England*, called *Tom of Lincoln*, which is near five Ton in Weight, will hold 424 Gallons Ale-Measure, and is near 23 Foot in Compass: Dr. *Fuller* calls it the *Stentor* of *England*, and says 50 lesser Bells might be made out of it. Among other Tombs it contains one of Brass, in which are the Entrails of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Edward I.* and another of *Catherine Swinford*, the third Wife of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and Mother of the *Somerset* Family. 'Tis so lofty a Pile, and the Hill it stands on, so high, that it may be seen in five or six Counties, 50 Miles to the North, and 30 to the South, and is one of the largest in *England*. The Middle or Rood Tower is also reckon'd the highest in the Kingdom.

The Contention betwixt this Minster and that of *York*, which has the Preference in Extent, may be best determined by giving a View of the Dimensions of each.

Sleaford and *Ancaster* South, to the Bank of the *Humber* North, tho' 'tis hardly more than three or four Miles over where broadest.

The only Parliamentary Borough remaining in this Shire, is, *Great Grimsby*, half a Mile from the *Humber*; 'tis said to be the second, if not the first Corporation in *England*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is one, twelve Common Council-Men, two Bailiffs, two Coroners, a Town-Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace. Its chief Trade is in Coals and Salt, brought by the *Humber*: It has several Privileges, as keeping of Courts, of which the Mayor holds one on *Tuesday*, the Bailiffs another on *Friday*. It has a large sumptuous handsome Church, that looks like a Cathedral, and was a Place of very great Trade, before its Harbour was choak'd up; yet the Road before it is a good Station for Ships that wait for a Wind to get out to Sea; and, in this respect, is of the same Convenience to the *Humber*, as the *Downs* are to the *Thames*. Here are several Streets of well-built Houses: It had anciently two Monasteries, a Nunnery, and a Castle.

The other Places of Note in this Division, are:

1. *Burton*, a large straggling Town, but of little Note, except for its being a common, but dangerous Ferry over the *Humber* to *Hull*; and for the Cock-matches frequently made here betwixt this Place, and,

2. *Axholm*, which is a River Island, in the North-West Part of this Division, encompass'd by the *Trent*, *Dun*, and other Rivers. 'Tis about ten Miles long, four broad, and yields Alabaster and Flax in the middle Part, and a sweet-scented Shrub, call'd *Gall* or *Pelts*, in the low marshy Part. The dead Roots of Fir-trees are also often found here.

3. *Gainsborough*, is a well-built Town of good Trade upon the *Trent*, and one of the chief in the Shire. It has a large fine Market, and gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Noel*. Its Church being in a very ruinous State, an Act of Parliament pass'd in 1735, for pulling it down, and rebuilding it: Here are several Meeting-Houses of Protestant Dissenters. This is the Place the *Danes* landed at, when they came up the *Trent*: The North Marsh in the Neighbourhood, is noted for Horse-Races. The *Trent* brings up Ships of good Burthen with the Tide; tho' 'tis near forty Miles from the *Humber* by Water.

4. *Wainfleet*, tho' it be at the beginning of the Fen Country call'd *Holland*, is a neat compact Town, noted for a fine Free-School, and for giving Birth and Surname to its Founder, who was Bishop of *Winchester*.

5. *Horncastle*, an ancient large well-built Town, on the River *Bane*, tho' three Parts of it are surrounded with Water. It plainly appears to have been a Camp or Station of the *Romans*, not only from its Castle, which was *Roman* Work; but from the *Roman* Coins often turn'd up in the Ground near the Place, where the Castle stood. The Compass of it appears evident by the Foundation of the whole, and from a Part of the Wall yet standing, to have been about twenty Acres.

6. *Louth*, is a Corporate Town of good Refort, which takes its Name from *Lud*, a Rivulet that runs by *Cockerington*, and then parts into two Streams. It has a Free-School, founded by *Edward VI.* and a fair large Church, with

Great Grimsby.
22 M. fr.
Lincoln.
158 M. fr.
London.
Markets on
Wednesday and
Saturday.
Fairs, May 6.
August 24.

Burton.
14 M. fr.
Grimsby.
94 M. fr. *London.*
Market, Mond.
Fair, July 20.
Axholm
Island.

Gainsborough.
137 M. fr.
London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs, Easter
Monday.
October 9.

Wainfleet.
20 M. fr.
Grimsby.
124 M. fr.
London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, Aug. 10.

Horncastle.
123 M. fr.
London.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, Aug. 10.

Louth.
21 M. fr. Mar-
ket Raisin.
134 M. fr.
London.
Markets, Wedn.
and Saturday.
Fairs, May 1.
July 25.

with a beautiful Steeple, which some think is the highest in the County. Here is also a Charity-School for 40 Children.

The chief Antiquities, &c. of *Lincolnshire*, are,

Brigcasterton. 1. *Brigcasterton*, near *Stamford*, where the River *Gwash* or *Wash* crosses the Highway, is supposed to be the ancient *Gaufenna*.

Paunton. 2. *Paunton*, near the Head of the River *Witham*, was, no doubt, the ancient *Ad Pontem* of *Antoninus*, as may be inferred, not only from the Similitude of the Names, but from the Distances and Marks of Antiquity.

Crocolana. 3. *Crocolana*, though there be no Analogy in the Names, was plainly that which is now *Ancaster*, (which gives Title of Duke as well as *Kesteven* Division to the *Bertie's* Family) not only from its Situation upon the *Roman* Highway, but from the Coins and Vaults that have been found here.

Fleet. 4. At *Fleet*, in *Holland* Division, was found a large Earthen Pot, covered with an Oak Board, and in it three Pecks of *Roman* Copper Coins piled down Edgewise, most of them about the Time of *Gallienus*; but the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden*, from which we relate this, does not mention the Time.

Garefdike. 5. *Garefdike*, which is supposed to have been a Work of the *Romans*, and navigable, runs across the *Fens*, not only of *Deeping*, but also of that great Fen beyond the River *Glen*, called *Lindsey Level*. 'Tis a broad deep Channel made by Art, which formerly extended from the River *Nen*, a little below *Peterborough* to the River *Witham*, about three Miles below *Lincoln*, almost forty Miles.

Harlaxton. 6. Near *Harlaxton*, a Village below *Grantham*, a brazen Vessel was plow'd up in the last Age but one, wherein was an old-fashioned Gold Helmet studded with Jewels, which was presented to *Catherine* Queen Dowager of King *Henry VIII.* *Leland* says, that in the same Pot were found Beads of Silver.

The High-Dyke. 7. The *High-Dyke*, which the Country People call the *High-Street*, is the famous *Roman* Highway which passes from *Stamford* thro' *Lincoln*, and from thence to the *Humber* by *Spittle in the Street*, *Hiberslow*, *Scawley Wood*, *Broughton*, *Appleby Lane*, &c. At *Hiberslow*, and a Mile beyond, are to be seen the Foundations of *Roman* Buildings, with Tiles, Coins, and other Marks of *Roman* Antiquity, as also near *Broughton*; and at *Roxby* was lately discover'd a *Roman* Pavement; at *Winterton Cliff*, *Roman* Buildings; and at *Alkborough*, two Miles more to the West, there is still a small square Intrenchment or Camp, now call'd *Countess Close*, from a Countess of *Warwick*, who they say liv'd there, or own'd the Estate. The Castle there was very conveniently plac'd by the *Romans* in the North-west Angle of this Shire, as a Watch-Tower over all *Nottinghamshire* and *Yorkshire*. Here's abundance of Sea-shells, subterraneous Trees, and other Reliques of the Deluge.

Yarborough. 8. At *Yarborough*, near *Thornton*, are the Remains of a great *Roman* Camp, where Pecks of *Roman* Coins have been found.

Remarkables. Other Remarkables are, 1. The *Astroites* found about *Belvoir Castle*. The Vale of this Name lies partly in this Shire, *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*, and abounds with Corn and Pasture.

Spaws. 2. The many Spaws or Chalybeat Springs between *Stamford* and *Lincoln*, of which those most in use are *Bourne* and *Walcot*, near *Folkingham*. The former is as strong as that at *Astrop-Wells*, and is much drank in the Summer. The other, about seven Miles to the North, is somewhat stronger, and of late Years much frequented by the Gentry, and purges both by Urine and Stool.

3. At *Saltfleetby*, near the Sea Coast, Mr. *John Watson*, who died in *August* 1693, *etat* 102. was Minister seventy-four Years, in which time he buried the Inhabitants three times over, except three or four Persons.

Torksey. 4. At the Entrance of the *Fosse-Dyke* into the *Trent* stands *Torksey*, whose Inhabitants have an ancient Charter, granting them Toll from Strangers, who bring Cattle or Goods this Way, together with a Fair on *Whit-munday*, and many

other Privileges, on condition that they should carry the King's Ambassadors as often as they came, down the *Trent* in their own Barges, and conduct them as far as *York*.

5. The Lordship of *Skellingthorp*, two Miles West from *Lincoln*, of about 520 l. a Year, was in 1693, bequeathed by Mr. *Henry Stone* to *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*, with all his Personal Estate, to the Value of 4000 l.

6. *Scrivelby*, near the River *Witham*, is a Manor of the *Scrivelby*. *Dimocks* (the King's Champions) the Lord of which holds it by this Tenure, viz. 'that at the Coronation, he or some King.

' Person in his Name, if he be not able, shall come well armed into the Royal Presence on a War Horse, and make Proclamation, that if any one shall say, that the Sovereign has no Right to the Crown, he is ready to defend it with his Body against all that shall oppose it.

7. *Eresby*, in that Neighbourhood, gives Title of Baron *Eresby*. to the Marquis of *Lindsey*.

8. *Bolingbroke Castle*, which lies in a very low Bottom, at the Head of the River *Witham*, gave Birth and Surname to King *Henry IV.* and in the Reign of King *James I.* gave Title of Earl to Lord *St. John of Bletso*, as it did afterwards of Viscount to *Henry St. John*, so created by Queen *Anne*; but he forfeited it by his Attainder.

9. Near the *Humber* are the Remains of *Thornton College* or *Abbey*, where in taking down a Wall, not many Years ago, the Workmen found the Skeleton of a Man, with a Table, Book and Candlestick, supposed to have been immur'd there for some heinous Crime.

10. At *Oumby*, near *Market-Raisn*, in the Fields joyn-ing to the great Road between *Stamford* and *Hull*, Bras and Silver Coins have been ploughed up, with the Figure of *Rome* on one Side, and this Inscription, *Urbs Roma*; and on the Reverse, *Pax & Tranquillitas*.

11. At the End of *Marton*, near *Gainsborough*, a *Roman* Way comes into this County from *Doncaster*, and passes by *Littleburrow* to *Lincoln*; and about one Quarter of a Mile from it are yet remaining two or three considerable Pieces of *Roman* Pavement or Causeway, as may be easily observed by the curious Traveller. This is a great Road for Packhorses from the West of *Yorkshire* to *Lincoln*, *Lynn*, and *Norwich*.

12. *Sidnacester*, now *Stow*, near *Gainsborough*, is supposed to have been a *Roman* Station. 'Twas formerly a City, and the Seat of the Bishops of these Parts, called the Bishops of the *Lindiffari*. On the Hills between *Gainsborough* and *Ley*, many Pieces of *Roman* Urns have been taken up, and many Coins of those Emperors. The *Castle Hill*, by the Earl of *Gainsborough's* Church is surrounded with Intrenchments, as 'tis said of above 100 Acres.

13. Near *Hunnington*, five Miles from *Grantham*, is a *Roman* Camp, by the Name of *Julius Caesar's* double Trench. There were as many *Roman* Coins found here in an Urn or earthen Pot in 1691, as would fill a Peck.

14. *Littleborough*, three Miles from *Gainsborough*, is the *Agelocum* or *Segelocum* of the *Romans*. An Urn of *Domitian's* Coin has been found here, and great Numbers of the Coins have been plough'd up, call'd *Swine-Pennies*.

15. Near *Wimtringham* and the *Humber*, was an old *Roman* Town, lately plough'd up, and many Antiquities found. The present Town is a Corporation, tho' a poor dirty Place, and the Mayor is chose only out of one Street next the old Town.

The principal Seats here are, the Duke of *Rutland*, at *Belvoir-Castle*, a most noble Situation, tho' on a high Precipice near *Grantham*; Duke of *Ancaster*, at *Grimsthorp*, eleven Miles from it; Earl of *Bristol*, at *Asperley* near *Sleaford*; Earl of *Lincoln*, at *Sempringham*, ten Miles from *Grantham*; Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, at *Knath* upon the *Trent*, eleven Miles from *Lincoln*, where was born Mr. *Sutton*, the famous Founder of the *Charter-house*; Lord *Tyrconnel*, at *Belton* near *Grantham*; Sir *John Tyrwhit*, at *Stanfield* in the Hundred of *Wragge*; the Lady (Dowager) *Ellis*, at *Nacton* near *Lincoln*; Mr. *Bertie*, at *Uffington*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

THIS is the least of all the Counties in *England*, and before the Conquest seems to have been Part of *Northamptonshire*; for till long after the coming in of the *Normans*, we do not find it nam'd as a distinct County.

Boundaries. 'Tis almost of a circular Form, encompass'd on the East and South with *Lincolnshire* and *Northamptonshire*, with *Leicestershire* on the South and West, and with Part of *Leicestershire* and *Lincolnshire* on the North.

Extent and Contents. Mr. *Templeman* makes it 15 Miles in Length, 10 in Breadth, and gives it an Area of 136 square Miles, which others compute at 110000 Acres, and make it 40 Miles in Circumference. In this Compass it contains about 3300 Houses, two Market Towns, five Hundreds, and forty-eight Parishes, but more Parks than any Shire in *England* for its Bigness.

The Air is sweet and healthful, it being quite free from the Fogs and Mists that rise from Ditches, Moors, and large Rivers, there being in the whole County but one Stream that deserves the Name of a River, and this is commonly call'd the *Gwash* or *Wash*, which crosses the Shire from East to West in the Middle of it; tho' there are several Brooks that run into it from most Parts of the County, by which the Inhabitants are supply'd with Water as wholesome as the Air, and with Plenty of fresh Fish; and almost all the South and East Parts in particular, have good Supplies from the River *Willand*, which separates it from *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*.

The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, Soil, which feeds many Cattle, especially Sheep, whose Wool is observ'd to be more red than in other Counties, from
Y y the

the Redness peculiar to the Soil. The Vale of *Catmos* in particular, where *Okeham* stands, is not inferior in Fertility to the Vales of *White-Horse* and *Belvoir*. It also produces abundance of Wood for Firing.

The County is included in the See of *Peterborough*, and subject to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of *Northampton*. It gives Title of Duke to the Family of *Manners*, but sends no more Members to Parliament than the two Knights of the Shire; therefore we shall set down the Places that are of any Note, as they stand in the several Hundreds, beginning with that of *OKEHAM*, and the Town of its Name.

OKEHAM.
Lon. 42 min.
Lat. 52. 38.
9¹/₂ M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs on
April 27.
Sept. 4.

The Order of the
Horse-Shoe.

I. **OKEHAM**, is not only the Capital of its Hundred, but of the County, it being the Shire Town for the Assizes, and for transacting all other public Affairs. 'Tis situate, as was just now mentioned, in the little but rich Vale of *Catmos*, is indifferently well-built, and is famous for its Market, Fairs, Cattle, Hospitals, and Free-school.

'Tis particularly remarkable for an ancient Custom still kept up, viz. That every Peer of the Realm, the first Time he comes thro' this Town, shall give a Horse-shoe to nail upon the Castle Gate, and if he refuse, the Bailiff of the Manor has Power to stop his Coach, and take one off from one or other of his Horses; but this is generally compounded for with Money, and in proportion to the Sum given, a Shoe is made bigger or less, with the Donor's Name, and the Date of the Gift stamped on it, and then nailed to the Castle-Hall Gate: Some of them are gilt, and curiously wrought, and over the Judges Seat, where he sits at the Assizes, there is one of very curious Workmanship, which is five Foot half in Length, and of a proportionable Breadth. 'Tis not doubted but this Custom is derived from the ancient Lords of the Town of the *Ferrer's* Family, whose Arms are three Horse-Shoes, and whose Name imports Smiths, or Workers in Iron, who are the Horse-shoe Makers.

There's a Free-School here, built and endowed in the Reign of *Charles I.* by Mr. *Robert Johnson*, Parson of *North Luffenham*, in this County, of which the Bishops of *London* and *Peterborough*, the Deans of *Westminster* and *Peterborough*, the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and the Masters of *Trinity* and *St. John's* College in *Cambridge* are perpetual Governors, with seventeen others in the Commission.

In the Reign of King *Richard II.* Mr. *William Dalby* of *Exton*, a Merchant of the *Staple*, founded and endowed an Hospital here for the Maintenance of two Chaplains, and twelve poor Men, which is still in being, but very much decayed.

A Dwarf Pye.

The Author of the Addenda to *Camden* relates a Fact even more entertaining than the Story of the Horse-Shoe, which is this:

'In 1619, a Dwarf was born here, who was scarce 18 Inches in Height when he was a Year old, though his Father was a luffy Man, and so were all his other Children. The Dwarf being taken into the Family of the late Duke of *Buckingham*, when the Court came this way in a Progress, he was served up to Table in a cold Pye. Between the 7th and 30th Years of his Age he grew not much, but a little after, he shot up to three Foot and nine Inches, the Stature which he remained at in his old Age.'

He was *Jeffery* the Son of *John Hudson* of this Place. After the Marriage of King *Charles I.* with *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, he was presented to that Queen, who kept him as her Dwarf. When the Civil War broke out, he was a Captain of Horse in the King's Service, but going with the Queen into *France*, killed the Brother of Lord *Crofts* in a Combat on Horseback, for which he was expelled the Court. Upon which he went to Sea, was taken by a *Turkish* Pyrate, and after having remained a Slave many Years in *Barbary*, was redeemed, and came to *England*, where he lived several Years upon Pensions from the Duke of *Bucks* and other Noblemen; but being a Papist, was taken up in 1678 for the Popish Plot, and put in the *Gatehouse*, where he lay a considerable Time, but was at last discharged, and died in

1682. So much for the Pygmie of the *Pasty*, who will ever live in the History of *Okeham*.

All Saints Church here, a fine Structure with a Spire, is *All Saints Church*, a Vicarage, of which the Right Honourable the Earl of *Winchelsea* is Patron, who is Lord both of the Castle and Manor. A Charity-School was opened here about *Michaelmas* 1711, for teaching twelve Boys, and as many Girls, who are all cloathed, and the latter taught to sew, knit, and spin.

2. **Uppingham** is a modern Town, the second of the County, and the only remaining one which has a Market. It lies in the Hundred of *Martinsley*, which has that of *Okeham* on the East. Mr. *Camden* thinks it owes its Name to its Situation on a rising Ground. 'Tis a neat, compact, well-built Town, with a well frequented Market for Cattle, Corn, &c. and an Hospital and Free-School built by the Parson of *North Luffenham*, who also founded the School of *Okeham*. The Standard of the Weights and Measures for the County was by Statute of *Henry VII.* appointed to be kept in this Town. Its Church is a Rectory, of which the Bishop of *London* is Patron. The *Brand* here is noted for Horse-Races.

Lydington, near this Place, but in the Hundred of *Wrangdike*, is noted for an Hospital or Alms-house, which was founded in 1602 by *Thomas Lord Burleigh* for a Warden, twelve poor Men, and two poor Women, which he call'd *Jesus's Hospital*. It was formerly a Palace of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, who had also a Market here.

At *Morcot*, in the same Hundred, Mr. *Jilson*, a Roman Catholic, if not a Priest, founded a small Hospital for six poor People, in the Reign of King *James I.*

Cottesmore, in the Hundred of *Alstow*, is memorable for the Charity of the Lady *Harrington*, the Widow of *John Lord Harrington* of *Exton*, who, in 1616, purchased a Rent Charge of 100 l. a Year, to be issuing out of this Manor, and left it to be divided quarterly for ever among the Poor of seven Parishes in this County.

Market, or *Marged-Overton*, in the same Hundred, had the latter Name from its Situation on a Hill. Mr. *Camden* supposes this to be the *Margidunum* of *Antoninus*; which is the more probable, from the great Quantity of *Roman* Coins that have been found here from the exact Correspondence of the Distances from other Stations, and from the *British* Word *Marga*, i. e. Lime-stone; with which the Inhabitants manure their Ground.

Ridlington, in the Hundred of *Martinsley*, gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Gainsborough*, as *Effington* does to the Earl of *Salisbury*.

This, tho' a small County, is noted for many fine Seats, and some of the first Rank, particularly the Earl of *Gainsborough's*, at *Exton*; and the Earl of *Winchelsea's*, at *Burley on the Hill*, both near *Okeham*. The last is an ancient Seat in a most pleasant Village, that overlooks the Vale of *Catmos*. It was erected by *John Lord Harrington*, but ow'd its first Improvements to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* (the same that entertain'd King *Charles I.* and his Queen with the Pye above-mention'd) who made it one of the finest Seats in *England*. There was a Garrison in it for the Parliament in the Civil Wars, but on the Army's being too far off to support it, as soon as the King's Forces came, they quitted it after setting Fire to the House and rich Furniture. The Stables however, being at some Distance from the House, escap'd, and remain at this Day one of the noblest Buildings of the Kind in *England*. It lay many Years after the Restoration in Ruins, till the late Earl of *Nottingham* rebuilt it at a great Expence, and made it more beautiful and convenient than ever. It has a Park wall'd in of five or six Miles in Compass, with fine Woods in it, rich Pasture, and Store of Game; so that there are not many Seats in the Kingdom that equal, and few or none that are superior for Gardens, Paintings, a fine Library, and other Ornaments, take them all together, to this noble Seat, which is the Glory of this little County.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Burley on the Hill.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bound.

THIS is another Inland County, of a Form almost circular. It has *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire* on the East, *Northamptonshire* on the South, *Warwickshire* on the West, and *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the North. 'Tis parted from *Warwickshire* by the military Way call'd *Watling-Street*, and from *Northamptonshire* by the Rivers *Welland* and *Avon* the *Leys*. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 33 Miles long, 28 broad, and 100 in Circumference; and contains 56000 Acres, or 695 square Miles, according to *Templeman*, 8700 Houses, 112212 Inhabitants, 200 Parishes, 6 Hundreds, 13 Market Towns, 10 Parks; and sends four Members to Parliament, viz. two

Extent and
Contents.

Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for the Town of *Leicester*. 'Tis so far from the Sea, and so free from the Fogs and Bogs of *Lincolnshire*, that the Air is very sweet and wholesome.

'Tis every where plentifully water'd, but its chief River is the *Source*, or *Soar*, anciently call'd the *Leire*, which rising with a double Head on the East-side of the County, runs with a broad Current thro' all the rest of it into the River *Trent*, receiving in its Passage the *Senfe* and the *Wreke*, which runs thro' a deep narrow Vale like a Trough, and being increas'd by the *Eye*, and divers other nameless Streams, waters the whole Hundred of *Pramland*, most of the

Rivers.

the Hundred of East *Goscote*, and falls into the *Sour* near *Cossington*. The Western Parts are water'd with the two head Branches of the River *Auker*, which runs from hence into *Warwickshire*, and the North Parts of West *Goscote* Hundred have the Advantage of the River *Trent*.

These Rivers supply the County with many Sorts of Fish, particularly the best Sort of Salmon, which come into the *Soare* from the *Trent*; and they are convenient for Navigation, and for exporting or importing of Corn, Wood, Coal, &c.

Soil.

The Soil of this County is very different; according to the several Parts. In the South-west 'tis rich and plentiful, both for Corn and Pasture, but so destitute of Fuel, that the Inhabitants are forced to burn Straw, Cow-dung, &c. In this Part however, where are fine Meadows bordering upon the *Avon*, a Sort of Cheese is made, which passes with some for *Warwickshire*, and indeed is not much inferior to it in Taste when kept some time, tho' it be not quite so fat. The North-east Part of it, especially so much as lies about the River *Wreke*, is for the most part barren, mountainous, and rocky, but affords Plenty of Wood and Pit-coals, and feeds a vast Number of Sheep, which produce a good Sort of Wool. In the North-west and South-east Parts the Soil is good, apt to bear Corn and Grass, and sufficiently provided with Fuel; so that upon the whole, tho' this is not the most plentiful of Counties, yet it cannot be said to want any of the Conveniences of Life.

Produce.

It produces Wheat, Barley, Pease, and Oats; but its most natural and plentiful Crops are Beans, especially in that Part of *Sparkingho* Hundred which lies about the Village, call'd from thence *Barton in the Beans*, where they are so luxuriant, that towards Harvest-time they look like a Forest. The *Norfolkians* are not fonder of Dumplings, than the *Leicestrians* are of Beans; which tho' they are in other Countries Food only for Horses or Hogs, unless eaten when they are green, in this they are esteemed good for Men all the Year round. Perhaps they are more tender and sweet here than in other Places, for this Reason, in the very Nature of Things, viz. That where any Grain thrives best, 'tis always the sweetest and wholesomest of the Kind. The People have not only a Pleasure of eating, but a Profit of selling them to their Neighbours, who indeed deride them by the Name of *Bean-bellies*, and have a Proverb which says, *Shake a Leicestershire Man by the Collar, and you shall hear the Beans rattle in his Belly*; but the Yeomen smile at what is said to rattle in their Bellies, while they know good Silver rings in their Pockets.

Leicestershire
Bean-Bellies.

There are no Manufactures in this County, except it be Stockings, which has been of late much encourag'd; so that the Shepherd and Husbandman engross almost all to themselves; for as the latter supplies other Counties with its Corn and Pulse, the former sends its Wool into many Parts of *England*, which fetches him good Money.

The great Want of Fuel, in the Inland Counties especially, is supply'd by a very rich Coal Mine, at a Place call'd *Cole-Orton*, from whence 'tis sold at good Rates to the neighbouring Countries.

Cattle.

Their Sheep are of the *Lincolnshire* Breed, somewhat bigger than those of *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; and the Country is pretty well stock'd with Deer, for which here are several Parks.

Most of the Gentlemen here are Grasers, and in some Places the latter are so rich, that they grow Gentlemen, it being common here for Grasers to rent Farms in this County from 500 *l.* to 2000 *l.* a Year.

The Horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in *England*, being generally the black Sort for the Coach and Dray, of which great Numbers are continually sent up to *London*. The adjoining Counties of *Northampton* and *Bedford*, have of late Years come into the Business, but the chief Supply is out of this County; from whence the other Counties rather buy them, and feed them up, as Jockeys and Chapmen, than breed them up from the Beginning.

This County, which is in the Midland Circuit, is a Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and subject in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Archdeacon of *Leicester*.

LEICESTER.
Long. 1. 7.
Lat. 52. 37.
98 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Satur.
Fairs on
Palm-sunday
Eve,
May 1,
June 24,
Sept. 29,
Dec. 8.

The chief Town of it, and the only one indeed that sends Members to Parliament, is LEICESTER, the Shire Town upon the River *Soare*, anciently the *Leir*; so that the Name signifies a City or Castle upon the *Leir*. It was a considerable Town in the Time of the *Romans*, and is supposed to be the *Ratae*, 'or *Ragæ Coritanorum* of *Antoninus*, because it stands on the military Way call'd the Fosse-way, as well as from the *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities that have been discovered here at several Times, and its exact Correspondence with the Distances in the Itinerary. In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was the See of a Bishop, which being removed to *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, after the Succession of eight Prelates it fell to Decay, till the Year 914, when it was repaired and fortified with new Walls by the noble Lady *Edelfleda*;

and then, says *Matthew Paris*, it became a most wealthy Town, and is said to have had thirty-two Parish Churches. It was well peopled and frequented at the coming in of the *Normans*; but in the Reign of *Hen. II.* the same Historian says, that for joining in Rebellion against him with *Robert Earl of Leicester*, it was besieged, and taken, the Castle dismantled, and the Walls quite thrown down. The Citizens were some of them fined, others banished, and some fled for Sanctuary to *St. Albans* and *Edmund's Bury*. It remained thus in Ruins till the Reign of *Edward III.* when, being favour'd by *Henry Plantagenet* the Earl, and his Son *Henry the Duke of Lancaster*, it began to recover; for the Duke founded and endowed a Collegiate Church and Hospital, without the South-gate, in which he placed a Dean and twelve Canons, as many Vicars and other Ministers; a hundred poor sick Men and Women, and ten able Women to assist them; but at the Dissolution the Church was demolished.

The first Law for burning Hereticks, and by which the Lord *Cobham* and others suffered Death, was made in a Parliament held in this Town in the Reign of *Henry V.* declaring the Favourers of *Wickliff's* Doctrine (who had been Rector of *Lutterworth* in this County) Hereticks and Traitors. In the Civil Wars this Town was besieged by King *Charles I.* and taken by Storm May 31, 1645, when his Army gave no Quarter to the Garrison, hanged some of the Committee, and plundered the Inhabitants. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* coming too late to relieve it, besieged it again, and forced the new Garrison to surrender upon Terms. Thus was this Town harassed by two Sieges one upon the Back of another; but it has pretty well recovered, and the present state of it is thus:

'Tis the largest, best built, and most populous Town in the Shire.

'Tis a Borough and Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, a Steward, Bailiff, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-Council Men, a Solicitor, a Town-Clerk, two Chamberlains, &c. and had its first Charter from King *John*. Its Market is well furnished with Provisions, especially Corn; the Freemen are exempt from all Toll in all the Fairs and Markets of *England*. There is an exquisite Piece of Workmanship in the High-street, in Form of our Saviour's Cross. Here are six Parishes, though but five Churches; and the Hospital built by *Henry Plantagenet* Duke of *Lancaster*, continues in a tolerable Condition, being supported by some Revenues of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and 'tis capable of maintaining a hundred aged People decently. But the most stately Edifice of this Kind now is, the new Bede-house or Hospital, built in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and endowed by Sir *William Wigfien*, a Merchant of the Staple in this Town, for twelve poor Lazars, which has a Chapel and a Library for the Use of the Ministers and Scholars belonging to the Town; and there is another near the Abbey for six Widows.

Here is a Charity-school for thirty Boys and ten Girls, all taught and cloath'd at the Expence of a private Gentlewoman, the Register, and the Commissary.

The Inhabitants have greatly improved the Manufacture of Stockings, vast Quantities of which are wove by Frames in this and many other neighbouring Towns and Villages, and in some Years it has returned 60000 *l.*

It has had the Honour of being an Earldom, as long almost as any City or Town in *England*; and upon the Extinction of the noble Family of the *Sidneys*, who were the last Earls, now gives that Title to *Thomas Coke*, Lord *Lowel*, who was created Earl of *Leicester* by his present Majesty, in May 1744.

Before the Castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious Building, it being the Court of the great *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, who added twenty-six Acres of Ground to it, which he inclosed with a strong Wall of square Stone eighteen Foot high, and call'd it his *Novum opus*, now vulgarly *Newark*, where are the best Houses in or near *Leicester*; and they still continue extra-parochial, as being under Castle-guard, by an ancient Grant from the Crown. Its Hall and Kitchen still remain intire; the former of which is so lofty and spacious, that the Courts of Justice which are held here at the Assizes, are at such a Distance, as to give no Disturbance to one another. One of the Gateways of this Palace has an Arch of curious Workmanship, and in the Tower over it is kept the Magazine for the County Militia.

In the Meadows, near the Town, was anciently a famous Monastery, from its Situation, called *St. Mary de Pratiss*, or *Prez*, since turned into a Dwelling-House and Garden, where the only thing that is worth seeing is a pleasant Terrace Walk, supported by an embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River, and shaded with Trees. The adjacent Meadow is the Place for the Horse-races. 'Tis said that King *Richard III.* who was killed in the Battle at *Bosworth*, was interred in *St. Margaret's* Church, near which was formerly the See of its Bishop, as appears by a Ground there still called the Bishop's *Barn-Close*, and a

Royalty

Royalty called to this Day the *Bishop's Fee*. This Church is a noble and elegant Structure, and famous for a Ring of six of the most tunable Bells in the Kingdom. There's a remarkable Epitaph in *St. Martin's*, another of its Churches, which shews, that Mr. *Heyric*, who died in 1589, *ætat.* 76, lived in one House with his Wife fifty-two Years, and in all that time buried neither Man, Woman, nor Child, though they were sometimes twenty in Family. And the Widow, who lived to be ninety-seven, saw before her Death (in Dec. 1711) of her Children, Grand Children, and Great Grand Children, to the Number of 143.

The other Towns of chief Note are,

Harborough.
84 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fair, Oct. 9,
for Horses and
other Cattle.

1. *Harborough*, a great Thoroughfare Town in the Road from *London* to *Derby*, on the River *Welland*, near its Head, which was famous in *Camden's* Time for its Beast Fair. Its ancient and true Name, as *Burton* says, was *Haverburg*. 'Tis remarked of this Town, that it has no Fields or Lands belonging to it, so that they have a Proverb here, *That a Goose will eat up all the Grass growing in Harborough*; and *Children* are threatened with being *thrown into Harborough-Field*. For this Reason their Fair is kept in the next Parish. The Town has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Philip Lord Sherrard*.

Lutterworth.
84 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Thursday.
Fairs on
Jan. 6.
March 22.
Ascension-day,
three Thursdays
after Epiphany.

2. *Lutterworth*, of chief Fame for having that great and good Divine *John Wickliffe*, the Day-Star of our Reformation, for its Rector. The Parish Church, which is very handsome, with a lofty Spire, was beautified some Years ago with new Pavements and Pews; but the Pulpit was continued in Memory of that learned and pious Preacher, who died and was buried here in Peace, but by Order of the Council of *Constance*, his Bones were taken out of his Grave forty Years after, and burnt.

The *Roman Watling-street* runs on the West Side of this Town.

Bosworth.
104 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Wedn.
April 27,
Fairs on
June 24,
Oct. 5.

3. *Bosworth* stands pleasantly upon a Hill, in a wholesome Air, and a fruitful Soil both for Corn and Grass. The Field of the Battle so noted by this Name in History for putting a Decision to the Contention between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* was *Redmore-Plain*, three Miles from the Town, in which are frequently dug or ploughed up Pieces of Armour, Weapons, the Heads of Arrows, &c. and there's a Mount cast up, from whence 'tis said *Henry Earl of Richmond* made a Speech to his Army before the Battle. This Place is called *Market Bosworth*, to distinguish it from another of the same Name in the Hundred of *Gartry*.

Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, Son of Sir *Thomas*, Lord Mayor of *London*, founded a Free-School here.

Ashby de la
Zouch.
5 M. fr. Burton.
13 fr. Leicester.
98 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
Whit-tuesday,
Aug. 24.
Oct. 18.
St. Simon and
Jude.

4. *Ashby de la Zouch*, so called from the *Zouches*, who were formerly its Lords, is a very pleasant Town situate between two Parks, viz. *Preston Park* and the *Great Park*, on the Skirts of *Derbyshire*. It has a large handsome Church, a plentiful Market, and a neat Stone Cross in its principal Street. Its Fairs are famous for being well stocked with young Horses of the large Breed. It had a Castle, but 'twas demolished in 1648, tho' there are still remaining the Ruins of two Stone Towers, where King *Charles I.* had a Garrison, which was called the *Maiden Garison*, because it was never attacked by the Parliament Army. There's a Free-School here, with a handsome Stipend, in the Gift of the Earl of *Huntington*, besides other Funds for Charity. The Family of the *Hastings*, Earls of *Huntington*, have some fine Monuments in its Church. The Ale of this Town is not inferior to that of *Burton*; and the Inhabitants, especially the better sort, are more generous and sociable than those of most other County Towns. They treat one another splendidly in the *Christmas-Holidays*, have a good Green, the only one in these Parts, to bowl on in the Summer, and on *Mondays* the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry resort thither to dine. By the Ruins, and what is left standing of the

Walls of the Earl of *Huntington's Castle* here, it must have been one of the principal in *England*. King *James I.* quartered, with his whole Court, upon the then Earl for many Days together, and the Dinner was served up every Day by thirty poor Knights, with Gold Chains, and Velvet Gowns.

Near this Town lies *Cole-Orton*, famous for its Cole-Pits, which Mr. *Burton* says, burned for many Years together in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and could not be quenched till the Matter was quite consumed that fed the Fire. There is a noted mineral Water here called *Griffydam*.

5. *Melton-Mowbray*, a large well built Town, in a fertile Soil, so called from its ancient Lords, the noble Family of *Mowbray*, has a Market, the most considerable for Cattle of any in this Part of *England*. Its Church is remarkably large and handsome, and built in Form of a Cross, which Dr. *Gibson* doubts not was formerly Collegiate. The Town is almost surrounded with a little River called the *Eye*, over which it has two fine Bridges. In the Neighbourhood is,

Melton Mowbray,
88 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tues.
Fairs on Tuesday
after Epiphany,
Whit-tuesday,
Aug. 10.

6. *Burton-Lazars*, so called from its ancient Hospital for Lazars or Lepers, so rich that all the inferior Lazer-houses in *England* were in some sort subject to its Master, as he himself was to the Master of the Lazars of *Jerusalem*. 'Tis said to have been built in the time of the *Normans*, by a general Collection throughout *England*, but chiefly by the Assistance of the *Mowbrays*. *Leland* says it was founded by Lord *Mowbray*, for a Master and eight Brethren of the *Augustine Order*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* at which Time, says *Camden*, the Leprosy (by some called *Elephantiasis*) ran by Infection all over *England*, and was believed to have come originally from *Egypt*.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, near *Loughborough*, is *Charley Forest*, twenty Miles in Compass.

The chief Antiquities and other Remarkables of *Leicestershire* are these;

The *Bennones* in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, must be about *Cleybrook*, in the South-west Side of the Country, not only because the ancient Ways cross here, as he has hinted, but by Reason of the ancient Coins and Foundations of Buildings that have been discovered on both Sides of the *Roman Way* there. *Bensford Bridge*, not far off from it, is supposed also to have some Relation to the old *Bennones*.

2. *Barrow-hill*, and *Erdburrow*, is supposed to have been the ancient *Vernometum*, because there are the visible Marks of an old Fortification or Temple, though it is long ago turned into arable Ground.

3. *Segs-hill*, or *Sex-hill*, seven Miles from *Leicester*, has that Name, because six Parishes center and set the Marks of their Bounds there. 'Tis supposed to have been one of the *Roman Tumuli*.

4. Not far from *Higham*, near *Watling-street*, some Treasure was found of different kinds, and a sort of *Mahometan Talisman*.

As for the many remarkable *Roman Antiquities* discovered in and about *Leicester* we must refer to *Burton's History* of this County.

The principal Seats are, the Duke of *Montagu's* at *Garrenton*, ten Miles from *Leicester*: The Earl of *Huntington*, at *Ashley de la Zouch* and *Dunnington*, four Miles from it: The Earl of *Harborough*, at *Stapleford* (thirteen Miles from *Leicester*) which gives him the Title of Viscount: Earl *Ferrers* at *Stanton-Harold*, near *Ashley de la Zouch*: Earl of *Stamford*, at *Groby* (5 Miles from *Leicester*) which gives him the Title of Baron: The Earl of *Cardigan*, at his *Barony of Stanton-Brudenel*, four Miles from *Bosworth*.

Chief Seats.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Boundaries.

Extent and Contents.

Air.

Rivers.

The Trent.

Idle.

Soil.

Produce.

Manufactures.

Shirwood Forest.

IT has *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Leicestershire* on the South-east and South, *Derbyshire* on the West, and *Yorkshire* on the North-west and North. 'Tis 43 Miles in Length, 24 in Breadth, and 110 in Compass, being 560000 Acres; or, according to *Templeman*, 694 square Miles in the Area. In this Space it contains eight Hundreds, or rather six Wapentakes and two Liberties, nine Market Towns, 94 Vicaridges, 168 Parishes, and 450 Villages, with about 17594 Houses, and 95000 Inhabitants. It enjoys as healthy, mild, and pleasant an Air as any Part of *England*.

'Tis water'd with at least twenty Rivers great and small, which, with the Meers and Ponds, are well stor'd with Fish; and at the Season there's Plenty of Wild Fowl. The chief Rivers are the *Trent* and the *Idle*. The *Trent*, which is the fourth capital River of *England* next to the *Thames*, *Severn*, and *Humber*, rises in the Highlands of *Staffordshire*, enters this County from *Derbyshire* at the South-west Point, where 'tis join'd by the *Erwasb*, passes thro' it to the North-east, where it enters *Lincolnshire*; and after having run near 200 Miles in all, falls into the *Humber*. Some derive the Name from the *French*, *Trente*; or the *Latin*, *Triginta*; on account of its receiving thirty smaller Rivers; or because it abounds with thirty different Kinds of Fish. The *Idle* rises in *Shirwood* Forest, and running through the North Parts of the County, to the Edge of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*, there joins the *Trent* with a gentle navigable Stream from *East Retford*.

As the *Trent*, and Rivulets that run into it, water it on the South and East, and the Forest of *Shirwood*, formerly noted for *Robin Hood* and his Gang of Highwaymen, takes up all the West Side of it. This Part the Inhabitants call the *Sand*, as they do the other the *Clay*, from its different Soils. The East Side is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, but the West is generally woody, and in some Places produces nought but Coal and some Lead. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Malt, Wool, Coal, Wood, Liquorice, Cheese, Butter, Leather, and Tallow. It also yields Marle of several sorts, and a Stone not unlike *Alabaster*, only softer; which, when burnt, makes a Plaster harder than that of *Paris*, wherewith they generally floor their upper Rooms. The chief Manufactures are Stockings, Glafs, and Earthen Wares; and 'tis noted for fine strong Ale.

It lies in the Diocese of *York*, and in the Midland Circuit, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgesses each for *Nottingham*, *East Retford*, and *Newark upon Trent*.

The spacious Forest of *Shirwood* takes up so great a part of it, that it may not be improper to give some Account of it before we describe the Towns in it. As for the Bounds of it, they are particularly set down by *Dr. Thorton*.

In the Reign of King *Stephen* it seems to have been the Estate of one *William Peverel*. Afterwards it devolv'd to the Crown, and was manag'd by the Sheriffs, a Constable, eight Foresters, and a Warrener. Since the Reign of King *Edward I.* it has been granted by the Princes to the Nobility and Gentry as a Mark of special Favour. 'Tis govern'd by a Warden, his Lieutenant, and a Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger; four Verdurers, twelve Regarders, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers or Foresters in the main Forest, all of them lately, if not now, under the Earl of *Chesterfield* the chief Forester, whose Ancestor Sir *John Stanhope* had the same granted in Fee, with Liberty to destroy and kill at their Pleasure, reserving an hundred Deer in the whole Walk. There are moreover, as Members of the Forest, several Woodwards for every Township within the Forest, and one for every principal Wood. The Pit Coal here is said to be more unctious and sulphurous than that of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*. The Road thro' this Forest is a hard Bottom and pleasant Way for thirty Miles together.

The principal Towns of this County, are,

NOTTINGHAM
Long. 1. 8.
Lat. 52. 59.
122 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
Feb. 24,
Sept. 21,
Thursday before
Easter.
The Spring Fairs
for Cattle; and
St. Matthew's
for Cattle and
Cheese.

I. NOTTINGHAM, which gives Name to the Shire, is a Borough by Prescription, and a Town and County of itself by Charter. 'Tis reckon'd one of the neatest in *England*, and has as good a Trade as most Inland Towns. It stands pleasantly on the Ascent of a Rock overlooking the River *Trent*, which runs parallel with it about a Mile to the South, and has at a great Expence been made navigable to it by Barges. Tho' it be much more ancient, there is no distinct Account of this Town before the Year 852, when the *Danes* got Possession of it, but after a long Siege surrender'd it to the *Mercians* and *West Saxons*. The *Danes* nevertheless came hither again a few Years after; and tho' they were again drove from it farther to the

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North, they return'd to it a third time, and kept Possession of it till 940, when it submitted to *William the Conqueror*, whose natural Son *William de Peverel*, built a strong Castle on a steep Precipice on the West-side of the Town, which was rebuilt by King *Edward IV.* and King *Richard III.* made considerable Additions to it. *Camden* observes that it was never taken by Storm; it was once besieg'd in vain by *Henry of Anjou*, at which Time the Garison burnt down all the Buildings about it. In the Barons War in 1175, it was taken through Surprise by *Robert Count de Ferrers*, who stripp'd the Townsmen of all they had, and gave it to his Soldiers. King *James I.* granted it to *Francis Earl of Rutland*, who pull'd down many of the good Buildings, of which the Iron and other Materials were sold; yet at the beginning of the Civil Wars, *K. Charles I.* thought it the fittest Place to set up his Standard. Shortly after it became a Garison for the Parliament; and tho' at the End of the War Orders were given to pull the Castle down, yet it was not quite demolish'd. After the Restoration, the Duke of *Buckingham* (*George Villiers*) sold it to *William Cavendish*, then Marquis, afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, who in 1674 erected a most stately Fabric in the Place of part of it. From him it came to the *Pelham* Family, and some Years ago it was improv'd and adorn'd at a great Expence by the present Duke of *Newcastle*, who has made it one of the best Seats in *England*, and in a sporting Country, which is a second *New-market* for Races and all other Diversions, there being a fine Plain for a Horse-course on the North-side of the Town.

'Tis a large well-built Place, with three neat Churches, the chief of which, *St. Mary's*, is built like a Collegiate Church; a grand Town-house erected on Piazzas, a fine spacious Market-place, with two Crosses in it, and a Goal for the Town and County. Besides the Cheese which they receive in great Quantities from *Warwickshire* and *Staffordshire*, by the River *Trent*, it brings them all their heavy Goods from the *Humber*, and even from *Hull*.

This River being render'd very large by the Addition of the *Dove*, the *Derwent*, the *Erwasb*, and the *Sour*, after it has pass'd *Burton* in *Staffordshire*, has a stately Stone Bridge of nineteen Arches over it; and as it sometimes overflows the neighbouring Meadows, a Causey is erected, with Arches at proper Distances, for near a Mile long, quite from the River to the Town. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and twenty-four Common-council-men, eighteen of the senior Council, and six of the junior, a Bill-bearer, and two Pindars, one for the Fields, the other for the Meadows. The first is also the Town Woodward, and attends the Forest Courts, for this Town is within the Jurisdiction of the Forest. Here's an uncertain Number of Persons call'd the *Clotting*, and above twelve Hundred other common Burgesses. Glafs and Earthen Wares are made here; but its chief Manufacture is weaving of Frame-Stockings, besides Glafs and Earthen Ware.

This Town has the Honour of giving Title of Earl as well as *Winchelsea*, to the noble Family of *Finch*. It has an Alms-house built about 1640, by *Henry Hanley*, Esq; and endow'd with 100 l. a Year, for twelve poor People. The Rock it stands on was anciently call'd the *Dolrous Hill*, or *Golgotha*, because of the great Slaughter of the ancient *Britons* there by King *Humber*, a piratical Monarch of the North.

The Name of the Town is deriv'd from the *Saxon* Word *Snottengham*, i. e. *Caves*; which the Ancients dug under steep Rocks towards the *Lin* for Places of Retreat. Some of them are cut out with great Art into convenient Apartments, with Chimnies, Windows, &c. many of which lie under the Castle. One of them is noted for the History of *Christ's Passion*, cut out by *David II.* King of *Scots*, when Prisoner here; and there's a winding Stair-case to the Bottom, leading to a Place call'd *Mortimer's-Hole*, in which *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, is said to have absconded, when he was taken by order of *Edward III.* and afterwards hang'd for betraying his Country to the *Scots* for Money, and for other ambitious villainous Designs; and, as some say, in particular for debauching the Queen Mother. The Rock on which the Town stands, being so soft as to yield easily to the Pick-axe and Spade, affords excellent Cellaridge, with two or three Vaults one under another; and Steps are hewn out of it to the Number in some Places of eighty in Depth, which are great Conveniencies for storing their Malt Liquors, whereof the Inhabitants make a vast Advantage, by sending them to most Parts of *England*; for which Purpose all the Low-lands hereabouts are sow'd with Barley. The best Malt is made here of any Town in this Part of *England*, and sent by Land-carriage to *Derby*, thro'

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thro' all the *Peak* as far as *Manchester*, and to other Towns in *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, and even into *Yorkshire*. There's one Curiosity here very much taken notice of by Travelers, viz. a House built on the Side of a Hill, where one enters at the Garret and ascends to the Cellar, which is at the Top of the House. Marshal *Tallard*, who was taken Prisoner by the *English* Forces under the Duke of *Marlborough* at the Battle of *Hockstet*, was confin'd to this beautiful Town and Country, if such a charming Spot might be call'd a Confinement, for seven Years. As the Castle has oftner been the Residence of our Monarch than any Place so far from *London*, so the Town has more Gentlemen's Houses than any other of its Bigness in *Britain*. In the Duke of *Newcastle's* Park there's a Ledge of perpendicular Rocks hewn into a Church, Houses, Chambers, Dove-houses, &c. The Altar of the Church is natural Rock, and there appears to have been a Steeple and Pillars; and between this and the Castle there's a Hermitage of the like Workmanship. The Assizes, Sessions, and other Assemblies for the public Business of the County, are held at that call'd *King's-Hall* near *St. Mary's* Church-yard, which is not in the County of the Town; and the Sessions and Courts for the Corporation, are kept in the Town Hall. Dr. *Thoroton* says, that the Scavenger of this Town is not only to see that the Streets be kept clean, but upon extraordinary Occasions he has the Honour of attending the Mayor's Wife. The Corporation has very good Estates, some for general, others for particular Uses; as for the Maintenance of their Free-school, and their costly Bridges over the *Trent*, call'd *Heatibret Bridges*. There are in all four Bridges, but the fairest, which is built of Stone, lies over the *Lind*, and is kept in Repair at the Charge of the Town and County. There's a noted Hospital here, call'd *Plumtree's*, from its Founder *John Plumtree*, Esq; in the Reign of *Richard II.* who built and endow'd it for thirteen poor old Widows; which, falling to Decay, was pull'd down in 1654, and rebuilt by his Descendant Dr. *Huntington Plumtree*, a learned Poet and Physician. Here are three Charity-schools (one for thirty-five Boys, who are cloath'd as well as taught, and twenty Girls) all maintain'd by Subscriptions and Collections. For the several ancient religious Foundations here, we refer to Dr. *Thoroton*.

2. *East Redford*, is an ancient Borough in the midst of large Plantations of Hops, in which and in Barley for Malt it drives a great Trade, though not so considerable as formerly, because *Workshop* has got much of it away. King *Edward I.* granted this Town in Fee-farm to the Burgesses, with a Power to chuse Bailiffs for its Government. King *Henry III.* granted them a Fair for eight Days about the Feast of the Trinity, which was discontinued. King *Richard III.* exempted them from all Tolls and Foreign Services, and from Assizes, Juries, or any Recognizances with Foreigners, on account of their Foreign Lands and Tenements. King *Henry VI.* granted them a Court of Record to hold Plea of Action, without any Limitation of the Sum, and to use the Office of Escheator and Clerk of the Market. All which Privileges have been confirmed from Time to Time by our Sovereigns, particularly King *James I.* who also incorporated it anew by the Name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, and appointed the same to be governed by two Bailiffs, a Steward, and likewise twelve Aldermen, to make a Common Council for the Town. They have also a common Seal, with Power to alter it at Pleasure. The two Bailiffs for the Time being, and the learned Steward, are to be Justices of the Peace, and of the Quorum, within the said Borough. Several Noblemen of the first Rank have been High Stewards, and Men of great Learning, their learned Steward. They have also two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. The Bailiffs, who are distinguished into Senior and Junior, are elected on the first of *August*, and enter into their Office on *Michaelmas-Day*, the Senior being chose out of the Aldermen, and the Junior out of the Free-men, who have been Chamberlains. Here is a free Grammar School, and a good Town Hall, in which the Sessions are held both for the Town and County, and under it are Shambles the best in the County. There's a handsome Church, which is visited every Year by the Archbishop of *York*, or the Archdeacon of *Nottingham* in his stead. Its Market is well stored with Hops, Barley and Malt, Fish, Fowl and Meat.

This Place is called *East Redford*, because it stands on the East Side of the River *Idle*, and is joined by a Stone Bridge over it to another on the West Side of it, which, though it may seem to be only a Part of the same Town, is another Parish, but has nothing remarkable, except *Trinity Hospital*, founded by *John Darrel*, M. D. 1666. and governed by a Master (who is to be always the Sub-dean of *Lincoln*) and ten Brethren that are Inhabitants in the said Hospital, who have a Power to let Leases for twenty-one Years. The Master's Stipend is 15 *l.* a Year, and the ten Brethren 10 *l.* a Year, besides 10 *s.* for a Load of Coals every Year, and six Yards of Cloth for a Gown every other Year. There are other Allowances for Under Officers, and for one of the Fraternity to read Prayers, besides 10 *l.* a Year towards the

Maintenance of a Scholar in *Exeter College* in *Oxford*, where the Founder was a Student. There's a Garden and Orchard adjoining to it divided into ten Shares.

3. *Newark upon Trent*, a great Thoroughfare on the *York Road*, is a handsome, well-built Town, with Bridges over that River, which here forms an Island, by dividing itself into two Streams two Miles above the Town, which meet again two Miles below it. A Castle, now in Ruins, was built here in the Reign of *K. Stephen*, by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, from which *New Work* the Town took its Name. 'Tis supposed however to have been a Town of the *Romans*, and to have been walled about with the Remains of their neighbouring Cities. The North Gate is built of Stones that seem to be of the *Roman* Cut, and many Antiquities have been found about it, particularly four Urns by the Side of the Fosse Road, and a brass Lar or Household God an Inch and half in Length. The Castle held out stoutly in the Barons Warr for King *John*, who died here in his Way to *Lincoln*. It held out as obstinately for King *Charles I.* to the last, and so cut off the greatest Pass into the North that is in the whole Kingdom; but after he had put himself into the Hands of the *Scots* Army, which lay before it, the Governor, by his Command, surrendered it, after which it was demolished, that the great Road might be free and open.

Its Church, which was built in the Reign of *Henry VI.* has a lofty Spire, and is reckoned one of the finest Parish Churches in *England*. Among other Monuments it has one of the Family of *Markham's*, which took its Name from a Village near the River *Idle*, and flourished in these Parts in several Reigns, the last of whom Sir *George Markham*, Bart. left a very great Estate to the Reverend Mr. *Bernard Wilson* the present Vicar. Here's a noble Market-place so spacious, that Lord *Bellafaye* drew up 10,000 Men in it, when he defended this Town for King *Charles I.* against the *Scots* Army.

King *Edward VI.* incorporated this Town by the Name of one Alderman and twelve Assistants; but King *Charles II.* turned the Alderman into a Mayor, and the Assistants into Aldermen; and in Gratitude to the Town for its Loyalty to his Father, gave it the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Town (with a noble Market-place) of pretty good Trade in Corn, Cattle, Wool, &c. and the People are flourishing, and it gives Title of Viscount to the Duke of *Kingston*. Here's a Charity-School for thirty-six Boys, supported by Contributions.

The other Towns of Note, are, 1. *Mansfield* or *Maunfield Woodhouse*, a large, well-built populous Town, in the Forest of *Shirwood*, which drives a great Trade in Malt, and has a Market well stocked with Corn, Cattle, and other marketable Goods. Some pretend that this Town either gave Name to, or took it from *Mansfield* in *Germany*, and that the first Earl of *Mansfield* in the Empire was born here. But whatever Authority there is for this, or even for an old Story and Song much better known by the Name of Sir *John Cockle the Miller of Mansfield*, certain it is, our Kings used to retire hither formerly for their Pleasure, in order to hunt in the Forest; and it appears from an old Inquisition, that *Henry Fauconberg* held the Manor of *Cukeney* in this County by Serjeanty to shoo the King's Horse when he came to *Mansfield*. Here is a Charity-School for thirty-six Boys. It appears from a Parchment Forest Book written about Anno 1528, that in Sept. 14, 1304, this Town was burnt, with part of the Church, and its wooden Steeple. The said Book mentions the following Customs of the Manor, which are too remarkable to be omitted. 1. That the Tenants be all free of Blood, and lawfully may marry themselves according to their Wills, as well Men as Women. 2. That the Heirs be of full Age as soon as they are born. 3. That Lands be divisible between Sons; and if there be no Son, among Daughters, and the like. Sir *Robert Plumpton* held an Estate here (which was lately Sir *John Digby's*) called *Wolf-Hunt Land*, by the Service of winding a Horn, and driving or frightening away the Wolves in the Forest of *Shirwood*.

2. *Workshop*, is a small Town near the Head of the River *Ryton*, with a Market noted for Plenty of Liquorice and Malt. A Monastery was founded here in the Reign of King *Henry I.* the Ruins of which are still to be seen among the pleasant Meadows on the East Side of the Town, and the West End of its Church is still standing, with two beautiful Towers. There are certain Oaks in this Parish called *Shire Oaks*, so denominated from a large Oak that hangs over three Shires, viz. *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Yorkshire*.

3. *Tuxford*, the Post and Stage Town betwixt *Newark* and *Bawtree*, stands in that Division of the Shire called the *South-Clay*, because there is another that goes by the Name of the *North Clay*, and both so denominated from their Soil. In the Year 1702, the Town was for most part consumed by a Fire. Here is a good Free-School built by *Charles Reed*, Esq; and endowed with 50 *l.* a Year for a Master and Usher, 20 *l.* a Year for the boarding and teaching four Ministers Sons, or decayed Gentlemen, and 20 *l.* more for teaching the Town Boys. The Mayor and Aldermen of *Newark*, and six neighbouring Gentlemen, are the Trustees for it.

East Redford.
26 M. fr. Nottingham.
135 fr. London.
Market, Sat.
Fairs on
March 12,
Sept. 21,
three Days for
Black Cattle and
Hogs.

W. Redford.

Newark.
11 fr. Nottingham.
118 fr. London.
Market on
Wednesday,
Thursday seven-
night before
Palm-funday,
Wednesday in
Whitsun-week,
May 3,
July 22,
Oct. 18,
Monday before
St. Andrew's
Day,
Friday before
Care-Sunday.

Mansfield.
136 fr. London.
Market on
Thursday,
Fairs on
May 29,
June 29.

Workshop.
7 M. fr. Redford.
133 fr. London.
Market on
Wednesday.
Fairs on
March 7,
May 20,
June 21,
Oct. 3.

Tuxford in
the Clays.
5 M. fr. Redford.
131 fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
May 3,
Sept. 2.

Southwell.
3 M. fr. Mans-
field,
114 fr. London
Market on Satur.

4. *Southwell*, which is the Place supposed by *Camden* to be the *Vul-Fingacester* of *Bede*, is divided into two Parts, viz. the *Burridge*, as 'tis called, for the Burgage, which comprehends all that Part of the Town betwixt the Market-place and the River *Greet*, and the Prebendage or Liberties of the Church. It has a famous Church called a Minster, which is both Parochial and Collegiate, and supposed to have been founded by *Paulinus* the first Archbishop of *York*, Anno 630. There belong to it sixteen Prebendaries or Canons, six Vicars Choral, an Organist, six Singing Men, six Choristers, besides six Boys, who attend as Probationers, a Register to the Chapter, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a Verger, &c. It was surrendered at the Dissolution to King *Henry VIII.* but it appears from an Inscription on a Pillar in the Church erected by *Gervase Lee*, that the said King, at the Instance of *Lee*, Archbishop of *York*, refounded it, and restored it to its ancient Privileges, and that both Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* confirmed them. The Chapter has a peculiar Jurisdiction over twenty-eight Parishes, to most of which it has the Right of Presentation, besides others in *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*. This Jurisdiction is exercised by a Commissary or Vicar General, chosen by the Chapter out of their Body, who holds Visitations, &c. twice a Year. Besides these there are two yearly Synods, to which all the Clergy of *Nottingham* there pay their Attendance, and a certain Number of the Prebendaries and others of the Clergy are appointed Commissioners by the Archbishop of *York* to preside at the Synods.

The Civil Government of its Jurisdiction is distinct from the County at large, and is called the *Soke of Southwell cum Scrooby*, which is another Town in this County. There are about twenty Towns subject to this Jurisdiction. The *Custos Rotulorum*, and the Justices of the Peace, are nominated by the Archbishop of *York*, and constituted by a Commission under the great Seal of *England*, who hold their Session both at *Southwell* and *Scrooby*, and perform all other Judiciary Acts distinct from the County. The Church is built in form of a Cross, with a great Tower in the middle, in which are eight Bells, and two Spires at the West End. It being a plain Gothic Building, without painted Windows, Images, or so much as Niches, 'tis therefore supposed to have been built before Christianity was infected with Idolatry. On the 5th of Nov. 1711, the Ball of one of the Spires being set on Fire by Lightning, the Wind drove it so upon the Body of the Church, that in a few Hours it burnt down the Spire and Roof, and consumed even the Organ, but stopped at the Choir, after it had done near 4000 l. Damage. 'Tis 306 Foot in Length from East to West. The Length of the cross Isle from North to South is 121 Foot, and the Breadth of the Church is 59. It being reputed the Mother Church of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, King *Henry VIII.* allowed it to be *Sedes Archiepiscopalis*, and on the South Side of it are the Ruins of a very grand Palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of *York*, who had three Parks here, which tho' dis-park'd, still retain the Name. 'Twas supposed to have been built by one of the Archbishops of the Name of *Booth*, there being a Chapel by the South Wall, which to this Day is called *Booth's Chapel*; but tho' the Archbishops have no Seat, they have been all along from before the Conquest Lords of the Manor, and by the Grants of several Kings, enjoy great Privileges here; for they have the Returns of Writs upon all and singular their Lands, Tenements, and Fees here, and besides a great Lect, which they do or may hold over divers Townships, they have a Sessions of Peace kept by Turns (at this Place and *Scrooby*) by certain Justices of Peace of their own Nomination, though under the King's Commission. Adjoining to the Church is a Free-School under the Care of the Chapter, where the Choristers, with other Boys belonging to the Town, are taught gratis. The Master is chose by the Chapter, and must be approved by the Archbishop of *York*. There are also two Fellowships and two Scholarships in *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, founded by Dr. *Keton* Canon of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* to be presented by the Master and Fellows of the said College to such as have been Choristers of the Church at *Southwell*.

This Place, which stands on a Rivulet that falls into the *Trent*, has given Name to a very considerable Family, dispersed into divers Counties, of which the greatest Ornament was Sir *Robert Southwell* the Grandfather of *Edward Southwell*, Esq; at King's-*Weston* near *Bristol*.

5. *Bingham*, which gives Name to its *Wapentake*, is a small Town, but is noted for a Parsonage of great Value, which is generally the next Step to a Bishoprick. 'Tis in the Gift of the Earl of *Chesterfield* the Lord of the Manor.

6. *Blith* is a large Church and Parish, which had formerly both a Castle and Monastery; but there are now few or no Remains of either. This is the last Town of *Not-*

tinghamshire to the North except *Scrooby*, a little Town on the very Edge of it that belongs to the Archbishop of *York*.

7. *Gotham*, though it lies on the South Side of this Shire, is a Place so jeered, or rather scandalized, by the Use of a very trite Proverb, that it cannot well escape our mention before we proceed to the next County. It lies in the Hundred of *Rushcliff*, on a Rivulet that falls a little below it into the *Trent*. In the Conqueror's Survey 'tis called *Gatham*, and at the same time *Goats-home*, as supposed from the Numbers of Goats that were then kept here. Part of this Manor was in the Possession of one *Steyr* a *Saxon*, till the Conqueror gave it to the Earl of *Morton*. In Afterwards it came to the Earls of *Leicester* of the *Beaumont* Family, who built a Castle there. From them it passed to the Family of the *Dive's*, then to the *St. Andrew's*, and afterwards the whole Manor devolved to the Family of *Pigots* of *Thrumpton*, in whose Possession it did very lately, if it does not still remain. It has been a Custom in all Ages to fix on some Place for the Staple of Stupidity. Thus the *Phrygians* in *Asia*, the *Abderites* of *Thrace*, and the *Bæstians* in *Greece*, were notorious to a Proverb for Blockheads, tho' *Democritus* was an *Abderite*, *Plutarch* a *Bæstian*, &c. From whence *Juvenal* observed very justly,

*Summas posse viros & magna exempla daturis,
Fervorem in patriâ crassaque sub aere nasci.*

As for this Village of *Gotham*, notwithstanding the Fable of its Inhabitants, who went about to budge in a Cuckow, and a hundred other Blunders equally groundless, that have been fathered upon them thro' meer Wagery, and given Occasion to the Proverb, it is known to have bred as wise People as those who have held them in Derision; and were there no other Instance but *William*, surnamed *de Gotham*, from this his Birth-place, who flourished in the Reign of *Edward II.* was twice Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, and as eminent a Governor as any in that Age both for his Learning and Wisdom, it ought to put an End to the abusive Sarcasm on the Inhabitants of this Village. Its Church is a Rectory in the Presentation of *Heyrick Aythorp*, Esq;

8. *Granby*, is a Village of Note for giving Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Rutland*. It lies in the *Wapentake* of *Bingham*, and had anciently a Market, which has been long discontinued.

The chief Antiquities of this Shire, are,

1. At *Willoughby on the Wold*, on the South-side of the County, near the *Roman Foss-way*, the Plowmen and Shepherds have often gather'd up *Roman* Coins.
2. At *East Bridgford*, or *Bridgford on the Hill*, in the Vale of *Belvoir*, thro' which the Foss passes, there's a Field, in which are the Remains of a *Roman* Station, near the *Oldwark* Spring; and in that same Field, to this Day call'd *Burrow-field*, *Roman* Coins have been sometimes plow'd up.
3. In a Field at *Long-Collingham*, there was, in all Probability, another *Roman* Station, from several of *Constantine's* Coins found there.
4. At *Stamford* are found many Coins and Remains of *Roman* Antiquity.
5. At *Wilford* a large Pot was dug up, not many Years ago, with a very great Number of Copper Coins.
6. In the Fields at *Barton*, there's a fair Camp on a Hill, suppos'd to have been *British*; and several Coins have been found there.
7. At *Tyn*, in the Parish of *Hayton*, was found, not long ago, a *Druid* Amulet of an aqueous transparent Colour, with Streaks of Yellow, and many *Cornelians* with *Roman* Engraving.

For the others we refer to Dr. *Thoroton*, who has wrote a particular History of this County.

The Duke of *Newcastle*, at *Nottingham-Castle*; Duke of *Norfolk*, at *Workshop* Manor-house, six Miles from *Blythe*; Duke of *Kingston*, at *Thoresby*, at the farthest Edge of the Forest of *Shirwood*, seven Miles from *Tuxford*; Earl of *Chesterfield*, at *Shelford-Abbey*, five Miles from *Nottingham*; Earl of *Oxford*, at *Welbeck* in *Shirwood* Forest; Lord *Middleton*, at *Wollaton-Hall*, three Miles from *Nottingham*; Lord *Byron*, at *Newsted-Abbey*, seven Miles, and at *Linby*, five Miles from *Nottingham*; Lord *Levington*, at *Haram*, near *Newark*.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

Boundaries.

THIS is another Inland County, bounded on the East with *Nottinghamshire* and a Part of *Leicestershire*, which also bounds it on the South; on the West by *Staffordshire* and Part of *Cheshire*; and on the North by *Yorkshire*. The River *Erewash* parts it from *Nottinghamshire*, the *Trent* from *Leicestershire*, the *Trent* and the *Dove* from *Staffordshire*, and the *Goyt* from *Cheshire*.

Extent.

'Tis near 40 Miles in Length from South to North, about 30 in Breadth on the North-side, tho' but 6 in the South-side, and about 130 in Circumference. Mr. *Templeman* extends the Length 10 Miles beyond the common Computation, and gives it an Area of 845 square Miles.

Contents.

According to others, it contains 68000 Acres, 106 Parishes, 53 Vicarages, 6 Hundreds, 500 Villages, 11 Market Towns, about 21200 Houses, and 127000 Inhabitants.

Rivers.

Its Rivers abound all with Fish. The chief are the *Dove* and the *Derwent*.

The Dove.

The *Dove* is so call'd by the Inhabitants from its blue Transparency, which, as they fancy, resemble the Feathers of that Bird. It rises in that call'd the *Peak* of *Derbyshire*, and parts this County from *Staffordshire*, till it falls into the *Trent* about five Miles North of *Burton*. 'Tis famous for the Fish call'd Graylings, and for Trouts reckon'd the best in *England*. Its Current is thought to run through a Bed of Lime-stone; because when its Waters overflow the Banks, especially in the Spring, they make the Soil over which they spread exceeding fruitful. 'Tis thought pretty strange that sometimes this River swells so much in twelve Hours, that it carries away many of their Sheep and other Cattle, and returns in as little time to its old Channel; but the Suddenness of the Inundations will cease to be a Wonder, when 'tis consider'd that it runs thro' a mountainous Country, which fills it with sudden Shots of Water.

Derwent.

The *Derwent*, which rises also in the *Peak*, runs quite thro' the County from North-west to South-east, and falls into the *Trent* about eight Miles below *Derby*. Its Waters are black from the Soil it runs through. The two Parts into which it divides the Shire, are different both in Air and Soil.

Air and Soil.

The Air, especially on the East-side of it, is wholesome and agreeable; but in the *Peak*, which is on the West-side of it, 'tis sharper and more variable as to Rain and Wind. And as to the Soil, the East and South Parts, which are full of Gentlemen's Seats and Parks, are well cultivated, and fruitful in all Kinds of Grain, especially Barley, which makes many of the Inhabitants Maltsters, who have a good Trade both for their Malt and Ale. The West Part on the other Side of the *Derwent* is barren, consisting of nought but bleak Hills and Mountains, except some Fields of Oats, and is therefore call'd the *Peak*, from the *Saxon* Word *Peaeland*, which signifies an Eminence; nevertheless there is some Grass on the Hills, and Plenty in the Vales, which feed great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; and by reason of its subterraneous Riches in Mines and Quarries, this Tract is almost as profitable to the Inhabitants as the other Part; for its Mountains and Quarries yield great Quantities of the best Lead, Antimony, Mill-stones, Scythe-stones, and Grind-stones, Marble, Alabaster, a coarse sort of Chrystal, Azure, Spar, Green and White Vitriol, Allum, Pit-coal, and Iron; for the forming of which, here are Forges, where such Quantities of Wood are consumed every Day, as well as what is used at the Lead Mines and Coal Dells, that the Country has very little if any left. This *Peak* abounds with Wonders or Curiosities, which are generally reduced to these seven, the first whereof is artificial, the rest natural.

The Peak.

And its seven Wonders.

Chatworth-House.
20 M. North fr.
Derby.

1. *Chatworth* House, the magnificent Palace of the Duke of *Devonshire*, on the East-side of the River *Derwent*, which may be said to have had two or three different Founders, who have all improv'd upon one another. It was begun on a much narrower Plan than the present, by Sir *William Cavendish* or *Cavendish*, of *Suffolk*, and finish'd by his surviving Lady, also Countess of *Shrewsbury*; but 'twas pull'd down, and a more stately and elegant one erected by the first Duke of *Devon*, Grandfather to the present; so that it seems impossible to add to its Beauty and Magnificence. *Chatworth* (says Dr. *Leigh*, in his *Nat. Hist.*) like the Sun in a hazy Air, gives Lustre to the dusky Mountains of the *Peak*; or, as another Author says, looks like a distinct Creation from the other dreary Regions surrounding it, and puts the Spectator in mind of *Paradise*. Besides the Magnificence of the Fabrick, 'tis remarkable for a beautiful Chapel and Hall, adorn'd with the finest of Paintings by Signior *Vario*; and for Statues and Water-works of the most exquisite Contrivance in the Gardens, which make them extremely entertaining. In the Chapel *Vario* has given a Draught of the Resurrection, and in the Hall the History of *Cæsar* stabbed in the Senate. The

noble large Chambers, most richly inlaid, compose a stately Gallery, at the upper End of which is the Duke's Closet finely beautified with *Indian* Paint and Figures of Birds drawn by *Native Indians*. In the delightful Gardens, besides the Statues of several Gladiators in very lively Postures, *Nep-tune* and his Nymphs seem to sport in the Waters, let out by a Cock in several Columns, and falling upon Sea Weeds. Sea Horses are continually rolling in a Pond. A Tree of Copper resembling a Willow, every Leaf whereof, by the turning of a Cock, drops Water like a Shower. A Grove of Cypress, and a Cascade with two Sea Nymphs at the Top, with Jars under their Arms, from whence Water falls on the Cascade with a Noise like Cataracts. At the Bottom of this Cascade is a Pond with an artificial Rose in it, thro' which, by the Turn of a Cock, the Water mounts, and forms the Figure of that Flower in the Air. There's another Pond, wherein *Mercury* is pointing at the Gods, and throwing up Water. In short, it would be endless to describe all the Beauties both of Art and Nature that are to be met with in this august Palace, such as Green-Houses, Summer-Houses, Walks, Wildernesses, Urns, Canals, Basins, &c. but there are two Facts of History relating to it that deserve particular mention: One is, that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was a Captive here for seventeen Years under the Care of its celebrated Foundress, in Memory of which the new Lodgings that are built instead of the old are still called the Queen of *Scots* Apartment. The other is the Compliment paid to the House, and its noble Owner, by the Marshal *Tallard*, whom we mentioned at *Nottingham*, who when he had been entertained here for a few Days by the Duke of *Devonshire*, said, 'that when he returned to *France*, and 'reckoned up the Days of his Captivity in *England*, he 'should leave out those he spent at *Chatworth*.'

On the East Side of it rises a prodigious high Mountain, so thick planted with fine Trees, that it seems a Wood rising gradually, as if the Trees crowded one above the other to admire the stately Pile below. Upon the Top of this Mountain they dig Mill-stones, and here begins a vast large Moor, which for thirteen Miles together due North, has neither Hedge, House, nor Tree, but a waste howling Wilderness, over which Strangers are forced to have Guides. On this Plain is a large Body of Water, which takes up near thirty Acres, and from the Ascents round it, receives, as it were, into a Cistern, all the Water that falls, which thro' Pipes supplies the Cascades, Water-works, Ponds and Canals in the Gardens. Before the West Front of the House, which is the most beautiful, and where the first Founders built a very august Portal, runs the *Derwent*, which, though it glides gently by in calm Weather, yet after hasty Rains, or the melting of Snows from the Hills, comes down with a rapid Stream roaring like the Breaches of the Waves on the Shores of the Sea. Here the Founders built a stately Stone Bridge over it, with an ancient Tower upon it; and in an Island of the River, she also erected a Fabrick all of Stone, like a Castle. The Front to the Gardens, which is a regular Piece of Architecture, has under the Cornice of the Frize the Family Motto, viz. *CAVENDO TUTUS*, which, though but twelve Letters, takes up the whole Front. The Sashes of the Attick Story are seventeen Foot high, of polished Looking-glass, two Foot wide, and the Wood-work double gilt. Beyond the Gardens upon the Hills is a Park, where are also some Statues and other Antiquities; but even this is overlooked by a very high rocky Mountain.

In fine, nothing can be more surprizing than this Contrast, to a Traveller that comes from the North, when after a tedious Progress thro' a dismal Desert, he is brought by his Guide on a sudden to this Precipice, where he looks down from a comfortless, barren, and as he thought endless Moor, into the most delightful Valley, and sees such a glorious Palace in a Spot where the Mountains seem to intercept the Clouds, and threaten as it were to overwhelm it.

The second Wonder is the Mountain call'd *Mam-Tor*, or Mother Tower, on the North-side of the Road from *Buxton* to *Castleton*, under which are several Lead Mines. Such Quantities of Earth and great Stones are almost continually falling down from it be the Weather ever so calm, and with such a Noise as often frightens the Inhabitants, who yet, because of the great Breadth of it, don't discern the Hill to grow less.

3. *Eden-Hole*, a vast terrible Chasm in the Side of a Mountain seven Yards in Breadth, and about twice as long. Its Mouth is very wide and craggy, but the inner Parts contracted, and 'tis reckoned bottomless, because the Depth could never be fathomed, though a Plummert let down by Mr. *Cotton*, Author of the *Wonders of the Peak*, once drew 884 Yards of Line after it, whereof 80 were wet; but it not being perpendicular, on a second Trial he could not make

Mam-Tor,
M. N. N. W.
from Tideswal.

make the Plummet sink half so far. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester hired a poor Wretch to venture down in a Basket, who, after he had been let down two hundred Ells, was drawn up again, but with the Loss of his Senses; and in a few Days after he died of a Phrensy. Water trickles down from its Top, which presently congeals into Icicles; and Stones, when thrown into it, by rebounding from side to side, make a Rattle like Thunder for a long time, till the Sound is intirely lost in one confused Noise.

Buxton Wells.
16 M. fr. Manchester.

4. Buxton Wells lie in an open and healthy County, with a fine Down, and a Variety of Prospects. There are at least nine, so call'd from a Village near the Head of the River Wye, where they rise. Leigh, in his *Natural History*, says, the Water is hot, sulphureous, and saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable, because the Sulphur is not united with any vitriolick Particles, and but very few that are saline. For this reason, it does not tinge Silver, nor is it purgative. When drank, they create a good Appetite, open Obstructions; and if mix'd with the Chalybeat Waters, that are there also, would answer all the Intention of the Bath Waters, or those of the hot Well below Bristol, which is so famous for curing the Diabetes, and bloody Urine. This Bath is of a temperate Heat, and is recommended by Physicians, both for Drinking and Bathing, in most Cases relievable by such Methods, particularly where the Complaint is Scorbutic, Rheumatic, or Nervous; and accordingly these Wells are much frequented in the Summer for Bathing. The Base they spring out of, is like Marble, and they are inclosed with a fair Stone-Building, erected at the Charge of George Earl of Shrewsbury. The Town affords convenient Lodgings for all Persons according to their Quality. Mary Queen of Scots was here for a time, and took her Leave of it with this Distich of Caesar, a little vary'd, viz.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrare nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, Vale.

i. e.

Buxton, whose Fame thy Baths shall ever tell,
Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more; Farewel.

These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continued Current into the adjacent Meadows, where they colour the other Waters, with which they mix their reeking Streams. 'Tis very remarkable, that within five Foot of one of the hot Springs, there rises a cold one; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they are mix'd, yet the Hot seems predominant. That these Baths were eminent in the time of the Romans, Dr. Leigh thinks is evident from Lucan and others, who acquaint us, that they were extraordinary hot; and the high Road, call'd the Roman Bath-Gate, as Camden says, is a farther Confirmation of it: but 'tis especially evident from a Roman Wall, cemented with a red Roman Plaster, close to St. Ann's Well, where may be seen the Ruins of the ancient Bath, and its Dimensions. And not far off, is a little Village call'd Burgh, frequented by the Romans on account of the Baths, as is plain by a Causeway that leads to it. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord of the Village of Buxton, has built a large convenient House for Strangers, and the Bath Room being arch'd over Head, is made handsome, convenient, and delightful. This Bath will receive twenty People at a time to walk and swim in: The Temper of the Water is Blood-warm, and it may be raised at Pleasure to any Height. Sir Thomas Delve, who received a Cure here, gave the Pump, and a Stone-Alcove over the Drinking-House. Near these Wells are Marble Stones wonderfully disposed in several Rows by Nature; and at Castleton, not far off, is a Castle on the Top of a Rock, which is of no Ornament nor Defence, and the Ascent to it is so full of Turnings and Windings, that 'tis not less than two Miles.

Tides Well.

5. Weeding Well, or Tides Well, is a Spring that ebbs and flows irregularly, as the Air is supposed to agitate or press the Water from the subterraneous Cavities. It lies near the little Town of Tiddefwal, wherein are a fine Church, and a Free-School.

Tiddefwal.
147 M. fr. London.
Market on Wednesday.
Pool's Hole.
near Buxton.

6. Pool's Hole is a Cave at the Foot of a large Mountain, call'd *Coitmoft*, with an Entrance by a small Arch so low, that such as venture into it, are forced to creep on all Four for several Paces, but then it opens for above a Quarter of a Mile to a considerable Height, not unlike the Roof of a Cathedral; and in a hollow Cavern to the Right, call'd Pool's Chamber, (who they say was a famous Robber) there's a considerable Echo. In this Cavity are great Ridges, and Rocks of Stone, and many surprising Representations both of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water continually dropping from the Rock; viz. the Figures of Fret-Work, Organ, and Choir-Work of Men, Lions, Dogs, and other Animals, as the Fancy of creates them. Here is a Column as clear as Alabaster, call'd Mary Queen of Scots Pillar, because 'tis pretend-

No 15.

ed she went in so far; and beyond it, there's a steep Ascent for near a Quarter of a Mile, which terminates in the Roof in a Hollow, call'd the *Needle's Eye*, in which, when the Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament. If a Pistol be fired near the Queen's Pillar, it makes a Report in this Hollow almost as loud as a Cannon. People go out by another Way, over many small Currents of Water, and are attended without by poor Women ready with Water and Herbs to cleanse them from any Filth contracted by creeping and climbing in the nasty dark Cavern. Near this Place is a small Brook of hot and cold Water, so united in one Stream, that a Man may put his Thumb and Finger into both at once.

7. The Devil's A-c, or Peak's A-c, is a Cavern under a steep Hill near Castleton, with a horizontal Entrance above thirty Foot perpendicular, and at least twice as broad at the Bottom. The Top resembles a graceful Arch chequer'd with Stones of different Colours, from which Water continually drops that petrifies. Here are several Huts like a Town, in a Vault where poor People live, who are always ready with their Lanterns and Candles to shew Strangers the Place. The Cave, a little beyond the Entrance, is very dark and slippery, because of a Current of Water under Foot, and the Rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop; but having pass'd this Place, and a Brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the Arch opens again to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and near it: But this too is passable, till one comes to a third Current, which is the *Ne plus ultra*, for there the Rock closes. The Vault, in several Places, makes a noble Appearance, and is beautifully chequer'd with Stones of various Colours.

The Devil's A-c in the Peak. 6 M. N.W. from Tiddefwal.

Besides these Wonders, which are very poetically described by Mr. Hobbes, and as wittily by Mr. Cotton, there are other Rarities to be met with belonging to the Soil. Near a Village in these Parts, call'd *Byrchover*, is a large Rock, with two tottering Stones upon it, one of them four Yards high, and twelve round, and yet rests on a Point so equally poised, that it may be moved with a Finger.

Byrchover.

In sinking a Lead Groove, near *Brudwall*, a Tooth was found, which tho' one Fourth of it was broke off, was thirteen Inches and a half in Compass, and weigh'd near four Pounds, and among other Pieces of Bones, a large Skull, which held seven Pecks of Corn. The Conjectures about this are various, some thinking it Human, others Elephantine; but Dr. Leigh judges with more Reason, that these Representations of Creatures, and their Parts, and the other Modifications of Matter, which are found in *Pool's Hole*, and the Mines of this Country, are purely *Lusus Naturæ*, or wanton Sportings of the *Fluxus Scalicites*, caused by different Mixtures of bituminous, saline and terrene Particles.

Brudwall. 7 M. fr. Had-den.

At the Bottoms of several Mountains of this Country, are several Cavities, call'd by the Inhabitants *Swallows*, because several Streams run into them, of which there appears no Vent. Dr. Leigh thinks, that the subterraneous Rivers in the *Devil's A-c*, and those rapid Springs that come out of the Mountains near *Castleton*, are form'd from the Conflux of Waters in those Cavities.

At Stanley and *Quarendon*, or *Quarden*, are Chalybeat Springs, much of the same Nature as those of *Tunbridge* and the *Scarborough Spaw*; at the latter is also a cold Bath. Tho' 'tis a little ragged Village, yet abundance of People resort to it in the Season to drink the Waters.

Medicinal Waters at Stanley and Quarendon near Derby.

At *Kedleston*, there's a Well said to be singular in curing old Ulcers, and especially the Leprosy.

Kedleston. near Derby.

Matlock is a Village upon the Banks of the *Derwent*, where are several warm Springs, which are much frequented, and would be more so, were it not for the sad stony mountainous Road that leads to it, as well as the badness of the Accommodation when there; the Traveller who comes to it, being obliged to pass over barren Moors for seven Miles, in perpetual Danger of slipping into Pits of Coal or Lead, or to ride for Miles together on the Edge of a steep slippery Rock, or loose Stones, and tumbling into a Valley underneath, the Bottom of which is hardly to be reach'd by the Eye. One of the Baths here is secur'd by a Stone Wall on every side, by which the Water is brought to rise to a due Height; and if it is too high, there's a Sluice to let it out. It has a House built over it, and room within the Building to walk round the Bath, and so by Steps go down gradually into it. The Water is but just milk-warm, and therefore as pleasant to bathe in, as 'tis wholesome. This Spring issues from a Rock, into a most delightful Plain, of above one Mile in Compass, encompass'd by craggy Hills, and a rapid Stream. The Basin, which is of Lead, is large enough for eight or ten People to bathe in; but there's no House of Entertainment nearer than half a Mile off, about the middle of what they there call a *Derbyshire Hill*. For want of Trees and Hedges, they inclose their arable Lands here with loose Stones pick'd off of the Ground. Here are the smelting Mills, at which they melt down the Lead Ore, and run it into a Mould,

Matlock. near Wirksworth, 7 or 8 M. fr. Buxton.

Its Bath.

Stone Hedges.

Smelting Mills.

for Lead.

A a a

Mould,

Mould, where 'tis form'd into Pigs. The Bellows are kept in continual Motion by running Water.

The Torr.

On the East-Side of the *Derwent*, over-against *Matlock Bath*, is a monstrous Pile of Rocks call'd the *Torr*, under which are several little Cottages.

This County, which lies altogether in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, sends but four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for the Town of *Derby*, from whence it has its Name.

DERBY.
Lon. 1, 29.
Lat. 52, 58.
122 M. fr.
London.
Markets on
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs.
Friday after
Epiphany.
Friday Easter-
Week.
Friday after
May-Day.
Friday, Whit-
sun-Week.
Friday before
Midsummer.
St. James's
Day.
Friday before
Michaelmas-
Day.

DERBY, the County Town, has its Name from having been a Park, or Shelter for Deer, which is partly confirm'd by the Arms of the Town, viz. a Buck couchant in a Park. It stands on the West-Side of the River *Derwent*, and the South-Side of it is water'd by a little Rivulet, call'd *Martin-Brook*, which has nine Bridges over it before it falls into the *Derwent*. It has a fair Stone-Bridge of five Arches over the latter, on which there formerly stood a Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary*, now converted into a Dwelling-House. When this Town was first built there is no certain Account; but from some old Churches and certain Privileges which it enjoys, 'tis suppos'd to be ancient; for we read that it was a Royal Borough in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor, exempted from paying Toll in *London*, or any Place, except *Winchester* and some few other Towns. In the Time of the Saxons the *Danes* had their head Quarters there, till *Ethelfleda*, at the Head of the *Mercian* Forces, took it by surprize, defeated an Army of the *Danes* here, and put them all to the Sword. In the South-East Corner of the Town there was formerly a Castle, of which there are now no Tokens, but a Hill call'd *Cow-Castle-Hill*, and a Street leading to *St. Peter's*, which in ancient Deeds is call'd *Castle-Gate*. There was a Chapel in the Town also, formerly dedicated to *St. James*, near which, in digging up some Cellars and Foundations of Houses, there were found some Bones of Men of a large Size.

The Town is neat, large, well-built, and populous, and is divided into five Parishes, which have each their Church but that of *All-Saints*, or *All-Hallows*, which was once Collegiate, is the most remarkable for its Light and Architecture, having a beautiful Gothic Tower, which, by an Inscription in the Church, appears to have been erected about the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and one half of the Expence paid by the Batchelors and Maidens of the Town. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* it was a Royal free Chapel, over which the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* was forbid to exercise any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. 'Tis sixty Yards high, with a square Tower, and four Pinacles. The Church was pull'd down some Years ago, to be rebuilt, but the Steeple was left standing. Among other Monuments for the noble Family of the *Cavendishes*, &c. it has one for the Countess, who finish'd the first Model of *Chatsworth-House*, and founded an Hospital near this Church, for the Maintenance of eight poor Men and four Women. There is another for *Richard Crasshaw* Esq; of *London* (who died 1631,) a poor Nailer's Son in this Town, who went in a Leather Doublet to *London*, where he grew rich, and left 4000 *l.* to Charities.

The Trade of this Town is not very considerable; for tho' it is a Staple for Wool, yet it depends chiefly upon a Retail Trade in buying Corn and selling it again to the Highland Countries, and in making Malt, and brewing Ale, of both of which great Quantities are sent to *London*. By a Charter of King *James I.* it was govern'd by two Bailiffs, elected yearly; but by one of King *Charles I.* 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, fourteen Brethren, and fourteen Common-Council Men.

The Assizes and Sessions are usually kept here, in a large Hall of Free-Stone, as handsome as most in the Kingdom, with a fine Court-Yard handsomely pav'd and planted with Trees.

It has had the Honour of giving Title of Earl to several noble Families, and now to that of *Stanley*, in the Person of *Edward Lord Strange*, and has sent Burgesses to Parliament from the 23d of *Edward I.* King *Henry* granted to the Burgesses, that no Jew should live in the Town; and King *Edward III.* added to their former Privileges, that they might have a Coroner, and should not be impleaded out of their Borough, &c. King *Henry VIII.* granted the Dean and Chapter of *Burton upon Trent*, the Fee-Farm Rent of this Town and Manor, which belong'd before to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. Besides the Collegiate Church, there were formerly three Monasteries in the Town, and several others in its Neighbourhood. Many Gentlemen who have Estates in the *Peak* reside here; and on the Row-Ditches, near this Place, are frequent Horse-Races.

This Town has a Curiosity to boast of, which is the only one of its kind in the three Kingdoms, viz. a Machine erected in 1734, by the late Sir *Thomas Lombe*, for the Manufacture of Silk, which was brought out of *Italy* at

the Hazard of his Life. 'Tis a Mill in an Island of the *Derwent*, facing the Town, which works the three capital Engines made use of by the *Italians*, for making Organzine, or Thrown Silk, which before the same were erected, was purchased by the *English* Merchants from *Italy*, with ready Money. By this wonderful Piece of Machinery, one Hand-Mill twists as much Silk as could be done before by 50, and in a better manner. The Engine contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements; which works 73,726 Yards of Silk Thread every Time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is three Times in a Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night. One Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stop'd separately. One Fire-Engine likewise conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine; and the whole is govern'd by one Regulator. The House which contains this Engine is five or six Stories high, and half a Quarter of a Mile in length. The Machine was thought of such Importance by the Legislature, that in 1732, on the Expiration of the Patent, which the Introducer of it had obtain'd for 14 Years, the Parliament granted Sir *Thomas* 14,000 *l.* as a further Recompence for the very great Hazard and Expence he had incur'd in introducing and erecting the Engine, on condition of his allowing a perfect Model to be taken of it, in order to secure and perpetuate the Art of making the same for the future. The Model of it is kept in the Record-Office in the Tower of *London*.

The other Places of chief Note, are, 1. *Asborn*, or *Ashborn*, on the East-Side of the River *Dove*. It stands in a rich Soil, but is a Place of no great Traffick, other than for the great Quantities of Cheese sent from thence up and down the *Trent*.

2. *Wirksworth*, or *Worksworth*, is a large well frequented Town, the chief of a hundred of the same Name, in the *Peak*, and the greatest Market for Lead in *England*, because near this Town and *Creich*, a Village on the other Side of the *Derwent*, are the Furnaces for smelting it. 'Tis observable, that the Season they chuse for this Work, is when the West-Wind blows, as the most lasting and constant of all. These *Peakrills*, as they are call'd, are a rude, boorish People, but so bold and daring in their Searches under Ground, that they are often employ'd by our Engineers in the Wars, to carry on the Sap, when they besiege fortify'd Places. The *Barmoot* is a remarkable Court, kept here for determining Controversies among the Miners. It consists of a Master and 24 Jurors, who, when a Person has found a Vein of Ore in another Man's Land, (except in Orchards or Gardens) have power to set out to him the two Meres of Ground 29 Yards long in a Pipe-Work (as they term it) and 14 Yards square in a Flat Work, appointing one Mere, and other Perquisites to the Owner of the Land for Passage of Carts, Use of Timber, and other Conveniencies. The Produce of the Mines in this Hundred is very considerable. The King claims the 13th Penny-Duty, for which they compound at the Rate of 1000 *l.* a Year; and 'tis said that the Tythe of *Wirksworth* alone has been worth as much yearly to the Incumbent. Here is a fair Church, a Free-School, and an Alms-House.

3. *Bakewell*, which is counted the best Town on the North-West Side of the *Peak*, stands on the *Wye*, near its Influx into the *Derwent*. *Marianus* says it was made a Borough by *Edward* the Elder, and 'tis supposed to have been a Roman Town, because of certain Altars dug up near it some Years ago, in the Grounds belonging to *Had-don-House*, cut in a rough kind of Stone, such as the House is built with. 'Tis a large Town, of only one Parish, but has seven Chapels, and is a Peculiar exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

On the other Side of the *Derwent* to the East of this Town is *Scarsdale*, a rich fruitful Tract, so call'd from its being surrounded with barren Rocks, for which the Saxon Word was *Skarrs*. It gave Title of Earl to the Family of *Leak*.

4. *Chesterfield*, which is the chief Town in *Scarsdale*, is a Corporation pleasantly situate between the two Rivulets *Ibber* and *Rother*, on the Side of a Hill, and in a fruitful Soil. King *John* made it a free Borough. His Successor *Henry III.* defeated the Barons here; and it has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to *Philip*, the noble Descendant from the Family of *Stanbroke*, in the County of *Nottingham*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen. It had formerly a Monastery, which is mention'd in *Speed*, tho' not in the *Monasticon*. 'Tis a handsome populous Town, with a fair Church; but the Spire of its Steeple, which is Timber, cover'd with Lead, is warp'd all awry. It has a Free-School and a new large Market-Place, well supply'd with Lead, Grocery, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. in which it deals considerably to and with *Yorkshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *London*, as well

Ashborn.
10 M. fr.
Derby, 103. fr.
London.
Market, Sat.
Fairs,
May 3, 10.
Sept. 29.
October 8.
Nov. 27.
Wirksworth.
6 M. fr.
Ashborn, 118
M. fr. Lond.
Market, Tuesd.
Fair, May 2.
Peakrills.

The Barmoot-Court.

Bakewell.
14 M. fr.
London.
Market, Mond.
for Lead chiefly.
Fair, Feb. 27.
Aug. 15.
Sept. 21.

Scarsdale.

Chesterfield.
9 M. fr. Bake-
well, 116 fr.
London.
Market, Sat.
Fairs on
February 28.
May 4.
July 8.
Sept. 14.

in Thomas
Lombe's Silk-
mill.

as the neighbouring Towns, the *Peak*, and West of *Derbyshire*, *Chester*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, &c.

5. *Alfreton*, which is also in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, is supposed by Etymologists to have been *Alfred's Town*. It has a pretty good Market, but is famous only for its nappy Ale, which, tho' very strong, has a curious Flavour.

6. *Bolsover* Town and Castle are in the same Hundred, upon a rising Ground, and belong to the Duke of *Newcastle*. The Town is large and well-built, but noted only for making fine Tobacco-Pipes.

The principal Seats of the Nobility in this County, besides the Duke of *Devonshire's* already mention'd, at *Chatsworth* in the *Peak*, and at *Hardwick*, in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, are, the Duke of *Newcastle's* at *Bolsover-Castle*; the Duke of *Rutland's* at *Haddon-Hall*, near *Bakewell*; the Duke of *Dorset's* at *Croxhall*; the Earl of *Chesterfield's* at *Bratby*, seven Miles from *Derby*; the Earl of *Ferrers's* at *Shirley*, in the Hundred of *Appletree*;

Alfreton.
10 M. fr.
Derby, 135 M.
fr. London.
6 fr. Chester-
field.
Market, Mond.
Fair, July 20.
Bolsover.
Market, Frid.
Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

the Lord *James Cavendish's* at *Staley-Park*, near *Chesterfield*; Sir *Nathaniel Curzon's* at *Kedleston-Hall*, near *Derby*; Sir *Henry Harpur's* at *Calke*, near *Derby*; Sir *Jonathan Jenkinson's* at *Walton*, near *Chesterfield*; Sir *Thomas Windsor Hunlake*, Bart. at *Wingerworth*, near *Chesterfield*, and at *Westholm*, five Miles from *Derby*; *Robert Coke's* Esq; at *Langford-Hall* near *Ashborn*, and *Melbourn-Castle*, in the Hundred of *Repton*; Sir *William Griesley's* at *Draklow*; *Godfrey Clark's* Esq; at *Chilcot-Hall*; and Sir *Edward Abney's* at *Wilsley*, all three in the Hundred of *Repton*; Mr. *Meynel's* at *Langley-Hall*, near *Derby*; Mr. *Fitzherbert's* at *Tiffington-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Wirksworth*; Mr. *Cotton's* at *Elwell-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Appletree*; Mr. *Sacheverel's* at *Morley-Hall*, three Miles from *Derby*. The Church here, in which are the Tombs of the *Sacheverels*, is much admir'd for its Painting on the Windows.

YORKSHIRE.

Situation. AS this is by far the largest County in England, so it is variously situate, and consequently has great Variety of Ground that is high and low, rich and poor, marshy and heathy.

Boundaries. On the West it is bounded by *Lancashire*, and a Part of *Chehire*. On the South by *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*. On the North by *Durham* and *Westmoreland*; and on the East by the *German-Ocean*.

Extent. 'Tis said to be almost exactly of the same Dimensions as the Duchy of *Wurtemberg*, in *Germany*, and to contain 360 Miles in Compass, being 75 from North to South, and 80 from East to West. Mr. *Templeman* extends it to 114 Miles in length, 80 in Breadth, and gives it an Area of 4684 square Miles, which is by others computed at 3,770,000 Acres.

Division. 'Tis divided into three Parts, or Ridings, each of which is as large, if not larger, than any ordinary County; which are distinguished by West, East and North, from their Situation with respect to the City of *York*, and contain, viz.

Contents.	Wapentakes or Hundreds.		Market-Towns.	
	The West-Riding.	10		24
	East-Riding	4		8
	North-Riding.	12		17
		26		49

In the three Divisions are 563 Parishes, 242 Vicarages, with many Chapels of Ease, 2330 Villages, about 106,150 Houses, and 530,750 Inhabitants. 'Tis subdivided into three lesser Shires, viz. *Richmondshire*, *Allertonshire*, *Hexdenshire*; to which, some add *Hallamshire*: and these again into other Partitions, as *Craven*, *Cleveland*, *Marshalland*, *Holderness*, &c.

Soil and Air. As the Situation is different, so of course are the Air and Soil: What affects the one, generally affects the other; a fenny moist Earth, being attended with a nasty, foggy Air, while a healthy dry Ground enjoys an Air that is clear and healthy. The marshy Lands are rich, and the hilly barren, in a greater or lesser degree; and as it is every where else, so it is in *Yorkshire*, which is generally allow'd to have as much good and indifferent Air, and as much rich, indifferent, and bad Soil, as any Part of *England*.

Commodities and Manufactures. The Commodities of *Yorkshire* are, in a particular manner, Allum, Jet, Lime, Liquorice, Horses: Its Manufactures, Knives, Bits, Spurs, Stockings, &c. But the greatest of all is Cloth, with which, it, in a good measure, supplies *Germany*, and the North. The Corn and Cattle, with which it abounds, are not mention'd, because these are what they have in common with other Counties. Iron and Lead Mines have been in more plenty than of late Years, tho' no less than 40,000 Persons are employ'd in the Iron Manufactures, under about 600 Master-Cutlers, who are incorporated by the Style of the Cutlers of *Hallamshire*. It sends 30 Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, two Citizens for *York*, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, viz.

<i>Kingston upon Hull.</i>	<i>Malton.</i>
<i>Knaresborough.</i>	<i>Thirsk.</i>
<i>Scarborough.</i>	<i>Aldbrough.</i>
<i>Rippon.</i>	<i>Beverley.</i>
<i>Richmond.</i>	<i>Northallerton.</i>
<i>Heydon.</i>	<i>Pontefract.</i>
<i>Boroughbridge.</i>	

It lies in the Diocese of *York*, (except *Richmondshire* in the *North-Riding*, which is in the Diocese of *Chester*;) and belongs to the Northern Circuit. In a word, this County is not inferior to some of the biggest Provinces of *France*; for, besides what we have mention'd, it contains thirty-six

Rivers, fourteen Castles, sixty-two Bridges, four Chaces, eight Forests, and seventy-two Parks; and the People are remark'd for being very subtle. For avoiding Confusion, we shall treat of the Parliamentary, and other Towns in the several Ridings, where they are situate; but first think it necessary to give some Account of the word *Ridings*: which, tho' anciently, common to other Counties, as appears from a Law of King *Edward the Confessor*, is now peculiar to this. *Riding* is only a Corruption of the old *Saxon* word *Trithing*, which in that Law is said to be a third Part of the Province. But to explain this matter more clearly, it must be noted, That in the Division of *England* by the *Saxons*, for the better Government of it, there were these Parts, viz. *Tithings*, *Hundreds* or *Wapentakes*, and *Trithings* or *Ridings*, which thus differ; *Tithings* consisted of ten Families, subjected to the Care of the Decurio, or Tithing-Man, who was to be answerable for the Behaviour of the Masters of those Families, as they were for their Children and Servants. Ten of these *Tithings* made a *Hundred*, or *Wapentake*; which last was so call'd, because the Governour of it, when put into his Place, held up a *Weapon*, viz. a Spear, and the Elders of the *Tithings*, admitted him by tacking or touching their Spears with his, as a Token of their Subjection to him. *Ridings* or *Trithings* were a third Part of a County, be it greater or less, and Appeals were made to them in Causes not determinable in the *Wapentakes*. A *Riding*, in this County, fully answers the Definition of a third Part: and of these *Ridings* we now proceed to treat, beginning with the most considerable of them, for its Fertility and Number of Inhabitants; viz.

Riding, &c.
Tithing.
Hundreds.
Wapentakes.
Trithings.

The West-Riding, or West Part of this County.

HAVING asserted, that this is the most fruitful, and the most populous of all the three *Ridings*, we think it supported by the Authority of Dr. *Fuller*, who says, 'Let a Surveyor set his Centre at or about *Pontefract*, and take the Circumference for twenty Miles, he will meet with a Tract of Ground not exceeded for any, nor equal'd for the Goodness and Plenty of *fine Commodities*.' The same Author speaking of a Progress of King *Henry VIII.* in these Parts, tells us, 'Dr. *Toppall*, Bishop of *Durham*, shew'd the King a Valley, not far from *Doncaster*, which the Bishop told him, was the richest he ever found in all his Travels through *Europe*. And within ten Miles of *Hafewood*, in this *Riding*, there were 165 Manor-Houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality; 275 Woods, of which some contain'd 500 Acres; 32 Parks, and 2 Chaces of Deer; 120 Rivers and Brooks, 7 of which are navigable, and well stored with Salmon, and other Fish; 70 Mills on them for grinding Corn; 25 Coal Mines; 3 Forges for making Iron; and within the same Limits, as much Sport and Pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, as in any Part of *England*.'

Its flourishing State.

As 'tis separated by the *Ouse* from the *East-Riding* on the East, it has the *North-Riding* on the North, Part of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* on the West and South-West, and *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire* on the South-East and South.

Boundaries.

Its chief Rivers, are, 1. The *Ure*, which rising out of the Western Mountains in the *North-Riding*, bounds it from this, till it comes about *York*, where being join'd by a little Brook, call'd *Ouseburn*, it then takes the Name of *Ouse*, and receiving all the other Rivers in this *Riding*, carries them into the *Humber*, to which it is navigable all the way from *York*. 2. The *Danas*, commonly call'd *Don* or *Dune*, because it runs in a low deep Channel, which is the meaning of the *British* word *Don*. It runs to the South Border of this *Riding*, and taking in the Brook of

River. The Ure or Ouse.

The Don.

The Calder.

The Aire.

The Ribble.

The Wharfe.

Other Brooks.

Its Hills.

Fuel.

Air and Soil.

Produce.

The Marshland.

The Allum-Stone.

passes by the River-Isle of *Marshland* into the *Ouse*. Its Water and Fish are of great Service to these Southern Parts. 3. The *Calder* flows along the Borders between this *Riding* and *Lancashire*, with only a small Current at first, but being join'd by other Streams, becomes so large about *Eastland*, that 'tis not passable, except by a Bridge; and being afterwards augmented by many other Brooks, runs to five Miles beyond *Wakefield*, where it falls into, 4. The *Aire*, which rises at the Root of *Pennigent*, the highest Hill on this side of the Country, in that rough rocky Tract, call'd *Craven*, from the *British* word *Crage*, i. e. a Rock. This River is so winding and crooked towards its *Source*, that People pass over it seven or eight times in half an Hour in a strait Road, and its Course is so gentle, that it hardly seems to move, for which reason it has its Name; the *British* word *Ara*, signifying flow and easy. It runs a long way, almost quite cross this *Riding*, before it falls into the *Don*, near *Snath*, and so passes into the *Ouse*. 5. The *Ribble* rises also in these Hills of *Craven*, and holds on a Course of forty Miles, before it leaves this *Riding* for *Lancashire*. 6. The *Wharfe*, springs likewise out of the Foot of *Craven* Hills, and runs with a rapid Torrent in this *Riding*, above fifty Miles before it falls into the *Ouse*, keeping an equal Distance of about ten Miles from the *Aire*, for a great way. Among other Rivulets, it receives the *Washbrook* and *Cock*, which are very considerable. The other Rivulets here are the *Rother*, the *Idle*, the *Went*, the *Hebden*, *Hyde*, *Kebeck*, *Dent*, *Revel* and *Gret*.

Its Hills are the
Ingleborough, Pennigent, Cam,
Pendle, Whelpton, Wharfedale.

There's a very true Proverb in this Country,
That *Pendle, Penigent and Ingleborough*
Are the highest Hills all England thorough.
They are all three in sight of each other, tho' *Pendle* is on the Edge of *Lancashire*, and *Penigent* and *Ingleborough* near *Settle* in *Yorkshire*, and not far from *Westmoreland*.

In this *Riding* are three Sorts of Fuel, viz. Pit-Coal, Wood and Turf. The first is still much more plentiful than the second, which, however, is not wanted, and is used on extraordinary Occasions for Firing, as well as for Building and Shipping. Turf is dug no where, but in the boggy Part of *Marshland*, and chiefly used in the neighbouring Villages.

Its Air, though sharp, is generally reckon'd more healthy, than that of the other two *Ridings*. The Soil, on the West Side of it, is hilly and stony, and therefore not very fruitful; tho' in the Valleys, there's plenty of good Meadow Ground and Pasture. But that Part of it, towards the River *Ouse*, is a rich Soil, producing Wheat and Barley, tho' not in so great plenty as Oats, which are cultivated with Success, even in its worst Parts. That call'd the *Marshland*, because it was once a boggy Tract over-run with Water, was drain'd at the Expence of the neighbouring Gentlemen, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and has now as wholesome an Air as other Parts of the *Riding*, except the upland hilly Parts of it, especially *Craven*.

In this *Riding* are Trees seldom found in other Countries, as Firs, Yews, and Chestnuts; and 'tis remarkable, not only for its many Parks and Chaces, but for Mines of Lime, Stone for Manure, and Quarries of Stone for Building, and of another sort, whereof the People make Allum. 'Tis of a bluish Colour, and will cleave like Cornish-Slate. The Mine lies deep, and requires great Pains to dig up; but being calcin'd, 'tis made into Allum by various Percolations and Boilings, of which the Curious may see an Account in the Second Volume of *Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions*. This *Riding* is noted also for Jet and Liquorice, for fine Horses and Goats, besides other Cattle; for making and curing Legs of Pork into Hams, like the *Westphalian*; and for the Manufactories of Cloth and Iron.

We proceed now to the chief Towns of this *Riding*, and first to those that send Members to Parliament. Of this Class, the Preference is due to the City of *York*, which stands at the Point where the three *Ridings* meet, and may therefore be as well described in this, as in any other *Riding*; tho', as being a County of itself, it properly belongs to neither.

YORK, (in *Latin*, *Eboracum*) is an Archbishoprick, and chief of the Province of *York*, as *London* is of *Canterbury*; and like *London*, its chief Magistrate has the Style of *Lord Mayor*, which is an Honour no other City in the Kingdom can boast of. 'Twas the Capital City of the *Brigantes*, and therefore 'tis supposed *Ptolemy* call'd it *Brigantium*. 'Tis so very ancient, that we have no Evidence of the exact time when it was built; but thus much is certain, that it was the Residence or Garrison of the VIth *Roman* Legion, call'd *Victrix*, sent to *Britain* by *Adrian*; that the IXth Legion, call'd *Hispaniensis*, styl'd *Victrix* also by *Sir Henry Savil*, was station'd here in *Galba's* Time; that the Emperor *Severus* had his Court, and died here, and that his Ashes were carry'd from hence in a Golden Urn to *Rome*;

that *Bellona* had then a Temple here; that *Flav. Val. Constantius Chlorus* also died here, that his Son *Constantine* the Great here received the last Breath of his Father; and that it was a *Roman* Colony, through which there passed no less than three Military Ways. When upon the Settlement of the *Saxons*, it was erected into a Metropolitan See by Pope *Honorius*, it had twelve Bishopricks subject to it, and all *Scotland*, but now it has only Four, viz. *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and the *Isle of Man*. *Camden*, who says that this Church was by the Princes of that Age endow'd with large Possessions, relates one very strange Endowment, by *Uiphus*, the Son of *Toroaldus*, who fill'd the Horn he us'd to drink out of, with Wine, and kneeling before the Altar, bellow'd upon God and *St. Peter* all his Lands and Revenues. This Horn was kept there to the 16th Century, but was missing for a long time afterwards, till *Henry Lord Fairfax* recover'd the Relick, which remains in the Minster to this Day.

This City suffer'd very much in the *Danish* Ravages, but on the Establishment of the *Normans*, it flourish'd again. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, its Cathedral, with *St. Mary's*, and other Monasteries, were burnt down by an accidental Fire. *St. Mary's* Monastery soon rose again to its former Splendor, but the Cathedral lay neglected, till the Reign of *Edward I.* when it was begun to be rebuilt by *John Roman*, the Treasurer of this Church, and finish'd in the beautiful Manner it now appears, by the Contribution of the *Piercys*, the *Vavasors*, and other neighbouring Gentry, and of several of the Archbishops, particularly *Thoresby*, a Cardinal, who in the Year 1361, laid the first Stone of the new Choir, (remarkable for its fine Carvings, particularly the Statues of all the *English* Monarchs) to which, at sixteen Payments, he gave so many hundred Pounds, besides many lesser Sums, towards carrying on that Work. Pope *Pius II.* extolled this Church in particular, 'for its wonderful Magnificence and Workmanship, and for a lightsome Chapel, with glazed Walls united by slender Pillars.' This is the beautiful Chapter-House, one of the neatest Structures in *England*, where the following Line is written in Gold Letters,

Ut Rosa, flos forum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.

Is has thirty-two Stalls round it, all of fine Marble, with Pillars all of one piece of Alabaster; but none to support the Roof, which depends intirely upon one Pin, placed geometrically in the Centre. 'Tis an Octogon twenty-one Yards in Diameter, with the Windows of painted Glass, and finish'd with an Arch or Concave at the Top. The Dimensions of this Cathedral are as follow;

	Feet.
Length, beside the Buttresses	524 1/2
Breadth of the East End	105
Breadth of the West End	109
Breadth of the Cross from North to South	222
Height of the Chapter-House to the Canopy	86 1/2
Height of the Body of the Minster	99
Height of the Lanthorn Steeple, which is seventy Foot square	188
Height of its Windows from top to bottom	45
Height to the top Leads	213

'Tis built in the *Gothic* Taste, and by some, thought to be the finest in *England*, if not in *Italy*. 'Tis dedicated to *St. Peter*; the Windows are adorn'd with Panes of Glass, exquisitely painted with the History of the Bible, and other most curious Figures in 117 Partitions. The Battlements of this Church are six Foot higher, and of a larger square than the present Tower of *Salisbury*. In the South Tower, there's a deep Peal of twelve Bells, the Tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. The Nave of this Church, the biggest of any, except *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, is four Foot and a half wider, and eleven Foot higher than that of *St. Paul's*. The Ascent from it, through the Choir to the Altar, is by a Gradation of sixteen Steps. We enter the middle Nave of the Church at the West Door, under the largest *Gothic* Arch in *Europe*, which binds and supports the two Towers. At the South End of the Church, there's a circular Window call'd the *Marygold* Window, from its Glass being stain'd of that Colour; and there's a large one at the North End, consisting of five Lights reaching almost from the Bottom to the Top, and erected, as they say, at the Charge of five Maiden Sisters; the Painting represents Embroidery. About the time of rebuilding this Cathedral, the Citizens began to fortify themselves with new Walls and Towers. In the Reign of King *Richard I.* there was a horrid Massacre here of the *Jews*, for which we refer to the History. King *Henry III.* had an Interview here with *Alexander*, King of *Scots*. King *Richard II.* made it a County incorporate. *Richard III.* began to raise a new Castle. Parliaments were held here in the Reign of *Edward I.* and *II.* and by Command of the latter, their Acts were here first call'd Statutes. *Henry VIII.* establish'd a Council or Senate here, not unlike the Parliaments

The Cathedral or Minster.

YORK.
Long. 1 M.
Lat. 54.
192 fr. Lond.
Markets on
Tuesday,
Thursday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
May 12.
June 29.
Aug. 1, and 10.
October 18.
November 2.
Every other
Thursday for
Horses and
Sheep.

in France, who were to judge of all Causes arising in these Northern Parts, and to decide them by the Rules of Equity. King Charles I. frequently resided here in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, to avoid the Insults he met with in the South, and the better to suppress the Insurrections in the North.

This City belongs, as has been observed, to neither of the Ridings, but enjoys its own Liberty, and a Jurisdiction over thirty-six Villages and Hamlets in the Neighbourhood, on the West Side of the Ouse, on which it stands, call'd the Liberty of Ansty, which some derive from *Ancienty*, to denote its Antiquity; and others from the German word *Anstossen*, i. e. a Bound. It has been generally esteem'd the second City in England, at least it was so in Camden's Time; but it must now be reckon'd such only for the Ground it takes up: for with respect either to the Number of Houses and People, or to Trade and Riches, *Bristol* has got the Start of it, tho' it is still, as *Camden* says, the finest City in this County, and the great Fence and Ornament to these Northern Parts.

Ansty Liberty.

'Tis pleasantly situate in a large Plain or Valley, in the midst of the Shire, in a fertile Soil and healthy Air, extends a great Length South-West and North-West, and as much the other Way, is divided into four Wards, containing twenty-eight Parishes, and wall'd, but not fortified with Artillery. 'Tis govern'd by a Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen in the Commission of the Peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Prime Council-Men, eight Chamberlains, seventy-two Common Council-Men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Sword-bearer, and a common Serjeant, and enjoys large Immunities, confirm'd to it by a Succession of Kings from King Henry II. The Mayor and Aldermen have Conservancy of the Rivers Ouse, *Humber*, *Wharfe*, *Deirent*, *Air* and *Dun*, within certain Limits of each. A very handsome Mansion-House was erected here for the Lord Mayor in 1728.

The River Ouse, from the North, passes through it, and divides it into two Parts, join'd together by a strong Stone-Bridge of five Arches, of which the middlemost is as large as any two of the others, and reckon'd for Height, Breadth, and Architecture, to be equal to the Rialto at *Venice*, tho' not to that at *Blenheim*; the Diameter being eighty-one Foot, and the Height fifty-one. 'Twas built so wide, to prevent such another Accident as once happen'd, when by a sudden Thaw, a prodigious weight of Ice drove down two Arches of the Old Bridge, by which twelve Houses were demolish'd, and several Persons drowned. The great Council-Chamber, and that of the Records, the Exchequer, the Sheriff's Courts, and the two City Prisons for Debtors and Felons, are all kept upon this Bridge, which is so crowded with Buildings, that it looks like one continued Street. This River, tho' at sixty Miles distance from the Sea, brings Ships to the City, that are of seventy Tons Burthen. It has four large well-built Gates, and five Posterns: The King's Palace, call'd the Manor-House, lies on the North Side of the River Ouse; but is far from being splendid, it having been almost quite demolish'd in the Civil Wars. The other most remarkable Structure, is the Town-Hall built upon the Bridge, i. e. the Guild-hall, where the Courts of Justice are held, which is larger, and in other respects superior to that of *London*. Near it, is the Statue of King *Edgar*, who rebuilt the City; and *St. Anthony's Hall*, which is a large handsome Building, in which there is one Room big enough to hold most of the inferior Tradesmen of the City. The Market-House in the Street, call'd the Pavement, is a curious piece of Architecture supported by twelve Pillars of the *Tuscan Order*; and there's another for *Thursday's Market*, not unlike the Exchange at *Chester*. Here were, in the Reign of *Henry V.* forty-one Parishes, seventeen Chapels, sixteen Hospitals, and nine Abbeys, besides the Cathedral; but of the Churches, only seventeen are now in use. Of these, *Albhallow's Church* has the finest Steeple of a Gothic Building in England, having a beautiful Lanthorn on the Tower, with very high Pinnacles. *St. Mary's*, which is built pyramidically, is much admired; and so is *St. Margaret's*, which is of the same kind of Work, but much more curious; the Base it stands on, being not near so large. It has a most extraordinary Porch, which is a sumptuous piece of Architecture, with our Saviour on the Cross at the Top of it.

A late Writer compares this City, with regard to its Situation and Extent, to *Ghent* in *Flanders*, but says 'tis not quite so beautiful. The Houses are generally of the old Timber-Building, like those at *Canterbury*, but there is abundance of fine ones round the Minster, as the Archbishop's Palace, the Dean's, and many of the Prebendaries Houses; and near it is the Assembly-Room, for the Nobility and Gentry, who reside at *York*, during the Races: 'Twas design'd by the Earl of *Burlington*. The Hall, which is 123 Foot long, and forty broad, and rather more in height, communicates with the Ball-Room, 66 Foot long, and 22 in Height and Breadth. 'Tis thought that the Hall, for its Architecture, is the best

Room in the Kingdom, except the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*. 'Twas built by Subscription of the Nobility and Gentry of the County. Here are Plays, Assemblies, Musick-Meetings, or the like Entertainments, at some House or other, almost every Night in the Week. The Castle, which stands at the Confluence of the Ouse and the Foss, was built by *William* the Conqueror; but 'twas repair'd, or rather re-built, in 1701, for the Convenience of keeping the Assizes; and to that end 'tis converted from a Palace to a Prison, but by much the finest and pleasantest in England. The Court-Yard of it is larger than the Areas of either the *King's-Bench*, or *Fleet Prisons* in *London*. Here's a handsome Chapel, with a good Allowance for a Preacher; besides a Gift of a large Loaf of fine Bread to such of the Debtors as attend the Sermons. There's no Gaol in *England* kept neater and cleaner, the very Felons being allowed Straw, and Beds raised from the Ground; and there's an Infirmary apart from the Common Prison, where the Sick are attended by a Surgeon.

The C. City.

This City has given Title of Duke formerly to the greatest of the Nobility, and lately to the Son and Brothers of the *British Monarchy*; the last who enjoyed that Title being Prince *Ernest* Bishop of *Osnaburg*, and Brother to King *George* the First.

In 1705, a Charity-School was open'd here for forty Boys cloath'd, taught and maintain'd by Subscription, Gifts and Legacies, to whom 20 are added since; and a Provision is made to supply them with all Necessaries when they are sick. There's another School here for 20 Girls supported by Contribution of the Ladies. Many Children have been put out Apprentices by these Schools.

The Plenty and Cheapness of Provisions brings abundance of Strangers hither, for the Conveniency of Boarding; and the ancient Remains here of the *Romans* Skill and Grandeur, besides the Ruins of Abbeys, Churches, and Castles of a later Date, attract and detain every Traveller, who is inquisitive after Antiquities or Curiosities. Among others there's an Arch at *Micklegate-Bar*, and a multangular Tower and Wall, near a Place call'd the *Mint-Yard*, both built in the Time of the *Romans*; and in other Parts of the City, have been found many *Roman* Altars, Inscriptions, Urns, Coins, &c. There are some *Saxon* Coins still extant, call'd *Peter-Pence*, that have been struck in this City.

The Members of Parliament for this City may claim a Seat in the House of Commons, next to the Citizens of *London*, upon what is call'd the Privy Councilors Bench, a Privilege which the Citizens of *London* exercise on the first Day of the Meeting of every new Parliament.

In 1738, a Subscription was set on foot for an Infirmary, which is since erected in this City, after the manner of those at *London*, *Hincheester*, *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c. and a Cotton Manufacture was lately establish'd here, which is brought to very great Perfection.

The Boroughs in the West-Riding that send Members to Parliament, are:

- Knarborough, Broughbrig,
Rippon, Patefract.
1. *Knarborough*, formerly *Gnareburgh*, call'd by Foreigners the *Yorkshire-Spaw*, is almost encompassed by the deep River *Nid*, which issues from the Bottom of *Craven-Hills*: And it had a Castle, long ago demolish'd, upon a craggy Rock, from whence it took the Name. 'Tis Place, which is about three Furlongs in length, is famous for four medicinal Springs, so near to each other in Situation, and yet so different in Operation, that *England* cannot parallel them, viz. 1. The *Sweet-Spaw*, or *Vitruvine-Well*, acknowledged by Physicians to be a very sovereign Medicine in several particular Distempers. 'Twas discover'd by Mr. *Slingby* in 1620. 'Tis about three Miles from the Town, in *Knarborough-Forest*. 2. The *Stinking-Spaw*, or *Sulphur-Well*, so fetid, that they who drank it were forced to hold their Noses, and therefore 'tis now used by Bathing. If drunk, 'tis said to be good for the Dropsy, Spleen, Scurvy, Gout, &c. upon which 'tis remark'd, that what was formerly *Dadecus Medicinæ*, may be named *Decus Fontis Knarboroughensis*; and bathing in it, is recommended for Rheumatisms, Paralytic Cases, &c. 3. *St. Mongah's*, or *Mungo's*, the Name of a *Settish* Saint, much honoured in these Parts. 'Tis a cold Bath, about four Miles from the Town. 4. The *Drooping-Well*, which is in the Town, and the most famous of all the petrifying Wells in *England*; so call'd, because it drops from the spongy porous Rock hanging over it. The Ground which receives it before it unites in the Well, is for 12 Yards long become a solid Rock. From the Well it runs into the *Nid*, where the Spring-Water has made a Rock that stretches some Yards into the River. The adjacent Fields are noted for Liquorice, and a soft yellow Marle, which is an excellent rich Manure. *Brady* pretends this was no Borough, but an ancient Demesne of the Crown; which seems to clash with the Account given of it by *Camden*; for where Towns were
- Knarborough.
175 M. fr.
London.
13 fr. York.
Market, Wed.
- Four strange
Springs.
Sweet-Spaw.
- Stinking-Well.
- Drooping-Well.
- B b b

were ancient Demesne of the Crown; Barons were not suffered to build Castles, as the Baron *de Burgh* did here. The Lordship is now Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Town stands at the Bottom of its Forest, of which the *Slingsby*-Family were made hereditary Rangers by *Edward I.* is an ancient Borough by Prescription, and is govern'd by a Bailiff. Its Baths were so frequented before *Scarborough*-Spaw came in vogue, that 'tis said a cold Bath has been rented at 200 *l.* a Year.

those that stuck in the Passage, otherwise; and this was call'd one of *St. Wilfrid's Wonders*. The Author of the *Addenda to Camden*, says, that in 1695, a considerable Number of Saxon Coins was found here, particularly those Brass ones call'd *Sticca's*, of which there were eight to a Penny; and that they were of the later Race of the Kings of *Deira*, or rather the *Subreguli*, after *Egbert* had reduc'd it to be Part of his Monarchy.

In the Year 1318, the *Scots* plunder'd this Town, when many of the Inhabitants retiring into the Church, annoy'd them so much, that after three Days Stay, they took a thousand Marks to spare the Town from burning, and departed. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* a Treaty was made here betwixt Commissioners from that King and others from the *Scots*, after the second Rupture with that Nation.

The Market-Place of this Town is reckon'd the finest Square of the kind in *England*, and adorn'd with a curious Obelisk, built by *John Aislaby Esq*; the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Father to one of the present Auditors of the Imprest, and a Member for this Corporation in Parliament. Its Church, which is both Parochial and Collegiate, the only one that is so in *England*, except that of *Southwell*, which we mention'd in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very handsome, venerable, and firm Gothic Pile, which shews itself a great way in the Country, but is quite plain, without any Images or Statues. There's a Common in the Neighbourhood of the Town, noted for the Horse-Races.

3. *Burroughbridge*, or *Boroughbridge*, is a Borough and Post-Town, about three Furlongs in length, and at least as broad; so call'd from its stately Bridge of Stone, over the River *Ure*, which comes to it from *Rippon*, and being join'd a little below it by the River *Swale*, is then call'd the *Ouse*. This Town is govern'd by a Bailiff, and first sent Members of Parliament, 1 Queen *Mary I.* 'Tis supposed that 7 or 8000 *l.* is laid out yearly here in hard Ware, which is the chief Support of the Town. Its Bridge has not more than four or five Arches, but then they are near forty Feet wide; one of the middlemost much more, and high in proportion. At the Ends of the Bridge there are high Causeys carried on of Stone, to keep in the Water; which, however, sometimes overflows them. We may very well conclude with *Mr. Camden*, that its Bridge was formerly of Wood, because in a Battle that was fought here betwixt King *Edw. II.* and his Barons, as *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* was passing this Bridge, a Soldier that lay hid under it, kill'd him, by thrusting a Spear or Pike thro' a Chink of it into his Body.

4. *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret*, is a neat-built Town, about a Mile long, not far from the Banks of the River *Aire*, and its Conflux with the *Dan*. In the Time of the *Saxons* it was call'd *Kirkley*, and by the *Normans* *Pontefract*, because of a broken Bridge there, which the Author of the *Addenda to Camden* supposes was laid over the *Wash*. This was a little Piece of Ground below the Church, in the Road to *Knottingley*, which was then full of Water, and the same has been since drain'd by two Cuts, which drive two Mills, yet on violent Rains or Thaws, is almost unpassable. King *Richard III.* granted this Town the first Charter of Incorporation, which was confirm'd by succeeding Kings; and 'tis now govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, who are in the Commission of the Peace, and Burgesses. The Mayor, who is also a Justice of Peace, is chose annually by the Inhabitant Burgesses. In the Civil Wars it was seized for King *Charles I.* and besieged afterwards by the Parliament's Forces; but Lord *Langdale* rais'd the Siege, by which the noble large old Castle, (where King *Richard II.* was barbarously murder'd, and where King *Richard III.* murder'd two of *Edward the Fifth's* Uncles) suffered very much; and one of the two Parish-Churches it then had, was ruin'd. That the said Castle was built either by the *Saxons* or *Normans*, is not doubted, but by which of them is not certain. 'Tis observed, that the Round Tower stood upon a raised Hill of very hard stiff Clay, which looks as if it had been of that kind of Fortifications call'd *Keeps*, by the *Saxons*, tho' 'tis not improbable the *Saxons* might, from a Fortification of Earth, build it of Stone.

In the ruinous Castle is still to be seen the Place where the Collegiate Chapel of *St. Clement* stood, which had a Dean, three Prebendaries, &c. and in the Area of it is a large Vault. The Floor, Walls, and Roof, are all of one kind of Stone dug out of the Rock. The Market-Place, which is near the Middle of the Corporation, is spacious and commodious, and well stored with Meat, Corn and other Provisions, as its Fairs are with Horses, Sheep, and other Cattle. The Inhabitants bury their Dead still in the Cæmtery of the Church, near the Castle, which was ruin'd, as above-mention'd; but Divine Service is perform'd in *St. Giles's* Chapel, adjoining to the Market-Place, to which Sir *John Bland*, formerly

Boroughbridge.
4 M. fr. *Rippon*, 204
M. fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.
Fairs, June 12,
for a Week,
and another
great Fair for
Cattle, &c.

Pontefract.
16 M. fr.
York, 170 M.
fr. *London*.
Market, Sat.
Fairs,
Trinity-Eve.
The Week before
Palm-Sunday,
noted for good
Horses.
Sept. 1.

Rippon.
6 M. fr.

Boroughbridge,
190 fr. *London*.
Market, Thurs.
Fairs, Thurs.
after the 13th
of January, for
Horses. First
Week in March,
May 1.
Thursday after
May-Day.
Holy-Thurs.
Thursday after
St. Wilfrid's.
Sept. 13.
Nov. 2, and 11.
And every
Fortnight for
Cattle.

2. *Rippon* is a large, pleasant, well-built, and populous Town, six Furlongs in length, between the River *Ure* and the little River *Skell*, with two Bridges over the former, one of which has at least thirteen Arches. It owes its Greatness, says *Camden*, to Religion, especially to a Monastery built by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, in the Infancy of the English Church; and is wonderful, says *Malmesbury*, for its arched Vaults, fine Pavements, and Winding-Entries: but *Bede* says, the *Scots* had a Monastery here before *Wilfrid* came. This pompous Monastery, together with the whole Town, was intirely demolish'd, according to *Camden*, by the *Danes*; but according to *Bp. Godwin*, it fell down for want of Repair, 280 Years after it was founded, Anno Domini 940. The Monastery was rebuilt by *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but *Rippon* was never so considerable as after the *Norman* Conquest, when the Monastery also increased and flourished under the Archbishops of *York*, of whom several resided here. Its Monastery became a College for a Dean and secular Canons; and the Church, which had the Privilege of a Sanctuary granted it by King *Athelstan*, still retains Collegiate Privileges, having a Dean and Chapter. The former has no Place in the Convocation of the Province of *York*, but the latter sends a Proctor to it. *Camden* says this Town flourished partly by the Advantage of a Governour, call'd in *Saxon* *Wakeman*, i.e. Watchman, and partly by the Woollen Manufacture, which it has since lost; tho' 'tis still a Staple for Wool, which is bought up here every Week by the Clothiers from *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Hallifax*, &c. This Governour had his Name from his Diligence in his Government. Every chief Magistrate was term'd *Vigilarius*, or *Watchman*, and with the Elders governed the Place before the Conquest, as well as after. In 1322, a Synod was held here. The Church, a very neat one, with three Spire Steeples, was built, says *Camden*, by the Contributions of the neighbouring Gentry, and the Treasurer of the Town, and might vie with the rich Abbey of *Fountain*, erected in sight of it. On one Side of it stands a little College for Singing-Men, founded, as *Camden* says, by *Henry Both*, Archbishop of *York*; but there never was an Archbishop of that Name. On the other Side of the Church is a great Mount of Earth, call'd *Hilshaw*, cast up, as 'tis said, by the *Danes*. In the *Minster-Yard* is this modest Inscription on a plain Grave-Stone, for a two thousand Pound Benefactor to it, viz. *Hic jacet Zacharias Jepson, cujus ætas fuit 49. Per paucos tantum annos vivit.* In December 1660, the great Steeple of this Church was blown down, which by its Fall broke down the Chancel, the only Place where the People could assemble for Divine Worship, and much shatter'd the rest of the Fabrick; but the Inhabitants, in the Reign of *Charles II.* obtained a Brief for its Repair. Sir *Thomas Herbert*, Servant to King *Charles I.* wrote a History of this Collegiate Church, a MS. lately in the Possession of *Dr. Gale*, Dean of *York*.

This is an ancient Borough, and in old Times made three Returns of Members of Parliament; but that Privilege was lost to it afterwards, till it was restor'd in the first Year of the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* King *James I.* who founded and endow'd in its Church one Dean, and seven Prebendaries, besides petty Canons, Singing-Men, and Choristers, granted a Charter to the Town, to be govern'd by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants, which they surrender'd to King *James II.* for a new one. By this Charter two new Horse-Fairs were granted it yearly, viz. one the Monday before the 10th of March, the other on the Monday after *Lammas-Day*. This Town is not only noted for its Horse-Fairs, but for making good Spurs; whence the Proverb, *As true Steel as Rippon-Rowels*, is applied to trusty Persons; Men of Metal, faithful in their Employments: for the best Spurs in *England* are made here with Rowels, that will strike through a Shilling, and break sooner than bend. Tann'd Leather is sold in great Quantities, as also Cattle of all Kinds at its Fairs.

In the last Age but one, the Church was very famous for *Wilfrid's Needle*, a Piece of Legerdemain, by which the Canons got Money. 'Twas a strait Passage, into a close-vaulted Room under Ground, whereby Trial was made of any Woman's Chastity; for 'twas so contriv'd, that none could pass it but who they pleased. Those Women that could thread it, by paying the Priest in Money, or an Equivalent, were reckon'd chaste, and

Rippon-Spurs.

*Wilfrid's
Needle.*

one of the Members, added a fair Stone-Steeple at his own Expence. At the Bottom of the Market-Place stands the Town-Hall.

King Henry II. granted it a Charter for a Fair on St. Giles's Day, and eight Days after.

This Town returned Members to Parliament in the 23d and 27th of Edward I. and to a Council in the 11th of Edward III. but never sent again till the 19th of King James I. when it was by his Letters Patent restor'd to that Privilege. It gave Title of Baron to Sir John Savil, in the Time of that King, and to his Son, created Earl of Sussex; and now gives Title of Earl to the Right Honourable Thomas Fermor, Lord Lempster, Knight of the Bath. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, left 200 l. to be yearly employed for ever, for the Benefit of the poor Artificers of this Town, to be lent every Year at 5 l. a Time, for three Years, on proper Security. Here's a Charity-School for 24 Boys and 12 Girls, maintain'd out of the Interest of 200 l. given by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth Esq; Father to the present Lord Malton.

The adjacent Country is noted for Plenty of Lime-Stone, as also of Liqueurice, and Skirrets, or Skirworts. The Roman Way, which was a Branch of the great *Via Militaris*, call'd *Ermin-Street*, from which it struck off at *Lincoln*, and pass'd over the united Rivers *Aire* and *Calder*, to *Tadcaster*, and so on to *York*, is plainly to be seen in several Places betwixt this Town and *Doncaster*.

Other Towns of Note in this Riding, are:
1. *Sheffield*, on the borders of *Derbyshire*, an ancient large thriving and populous Town on the River *Don*, over which it has a fine Stone-Bridge. The Streets are narrow, and the Houses look black, by reason of the continued Smoak from the Forges; this Town having been noted several hundred Years for Cutler's and Smith's Wares, particularly for Files, and Knives or Whittles: For the last of these especially, it has been a Staple for above three hundred Years, and was celebrated by *Chaucer*, who speaking of the Accoutrements of his Miller, says,

A Sheffield Whittle bare he in his Hose.

The first Mills in *England* for turning Grindstones, were set up here. The Smith's Manufactures were encouraged, and advanced here by the Neighbourhood of the Iron Mines. Here was a Castle built by King Henry III. in which, or else in the Manor House in the Park, *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was Prisoner sixteen or seventeen Years. After the Death of King *Charles I.* it was demolish'd with divers others by Order of Parliament. In 1673, a stately Hospital was erected here, and endow'd by *Gilbert Talbot*, one of the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, of whom many are interr'd in its Church; particularly his Great Grandfather of the same Name, who gave 200 l. a Year for ever, to the Poor of this Town. In the Neighbourhood are some Mines of Allom. Here are two Charity-Schools, one for thirty Boys, another for thirty Girls. The Lord of the Manor, which is of a very large Extent, is or was lately the Duke of *Norfolk*; who has a Prison here, and his Court is kept every three Weeks.

This is call'd the chief Town of *Hallamshire*, and has about 600 Master Cutlers, incorporated by the Style of the Cutlers of *Hallamshire*; who, 'tis computed, don't employ less than 40,000 Persons in the Iron Manufactures. The Market here is very large for many Commodities, but especially Corn, which is bought up here for *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and the whole *West-Riding*. The Church here was built in the Reign of *Henry I.* Upon a Petition of the Inhabitants to Queen *Mary I.* which set forth, that the Parish was too large and populous for the Vicar to serve it without Assistants, she incorporated twelve of the principal Inhabitants, and their Successors for ever, by the Style of the twelve Capital Burgesses of *Sheffield*, empowering them to elect and ordain three Priests to assist the Vicar, who were to be paid out of certain Lands and Rents, which she gave them belonging to the Crown; and since this Settlement, there have been two Chapels built at *Attercliff* and *Ecclesdale*, two Hamlets in this Parish, which are served by two of the Assistants, while the Third in his Turn helps the Vicar in the Parish Church. King *James I.* founded a free Grammar-School here, and appointed thirteen School-Burgesses to manage the Revenue, and nominate the Master and Usher. A Chapel was built here lately, by the Benefactions of the Town's-People, and many of the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, which has been consecrated by the Name of *St. Paul*. Mr. *Evelyn*, in his Treatise *de Sylva*, mentions an Oak-Tree growing in the Park here, which had above 10,000 Foot of Board in it; and another, which when fell'd to the Ground, was so vast, that two Men on Horseback on each side of it, could not see the Crowns of each other's Hats.

2. *Rotherham* has a fine Stone-Bridge also over the same River, near its Confluence with the *Rother*, and is a neat handsome Town. *Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*,

who was a Native of this Place, founded a College here on the Bridge, now an Alms-House; and it has a Charity-School for forty-two Boys.

3. *Doncaster* has its Name from its Situation on the River *Don*, or *Dan*, and its now ruinous Castle. 'Tis a very ancient Town, which, both in the *Itinerary* and the *Notitia*, is call'd *Danum*, and the *Britons* named it *Cacridaun*. About the Year 760, it was burnt to the Ground by Lightning, says *Camden*, and so buried in its own Rubbish, that 'tis hardly yet recover'd; but 'tis now a noble, spacious and populous Town, and has a neat Church, with an admirable Steeple, and the Monuments of two remarkable Benefactors to the Town, viz. 1. *Thomas Ellis*, who had been five times Mayor of it, and founded *St. Thomas's Hospital* here; and 2. *Robert Byrke*, who gave *Refington Wood* to the Public, and has this very odd Inscription on his Tomb:

' Howe, Howe, who is here,
' I Robin of *Doncastere*,
' And Margaret my Feare.
' That I spent that I had,
' That I gave that I have,
' That I left that I lost. A. D. 1570.

' Quoth *Robertus Byrke*, who in this World did reign
' threescore Years and seven, and yet lived not one.'

This Town, which sent Representatives to one Council, or Convention of the Kingdom, is a Corporation and Borough govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, and Common Council; King *James II.* gave them a new Charter, which was with great Pomp brought to the Town-Hall in 1685, with a Train of three hundred Horse-Men. It granted two Fairs a Year, viz. on *Candlemas Day*, and *November 15*, for three Days each. The Town stands in the Road from *York* to *London*; and has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, &c. with several very good Inns. The Manufactures of this Place are knit Waistcoats and Petticoats, Gloves and Stockings. The old Horse-Course in the Neighbourhood is noted for Races. This Town gave Title of Earl to the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*; and tho' it does not send Members to Parliament, has much larger Estates belonging to it, than many that do. It has two strong and lofty Stone-Bridges over the *Don*, besides a long Causey beyond them, because 'tis apt to over-flow its Banks; and the Remains of the Great Roman High-way mention'd at *Pontefract*.

4. *Tickhill*, or *Tickhall*, is a distinct Liberty of itself, which in the time of the *Saxons* seems to have been a Piece of some Figure, and to have taken its Name from a Mount or Hill there, on which was a Castle; which Mount remains to this day, and is, by *Camden*, call'd *Moles Edita*. It gives Name to a noble Signiory, call'd the Honour of *Tickhill*, which has a large Extent of Jurisdiction, and to which a great many Manors owe Suit and Service. The Church here is a large handsome Fabrick.

5. *Bautre*, is a Town of about three Furlongs in Length, situate near the *Idle*, which parts this Riding from *Nottinghamshire*. 'Tis of chief Note for its Trade in Mill-Stones. As 'tis a great Thorowfare in the Post Road to *Scotland*, 'tis well furnish'd with Inns. The River *Idle* brings it both Lead and Mill-and Grind-Stones from *Derbyshire*, and Iron Wares from *Sheffield*, which they convey to *Streckwith*, *Barton*, *Hull*, &c. it being the Centre of all Exportation from this Riding.

6. *Barnesley*, is a well-built Town, noted for its Trade in Wire and Hard Ware. It is about three Furlongs in Length, and stands on the side of a Hill; 'tis call'd *Black Barnesley*, because of its sooty Look: but whether 'tis so named from its Forges, which are continually smoking, or from its Moors, which have a dusky Complexion like *Blackheath* and others, is not certain.

7. *Wakefield*, is a large well-built Town, famous in *Camden's* Time for its Cloth Trade, Extensiveness, neat Buildings, great Markets, and for its Bridge over the *Calder*, upon which King *Edward IV.* built a Chapel in Memory of his Father *Richard Duke of York*, and others of his Friends, kill'd here in the Battle of 1459. The Town continues in a thriving Condition, and from thence, perhaps, comes the Proverb of *Merry Wakefield*, as well as from its Situation in a fruitful Soil, and cheap Country, where is no want of good Cheer, and good Companys. It consists chiefly of three great Streets centring near the Church: In the Market-Place, which is but small, there's a beautiful Cross, being an open Colonnade of the *Decor* Order, supporting a Dome with an Ascent by an open circular Pair of Stairs leading to a Room that receives Light from a Turret at the Top, wherein they transact their public Business. The Church, which was repair'd in the Year 1724, is a large and lofty Gothic Structure, with a Spire, one of the highest in the County. Tho' the Town is no Corporation, 'tis said there are more People in it, than in *York City*: Its *Friday's Market* is for Woollen Cloth, like that at *Leeds*, but not quite so considerable,

Doncaster,
155 M. fr.
London.
Market, *Saturday*,
Fairs on
July 25,
August 10.

A very old
Spit.

Tickhill,
5 M. fr. *Don-*
caster, 149 M.
fr. *London*.
Market, *Saturday*.

Bautre,
147 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Saturday.
Fairs 4 Days in
Whitson Week.

Barnesley,
11 M. fr.
Doncaster.
175 M. fr.
London.
Market on
Wednesday.
Fair on
September 14.

Wakefield,
11 M. fr. *Fer-*
rybridge and fr.
Halifax.
175 M. fr.
London.
Markets on
Thursday and
Friday.
Fairs on
Tuesday before
Palm-Sunday,
June 25, and
on the 1st and
3d Tuesday in
August.
October 31.

Sheffield,
157 fr. M.
London.
Market, *Tuesday*.
Fair, *Trinity*
Eve Day, and
Morrow.

Two prodigious
Oaks.

Rotherham,
4 M. fr. *Shef-*
field, 161 fr.
London.
Markets, *Mond*.
Fairs on
Good Friday for
Cattle.

siderable, tho' abundance of it is made in and near this Town. In 1698, the *Calder* was made navigable hither from *Castleforth*, and by an Act of Parliament passed in 1740, the Navigation of that River is continued from hence to *Ealand* and *Halifax*. Mean time, great Quantities of Coals are carry'd by Water from hence as well as *Leeds*, into the River *Ouse*; and then either go up that River to *York*, or down to the *Humber*, supplying abundance of large Towns with that Commodity, and saving them the Duty of Four Shillings *per* Chaldron, which is paid for the Coals of *Newcastle*. The Lady *Camden* has endow'd a Weekly Lecture in this Town, with Eighty Pounds a Year; and here is a Charity-School for sixty-three Children, of whom the Boys have Coats and Caps Yearly at *Christmas*, with a good School-House, &c. all supported by the Contributions of the Inhabitants. The adjacent Country is call'd, for a good Way, the Lordship of *Wakefield*, and several Persons of Quality have been its Stewards, especially of the *Savils*, and the *Brudenels*.

8. *Huthersfield* is the first Town of Note, that the *Calder* comes to from *Halifax*. This is one of the five Towns in this County, that have the greatest Share in the Cloathing Trade.

9. *Snath*, or *Snaithe*, near the Conjunction of the River *Aire* with the *Dan*, is a small Town, but has a pretty good Trade, the River being navigable to it by Boats.

10. *Halifax* stands on the left side of the *Calder*, extending from West to East upon the gentle Descent of a Hill. 'Tis a Parish, the most populous, if not the most extensive in *England*, being twelve Miles in Diameter, and above thirty in Circumference; and having twelve Chapels in it under the Mother Church of *Halifax*, (a Vicaridge) two whereof are Parochial, besides sixteen Meeting-Houses, which all, except the Quakers, are call'd Chapels, and most of them have Bells, and Burying-Grounds. They sent out 12,000 Men, so long ago as the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to join her Forces against the Rebels, under the Earl of *Westmoreland*; and in *Camden's* Time, they used to say, that they could reckon more Men in their Parish, than any kind of Animal whatever; 'whereas,' says *Camden*, 'in the most populous and fruitful Places of *England* elsewhere, one shall find thousands of Sheep, but so few Men in proportion, that one would think they had given place to Sheep and Oxen, or were devour'd by them.' He then accounts for the prodigious Increase of the Inhabitants, by admiring the Industry of a People, who, 'notwithstanding an unprofitable barren Soil, not fit to live in, have so flourish'd, says he, by the Cloth Trade, (which they had not fallen to above seventy Years) that they are very rich, and have gain'd a Reputation for it above their Neighbours.'

If such was the Character and Condition of the Place then, what must it be since the great Demand of *Kerseys* for cloathing the Troops abroad? Some will have it, that 'tis thereby increased one fourth within these sixty Years, especially as they have lately enter'd into the Manufacture of Shalloons, of which few, if any, were ever made in these Parts before; so that it has been calculated, that 100,000 Pieces are made in a Year in this Parish alone, at the same time, that almost as many *Kerseys* are made here as ever. And it has been affirm'd, that one Dealer here has traded by Commission for 60,000 *l.* a Year to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, in the single Article of *Kerseys*.

'Tis remark'd, that this and the neighbouring Towns are all so employ'd in the Woollen Manufacture, that they scarce sow more Corn than will keep their Poultry; and that they feed very few Oxen or Sheep; so that what Corn they have, comes chiefly out of the *East-Riding*, *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, their black Cattle from thence and from *Lancashire*, their Sheep and Mutton from the adjacent Counties, their Butter from the *East* and *North-Ridings*, and their Cheese from *Cheshire* and *Warwickshire*. Their Markets are thronged by such prodigious Numbers of People to sell their Manufactures, and buy Provisions, that none are more crowded in the North of *England*, except those of *Leeds* and *Wakefield*.

The Church is a stately venerable old Pile, with many extraordinary Monuments, and most of them very ancient. Besides other Charities, here is a good Hospital, endow'd by Mr. *Nath. Waterhouse* in 1642, for twelve poor aged People, with a Workhouse for twenty Children, the Overseer whereof has 45 *l.* a Year, and the same Gentleman left a yearly Salary to the Preachers of the twelve Chapels. Mr. *Crowther*, a Clothier, also left 10 *l.* a Year for ever to the Poor, and 20 *l.* a Year to Queen *Elizabeth's* Free-School here.

This Town formerly gave Title of Marquis to the Family of *Savile*, as it does now those of Earl and Baron to that of *Montague*, in the Person of the Right Honourable *George Montague*, Son to the late Auditor of the Exchequer.

There was an ancient By-law at this Place, which, indeed, is but just mention'd by *Camden*; but the Learned Author of the *Aldenda*, has thought fit to enlarge on it; which tho' our Limits will not allow us to do, and tho'

the Law has been long set aside, yet the Extract of it which follows, will not, 'tis hoped, be deem'd a needless Digression from the Subject of Geography, because it relates to the Staple Manufacture of the Kingdom, and serves to explain a Saying, which is the common Cant of the Beggars and Vagrants of these Parts, *viz.*

From Hell, Hull, and Halifax,

Good Lord deliver us.

History of the
Halifax Law,
and the Vagrants
Litany.

At the first erecting of the Woollen Manufacture in these Parts, which was in the Reign of *Henry VII.* it was so common a Practice to steal the Cloths, as they lay out all Night upon Tenters, that a Law was made, whereby the Magistrates of *Halifax* were empower'd to pass and execute Sentence of Death upon all Offenders, if they came within either of these three Cases, so as to make it *Furtum manifestum*.

1. *Hand-haben'd*, i. e. when they were taken in the Fact of Stealing.

2. *Back-beron'd*, i. e. when the Cloth stolen, was found upon them.

3. *Confession'd*, i. e. when they own'd the Fact.

The Crime likewise must have been committed, and the Criminal apprehended within the Liberties of the Forest of *Hardwick*; and the Value of the Thing stolen was to be above 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, for if it did not exceed that Sum, he was not to die for it. He was first brought before the Bailiff of *Halifax*, who presently summon'd the Frith-burgers within the several Towns of the Forest; if they acquitted him, he was immediately discharged; but if found guilty, within a Week he was carry'd to the Scaffold, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, *viz.* by an Axe drawn up by a Pulley to the Top of a wooden Engine, and fasten'd there by a Pin, which, when taken out, the Axe fell down in an instant, and did its Work. If he had stole a Horse, Ox, or any other Beast, 'twas led with him to the Scaffold, and there fasten'd by a Cord to the Pin that staid the Axe; and when the Signal was given for the Execution, by the Jurors holding up one of their Hands, the Bailiff, or his Servant, whipp'd away the Beast, which pluck'd out the Pin, and let down the Axe to do its Office. It seems, the idle Fellows in the Country were so terrify'd at this severe and summary Course of Justice, that the above mention'd Litany soon became a Proverb throughout *Yorkshire*. *Hell*, *Hull* and *Halifax* were frightful Names to them; of which, perhaps, they fear'd the first least, as they conceited it to be the farthest from them; but they might well enough include *Hull* in their Petition, on account of the rigid Discipline of that Town to Beggars; for they whip out all Foreign Poor, and set their own to Work. Yet after all; 'tis not improbable, that the Casual Concurrence of these three Words, with the same Initial Letter, contributed a good deal to the Rise of this Proverb.

This Engine, of which there is a Cut in *Camden's Britannia*, was in use till about the Time of King *James I.* when it was remov'd; but the Basis on which it stood is still remaining here.

11. *Leeds*. The Name is deriv'd by some from the *British Llwydd*, i. e. pleasant Situation, from the Saxon Word *Leod*, i. e. People; therefore 'tis supposed to have been a populous Town in the Saxons Time. It stands on the North-Side of the River *Aire*, over which it has a magnificent Stone-Bridge to the Suburbs, which are very large. 'Twas incorporated by King *Charles I.* under a chief Alderman, nine Burgesses, and twenty Assistants.

King *Charles II.* incorporated it by the Name of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants. It has been a long Time famous for the Woollen-Manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing Towns in the County, yet it had but one Church, *viz.* *St. Peter's*, till the Reign of King *Charles I.* when *John Harrison* Esq; a Native of it, and Deputy to the chief Alderman, Sir *John Savil*, observing that it would scarce hold half of the Inhabitants, he built another in 1634, at his own Cost, which is call'd *St. John's*, and endowed it with 80 *l.* a Year, and 10 *l.* to keep it in repair; to which he added a House for the Minister. He also founded a Hospital for the Relief of the honest Poor, who had been formerly industrious, and endowed it with 80 *l.* a Year, besides 10 *l.* a Year for a Master to read Prayers in the Chapel, and instruct them. He built the Free-School, (to which *Godfrey Lawson*, Esq; Mayor of the Town in 1669, added a Library) placed it upon his own Ground, and inclosed it with a handsome Wall. He also erected a stately Cross, for the Conveniency of the Market; and when he died, was interr'd in the Church of his own erecting. 'Tis surprizing to a Stranger, when he first comes to this Town, to see a long Street full of Shops, or Standings piled up with Pieces of Cloth for Sale on a Market-Day. The Merchants of this Place, *York* and *Hull*, ship them off at the latter, for *Holland*, *Hamburg*, and the North, from whence they are dispersed thro' the *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Poland*, &c.

Leeds,
12 M. fr.
Halifax, 182
fr. London.
Markets on
Tuesday and
Saturday.

Huthersfield.
11 M. fr.
Barnsley.
Market on
Tuesday for
Kerseys.

Snath.
8 M. fr. Fom-
fret, 175 M. fr.
London.
Markets on
Friday.
Fairs on
September 8.

Halifax.
11 M. fr.
Wakefield.
14 M. fr.
Leeds.
174 M. fr.
London.
Markets on
Thursday.
Fair on
June 24.

Its Cloth Market was formerly on the Bridge; but on the great Increase of that Trade it has been sold in that called the *High Street*, or *Bridgate-street*, where every Market-day in the Morning Numbers of Treffels are ranged and covered with Boards; and upon the ringing of the Market Bell at six in the Summer, and seven in the Winter, the Clothiers in the Inns bring out their Cloth. When the Bell ceases the Chapmen come into the Market, where they match their Patterns, and treat for the Cloth in a few Words, and with a Whisper, because the Clothiers stand so near each other; and perhaps 20,000 *l.* worth of Cloth is sold in an Hour's Time. There was, if there be not still, a Refreshment at this Market called the *Bridge-end*, or *Brig-shot*, at which the Clothiers used to have a Pot of good Ale, and a Trencher of roast or boiled Meat for Breakfast at the Price of Two-pence, besides a Noggin of Pottage into the Bargain. The Bell rings again at half an Hour after eight, upon which the Scene is changed, the Clothiers and their Chapmen, with their Treffels, disappear, and make room for the Linnen-draper, Hard-ware Men, Shoemakers, Fruiterers, &c. At the same time the Shambles are well stored with all sorts of Fish and Flesh; and of Apples 500 Loads have been counted here on a Day. There's a magnificent Hall in the Town, where they also sell great Quantities of white Cloth. It has a Cupola and Bell at top like *Blackwell-hall*, to give Notice when the Sale begins. There is a noble Moot or *Guild-hall*, adorned with a fine Statue of Queen *Anne* in white Marble, erected by Alderman *Milner*. Both these Halls were erected about 1714. The River *Aire* being navigable here by Boats, opens a Communication from the Town, with *Wakefield*, *York*, and *Hull*, to which Places it exports other Goods, besides the Woollen Manufacture, and furnishes the City of *York* with Coals. There's a House in this Town called *Red-Hall*, because it was the first Brick Building erected in it; and there's an Apartment in it where King *Charles I.* lodged, which is ever since called the *King's Chamber*. There's a Place called *Tower-Hill*, on which anciently stood a Tower, from the Ruins of which 'tis said the Bridge was erected over the *Aire*, it being a very strong, substantial Piece of Work, built of large square Stone, with a Number of remarkable Pillars and Arches scarce to be paralleled in *England*. 'Tis certain here was a Castle, which King *Stephen* besieged in his March to *Scotland*; but when it was demolished does not appear. There was also a Park, of which the Name is still kept up, though 'tis turned into Inclosures. There's a Work-house here built of Free-stone by Mr. Alderman *Sykes*, in the Year 1629, part of which has been used many Years as a Hospital for the Reception of the aged Poor; but the other Part is applied to the original Design of a Work-house, where poor Children are taught to mix Wool, and perform other easy Parts of that Manufacture. Here are three Alms-houses built by Mr. *Lancelot Iveson*, who was Mayor here in 1695. Here are two Charity-Schools, in which 100 Boys are taught, maintained, and decently clothed in blue. The only Church here, that is said to be parochial, is *St. Peter's*, on the Ceiling of which, the delivering of the Law to *Moses* is finely painted in *Fresco* by *Parmentier*. 'Tis a spacious, strong, and very ancient Fabric, and seems to have been the Patch-work of several Ages, yet 'tis a venerable Pile built in the Cathedral Fashion, the Walls all of Free-stone, and the Roof, which is for most Part covered with Lead, supported by three Rows of solid *Gothic* Pillars. The Steeple is founded upon four prodigious large Pillars and Arches. The Presbyterians have a Meeting here called the *New Chapel*, erected in 1691, which is the stateliest, if not the oldest, they have in the North of *England*. Here are several other Meeting-houses in the Town and Suburbs, as is always observed in Towns of great Trade and Manufacture.

This Town has had the Honour of giving Title of Duke to the Family of *Osborne*, Sir *Thomas* being the first of it so created by King *William III.* and has the Happiness of several Springs of the medicinal kind, which we shall just mention, viz. 1. *St. Peter's*, an extreme cold one, which has proved of great Service in Rheumatisms, Weaknesses, Rickets, &c. and therefore is much frequented by those who formerly used to have Recourse to *Mongah's Well*, which was mentioned at *Knaresborough*. 2. *Eyebright-Well*, which stands on a Declivity near the Monk's Pit, carries its Virtues in its Name. 3. There's a Spring at the Skirt of the high Dam, whose Waters, by the Powder of Galls, will turn into a Purple, and have been sometimes drank medicinally with good Success.

12. *Bradforth*, or *Bradford*, is another Town eminent for the Woollen Manufacture, which was garisoned for the Parliament in the late Civil Wars, but retaken for King *Charles I.* It was noted for the Birth of Dr. *John Sharp*, who was Archbishop of *York* in the Reign of King *William III.*

13. *Aberforth*, or *Aburford*, stands on the great *Roman Causeway*, which between this and *Castleford-Bridge* appears as intire as at its first making, though near 1600 Years old, Under the Town runs the River *Cock*, and near it is still to be seen the Foundation of an old Castle, called by the Inhabitants *Castle-Cary*. This Town is famous for the Manufacture of a sort of Pins, which Mr. *Camden* says were in particular Request among the Ladies in his Time.

14. *Sherborn* is a populous Town about half a Mile in Length, which is supposed to take its Name from the Clearness of the Rivulet that runs by it, or rather from *Scire*, a Division, it being seated on a Brook on the Borders of the *Elmet*. K. *Athelstan* gave it to the See of *York*, whose Bishops had formerly a Palace here. In 1645, a Battle was fought here betwixt the Forces of King *Charles I.* and the Parliament. Here's an Hospital or School erected or endowed by *Robert Hungate*, Esq; a most zealous Protestant, for 24 poor Orphans, who are allowed each 5 *l.* a Year for their Maintenance, and Bed, Board and Cloathing, from seven to fifteen Years of Age, and then according to their Genius are put out Apprentices, or sent to the University; the Provision made for the whole, including the Maintenance of the Hospital, and the Allowance of forty Marks a Year for four poor Scholars at *St. John's College, Cambridge*, amounting to 250 *l.* a Year. This is a noted Place for Plenty of Cherries; and for a sort of Stones, which are very soft when newly taken out of the Quarries, but when seasoned to the Wind and Weather, grow very hard and durable. There's a *Roman Way* very high raised from hence to *Aberford*. Here's a Harbour for Barges at the Conflux of the *Werfe* and *Ouse*.

15. *Selby* is another populous though small Town, with a good Trade on the River *Ouse*, which brings up large Vessels to it, so that 'tis inhabited by several Merchants. King *Henry I.* was born here, on which account 'tis said his Father *William the Conqueror* built a Church or Abbey here, whose Abbot sat in Parliament. In the Civil Wars, this Town was held at first for the Parliament by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, but he afterwards quitted it. In 1690, part of its old beautiful Church, with half of the Steeple, fell down suddenly, but 'tis since rebuilt. One Mr. *Rayner*, not many Years ago, left 100 *l.* for teaching the Children here.

16. *Tadcaster*, is a Town of about three Furlongs in Length, well provided for Travellers, near the meeting of the Road from *Chester*, and that from *Cambridge* to *York*. Many Coins of *Roman Emperors* have been dug up here, and there are the Marks of a Trench quite round the Town, and of the Platform of an old Castle, out of the Ruins of which about one hundred and forty Years ago a fine Stone Bridge was built over the neighbouring River *Wherf*, which not far from it glides gently into the *Ouse*. There was anciently a Bridge of Wood, of which the Remains are yet to be seen; but when that was broke down, and the *Wherfe* was not fordable, the Passage was turned by *Wetherby*.

In the Civil Wars this Town was seized for the Parliament by Captain *Hotham*, but abandoned on the Approach of a superior Force under the Earl of *Newcastle*.

This Place is noted for Lime-stones, dug up here in great Plenty, which are said to be very good and strong, and are convey'd to *York* and all the Country round for Building. It gives Title of Viscount to *Henry O'Brien*, Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*. Dr. *Oglethorp*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who crowned Queen *Elizabeth*, but was afterwards deprived of his Bishoprick for adhering nevertheless to Popery, founded a Free-School here dedicated to *Jesus Christ*, called the School and Hospital of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ* of *Tadcaster*, and endowed it with 40 *l.* a Year, and the Hospital, with Revenues for twelve poor People, each to have 1 *s.* a Week.

17. *Wetherby*, is a notable trading Town on the same River, about four Furlongs in Length, but has nothing remarkable, having only a small Charity-school, and no Remains of Antiquity, says *Camden*, except a Place below it call'd *Helensford*, where a *Roman Military Way* lay thro' the River, which almost surrounds the Town.

18. *Skipton*, in the Middle of *Craven*, stands not far from the River *Aire*, surrounded with those steep craggy Precipices from whence the Country has its Name. Yet 'tis a handsome as well as a healthy Town, considering the Manner of Building in these mountainous Parts; and had a beautiful strong Castle built by *Robert de Rumely*, Lord of the Manor of *Skipton* in *Craven*, from whom it came to the Earls of *Albemarle*; but being afterwards escheated to the Crown, several powerful Barons were made Governors of it, till it pass'd to *Robert de Clifford*, Ancestor of the Earls of *Cumberland*, in Exchange for some Lands of his in the Marches of *Wales*; several of which Family are interr'd in the Church here, particularly the Monument of *George Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland*, the famous Sailor in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, who perform'd nine Voyages, most of them to the *West Indies*, and left only one Child, viz. *Anne* Countess of *Pembroke, Dorset*, and *Montgomery*, who dy'd in 1675, after having liv'd to build or repair six ancient Castles, to erect seven Chapel and Churches, and richly to endow two stately Hospitals.

The Town is seven or eight Furlongs in Length; its Market is plentifully supply'd with all manner of Provisions; and it has a large handsome Church, with a Grammar-school, and a Song-school, in which all the Town Boys

Fairs on April 21. Sept. 19.

Sherborn. 4 M. fr. Aberford, 176 fr. London. Market on Sat Fair on Aug. 10.

Selby. 6 M. fr. Sherborn, 172 fr. London. Market on Mond. Fair, June 11, Sept. 29.

Tadcaster. 9 M. fr. York, 183 fr. London. Market on Thursday.

Wetherby. 4 M. fr. Tadcaster, 118 fr. London. Market on Thurs. Fair, July 25.

Skipton. 22 M. fr. London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on Palm-sunday Eve, Saturday in Easter-week, Trin ty-Eve, July 25, Nov. 11.

Bradforth. 5 M. fr. Leeds, 183 fr. London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Whit-monday, Nov. 30.

Aberforth. 1 M. fr. Leeds, 10 fr. Burrow-bridge, 180 fr. London. Market on Wed.

Boys are taught by the Parish Clerk to sing Psalms, as well as read and say their Catechism, he having a Salary for that Purpose. Mr. *Sykester Petit*, formerly one of the Ancients of the Society of *Bernard's-Inn, London*, gave a valuable Collection of Books both to the Church and the Grammar-school.

Ripley.
4 M. fr. Knaves-
borough,
184 fr. London.
Market Friday,

19. *Ripley*, has a Bridge over the River *Nyd*, and consists chiefly of one Street three Furlongs in Length. 'Tis noted for its plentiful Production of Liquorice, but more for being the Birth-place of Sir *George Ripley*, the famous Chymist and Canon of *Birdlington*, who after travelling to *Italy*, and twenty Years Study to find out the Philosopher's Stone, is said to have discover'd it *Anno 1470*, and to have given the Knights of *Rhodes* 100000 *l.* a Year to support their Wars against the *Turks*. 'Tis also pretended there's a Record of this in the Island of *Malta*, which they who list may believe.

Burnsal,
6 M. fr. Skip-
ton.

20. *Burnsal*, has a Stone Bridge over the *Wherfe*, built by Sir *William Craven* Alderman of *London*, who was born here, and was Father to the first Earl of *Craven*. He also erected and wall'd the Church here at the Expence of 600 *l.* He likewise founded and endow'd a Free-school just by, and built four Bridges elsewhere, which cost him 950 *l.* with the Causeys leading to them.

Burfsall,
6 M. fr. Hali-
fax.

21. *Burfsall*, is a little Town noted for the Manufacture of Broad-cloth, so call'd to distinguish it from *Kerseys*, *Druggets*, &c. tho' the Cloths of this Country are all call'd *Narrow* at *London*, when compar'd with the Broad-cloths made in the West of *England*. At this Town is also made a fort of Cloth in Imitation of the *Glocester Whites*, which is of as good a Colour as those, if not as fine. This Town is also fam'd for Dying.

Antiquities.

Cambodunum.

The principal Antiquities of this Riding, are these,

1. *Cambodunum*, belongs to the little Village of *Almondbury*, six Miles from *Halifax*, as appears both by the Distances on each Hand, and the Ruins of an old Roman Work, with a tripple Fortification, viz. a Stone Castle and Rampire, still visible. Mr. *Camden* calls it a royal Town, and says it had a Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Alban's*, and call'd *Albanbury*.

Legcolium.

2. *Legcolium*, cannot be more conveniently plac'd than at *Castleford*, near the Conflux of the *Calder* and *Aire*, where they meet with great Numbers of Coins, which they call *Saracens-Heads*.

Olicana.

3. *Olicana*, appears to be *Ilkeley* from the Affinity of the two Names, from the Remains of Antiquity found about it, and from its Situation in respect to *York*.

Calcaria.

4. *Calcaria*, tho' commonly seated at *Tadcaster*, and that upon very plausible Reasons, ought nevertheless to be removed to its Neighbour *New-ton-kyme*, where the ancient High-road runs along, crossing the River at *St. Helensford*, and where they meet with great Store of Roman Coins, and other Marks of Antiquity.

Ifurium.

5. *Ifurium*, is sufficiently prov'd to be *Aldborough* near *Boroughbridge*, both by its Nearness to the River *Ure*, the great Number of Coins dug up there, and its due Distances from the City of *York*, answering the Computation of *Antoninus*.

Temple-brough.

6. *Temple-brough*, is a fair Roman Fortification, near the River *Don*, as it passes to *Rotheram*. The Remains of another Roman Fortification, between *Rotheram* and *Sheffield*, are still to be seen also.

Winco-bank.

7. On the North-side of the River, over-against it, is a high Hill call'd *Winco-bank*, from which a large Bank is continu'd almost five Miles without Interruption, being in one Place call'd *Danes-bank*, and in others *Devil's-bank*, *Kemp-bank*, and *Temple-bank*.

Connistorew.

8. *Connistorew*, is an old Castle, call'd in *British*, *Caer-Conan*, which stands upon a Rock within the View of the River *Don*, to which *Hengist* the Saxon General retired to secure himself from the *Britons*. The Out-walls of it are yet remaining on a pleasant Ascent from the River, but over-topp'd by a high Hill, on which the Town stands. In the Church-yard, under the Wall, lies a very ancient Stone of blue Marble, with antique Figures on it, one representing a Man with a Target, encountering a vast winged Serpent, with another bearing a Target behind him. 'Tis ridg'd like a Coffin, on which is engrav'd a Man on Horse-back curiously cut, but very ancient.

Langwell-gate.

9. At *Langwell-gate*, between *Wakefield-Outwood*, and *Thorp on the Hill*, were found in the Year 1697, certain Coining Molds or Impressions upon Clay, which had been invented for the counterfeiting of Roman Coins, and are accordingly all of such Emperors, in whose Times the Roman Monies were notoriously adulterated.

Cookridge.

10. At *Cookridge*, on the Way from *Ilkeley* to *Adle*, ancient Roman Coins have been dug up; and upon the *Moor*, not far from *Adle-mill*, in the Year 1702, were discovered the Footsteps of a Roman Town. Among the Ruins are many Fragments of their Urns, and others of their Plasticks, with the Remains of a large Stone Aqueduct. At a little

Distance is a Roman Camp pretty intire, surrounded with a single Vallum.

11. At *Aldborough* abundance of Coins have been dug up mostly Brass, particularly of *Constantine the Great*, *Augustus Clodius*, and down to the *Antonines*. Several Signets have also been found there, ingrav'd with the Figures of Men, Birds, and Beasts. In the Wall of the Vestry there's the Figure of *Pan* on rough Stone, formerly dug up near the Church. Urns and Vessels of red Earth have likewise been discovered, generally wrought with various Figures, Knots, Flowers, &c. as also several Pavements near the Surface, of little Stones set in the *Mosaic* Fashion.

Aldborough.

12. At *Adle* are the Remains of a Roman Town called *Burgo-Danum*; and a Roman Camp just by shews it was a Station. A Head of a Statue has been dug up there, with several Inscriptions.

Adle.
5 M. fr. Otley.

13. In *Clifton* Lordship near *Halifax*, many Gallons of Copper Coins have been discovered, which go no higher than the Emperor *Gallienus*, and among them there were some of the Emperor *Quintillus*, who reigned but seventeen Days.

Clifton.

Of the Remarkables in this Riding, these are the chief, besides what have been already mention'd.

1. The *Devil's Bolts* or *Arrows*, near *Boroughbridge*, are three huge Stones set on-end in Form of Pyramids; which have their Name from a foolish Fancy of the Vulgar, that they were pitch'd there by the Devil, but are by the Learned look'd upon to be either Monuments of some Victory, or of *British* Deities.

The Devil's Bolts.

2. At *Gigleswick*, near the River *Ribble*, at the Foot of a very high Mountain, there's the most noted Spring in *England*, which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an Hour, and the Water subsides $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Yard at the Reflux, tho' 'tis thirty Miles from the Sea.

Gigleswick.
A most remarkable Spring.

3. Near *Sandbeck*, in a Field call'd *Cuckold's-Haven*, is a remarkable Yew-tree of a shining green Colour, of a very singular Form: Its Branches rise one above another in natural Circles of Dimensions, as exact as if they were the Production of Art, and more beautiful. 'Tis hedg'd in, and esteem'd such a Curiosity, that People ride twenty Miles to see it.

Sandbeck.
A famous Yew-tree.

4. At *Laughton*, not a great way from *Rotheram*, there's a Church with a Tower and Spire of Gothic Architecture, which stands so conspicuous on a high Hill, that it may be discern'd fifty or sixty Miles off by the naked Eye. The Steeple to the Weather-cock measures 195 Foot.

Laughton's tall Spire.

5. Near *Kirkley*, six Miles from *Halifax*, is the Funeral Monument of the famous *Robin Hood*, with an Inscription on it, which has been copy'd by Dr. *Gale*, formerly Dean of *York*.

Robin Hood's Tomb.

6. *Ferry-bridge*, is so called from its Bridge over the *Aire*, and is of Note in History for a Battle fought on it in 1461, between the Armies of the *Yorkists* and *Lancastrians*. A large Causey extends from it about a Mile in Length to a Village called *Brotherton*, where *Margaret* Wife to King *Edward I.* was forced to put in as she was hunting, and delivered of a Son called from hence *Thomas of Brotherton*, who was afterwards made Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*. Great Quantities of Lime-Stone are brought from *Tadcaster* to this Village, where many Hands are employed in burning it, and dispersing it into the Southern Parts, which turns to a very good Account.

Ferry-bridge.
1 M. fr. Pontefract.

Brotherton.

The principal Seats in the West Riding are these, viz. The Duke of *Norfolk* at *Sheffield-Manor*: The Earl of *Strafford* at *Stainborough*, eight Miles from *Sheffield*, which gives him Title of Viscount, and at *Wentworth-Castle*: The Earl of *Scarborough* at *Sandbeck*, seven Miles from *Rotheram*: The Earl of *Malton* at *Wentworth-wood-house*: Sir *George Cook*, Bart. at *Whately* near *Doncaster*: Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Bart. at *Sproborough*: Sir *Thomas Tancred*, Bart. at *Borough-bridge*: Sir *Henry Goodrick*, Bart. at *Ribston-Hall*: Sir *Edward Blacket*, Bart. at *Newbie*, near *Rippon*: Mr. *Ibbotson's*, at *Denton-Hall*: Mr. *Shugsby*, at *Scriven* near *Knarsborough*: Mr. *Auditor Aislaby*, at *Studley*, where he has a Park, or rather Garden, which Art and Nature have combined to render one of the most delightful Spots in *England*, and which by the Curious is admired as a Wonder.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Here are all the Beauties of a Landscape, which the most luxuriant Fancy can imagine in a Variety of the most beautiful Objects, such as wide extended Plantations, verdant Lawns, Temples and Grotto's, seated in the most charming recesses; Hills ascending gradually in one Part, and steep Precipices in another, with Rocks projecting from them covered with tall Woods, surmounted with a noble Gothic Tower, and water'd at the Bottom with a River, which glides gently along in one Part, and in another pours down in Cataracts. From one Eminence in this Park there's a fine Prospect of the Town and Minster of *Rippon*, and a vast way beyond it; and from another the noble Seats of many other Gentlemen, and the stately Ruins of *Fountain-Abbey*.

Mr. Aislaby, at Studley, near Rippon.

The EAST Riding.

Its Boundaries. This second Division is the smallest of the three. 'Tis bounded on the North and West by the *Derwent* and the *Ouse*, on the South by the *Humber*, and on the East by the *German Ocean*. The South-East Part of it towards the *Humber* and the *Ocean*, which is called the *Wapentake of Holderness*, and gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Darcy*, is very fruitful. The East and West Parts, the one on the Sea Coast, the other on the *Derwent*, are rich and full of Towns; but the middle of this Division is overspread with barren, sandy, dry, uninhabited *Woulds*, which are called *Yorkswold*, being great Downs and Hills that produce some Corn, and feed great Numbers of black Cattle, Horses and Sheep, whose Fleeces may compare with those of *Cotswold*; but they are generally sent to the Marshes to be fattened. The Soil about these *Woulds* abounds with Chalk, Flints, Fire-stones, &c. and in divers Parts of it there are Mines of Coal and Free-stone. These *Woulds* extend a good way into the *Wapentakes* of *Bainton*, *Buckerofs*, and *Dickerings*; and at the Foot of them near *Bugthorp* and *Leppington* are found the Stones called *Astroites*, which are dug out of a blew Clay on the Banks of a Rivulet between *Bugthorp* and the *Woulds*, though many of them are washed by the Rains into the Brook. The Air cannot be supposed to be the purest every where in this Riding, considering how great a Part of it is encompassed by the Sea and the *Humber*.

Soil and Produce. Its Rivers are, the *Ouse*, *Derwent*, *Fowlwy*, or *Fowlness*, *Shelfleet*, and *Hull*. The *Trent* runs into the *Humber* over-against *Fowlwy*, where it meets with the *Ouse*. Of this *Humber*, which may more properly be called an *Æstuary* *Frith*, or Arm of the Sea, *Drayton* says,

The Hull.

The Derwent.

The Fowlness.

The Giffers.

The Marr-water.

That full an hundred Fiods his watry Court maintain,
and of its Hygre, or the Roar of its Waters at the coming in
of the Tide,
For when my Hygre comes, I make my either Shear
Even tremble with the Sound.

Neubam the Poet has some more ingenious Verses upon the Nature and Name of this River, which we think is needless to add, and shall only observe farther of it, that at every Tide it flows as the Sea does, and at the Ebb its own Waters go with such Rapidity into the Sea along with those it borrowed from thence, that the Noise is not only frightful but the Passage dangerous to Sailors that are not acquainted with it. This is the largest *Æstuary*, and the best stored with Fish of any in these Parts.

The *Derwent* rises in the North Part of this Riding at *Lebberston* not far from the Sea Side, and passes all along the West Border of it till it falls into the *Ouse* at *Barnby*, and so is carried to the *Humber*. It receives many smaller Brooks in its Passage, and brings Plenty of Fish to the very Doors of the Inhabitants of many of the Villages.

The *Hull* rises in the *Woulds*, passes into the *Humber*, abounds also with Fish, and being navigable from the *Humber* to *Beverley*, is of great Use to the more inland Parts of the Riding.

The *Fowlness* is nothing more than a good large Brook, which rising at *Godmanham*, a little Distance in the Country, and dividing its Stream a little above *Sandholm*, falls with a double Mouth into the *Humber* just at its Conjunction with the *Ouse*.

There are other Waters here which deserve particular Mention, as,

1. The *Giffers*, which are in the *Woulds* call'd *Giffers*. *William Neubrigenfis*, who was born at *Hornsey* in *Holderness*, says they break out of the Earth at several Sources every other Year, and run through the lower Grounds with a strong Current into the Sea. Mr. *Ray* says they break out in these Downs, and spout up Water to a great Height, but are never seen except after great Gluts of Rain, and lasting wet Weather. And if it be enquir'd how this can be the Effect of a Glut of Rain, the Answer is, that in these *Woulds*, and in like Places where such Jets or Water-shoots happen, there are great subterraneous Basins to receive it, which have near them some narrow small Veins reaching to the Surface of the Ground; and the Water in these Basins being much higher than the Places of Eruption, forces that in the Veins upwards by its Weight, and makes it spout up to such a Height. The Country People here have a Notion, that whenever these Eruptions happen, which they have not for many Years past, they surely portend a Famine: And thus much must be own'd, that very wet Springs and Summers are generally the Forerunners of a Dearth of Corn and other Provisions. There are sudden and intermittent Eruptions of the like Kind in *Kent*, where they are call'd *Nailbourns*.

2. The *Marr-water*, which is in the Way from *Bridlington* to *Hornsey*, is pretty deep and always fresh. 'Tis about one Mile and an half long, and half a Mile broad, and abounds with the best Pikes, Perch, and Eels. Whe-

ther it was occasion'd at first by some Earthquake, with a Flux of Water following it, or otherwise, is not certain; but the People say that old Trees have been found floating upon it, and decay'd Nuts upon the Shore.

3. In a Pasture call'd *Swinemore*, a Mile to the East of *Beverley*, there's a Kind of Spaw; which, tho' the People say cannot be judg'd by the Taste to proceed from any Mineral, yet being taken inwardly 'tis a great Dryer, and being wash'd with outwardly, kills all scorbutic Scurf, with all sorts of Scabs, and is very good against the King's Evil.

As for the Fuel in this Riding, 'tis chiefly Pit-coal, which is very cheap; but it does not want Wood and Turf.

Its chief Towns are *Beverley*, and *Kingston upon Hull*, which send Members to Parliament, *Burlington*, *Wighton*, *Healdon*, *Howden*, and *Pocklington*.

1. *Beverley* was, as *Leland* says, anciently call'd *Beverlac*, i. e. a Lake of Beavers or Castors, with which the River *Hull*, that runs by it, is said to have formerly abounded. *Bede* says, that out of Respect to the devout and learned *John de Beverley*, who renounc'd the Archbishoprick of *York*, and built a Monastery here, into which he retir'd about Anno 721, this Town was by several of our Kings (particularly *Athelstan*, who honour'd him as his Guardian Saint) endow'd with sundry Privileges and Immunities, such as a Sanctuary for all Debtors and Persons suspected of capital Crimes, and Freedom from Toll or Custom in any Town or Port of *England*; and that by this Means it so increased in its Trade and Extent, that the Townsmen found it necessary to draw a Channel of six Furlongs from the River to their Town, for the Conveyance of foreign Commodities by Boats and Barges. When it was first incorporated, the chief Magistrates were twelve Wardens, who were afterwards chang'd into Governors and Wardens; but at this Day, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Town has a Mayor (who is elected yearly on the Monday before *Michaelmas-day*) and other inferior Governors, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, &c.

According to the Report of *Leland*, from an old MS. to be seen in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, here was a Church before *John de Beverley*, which that Archbishop converted into a Chapel for his new erected Monastery. Upon opening a Grave here in 1664, a Sheet of Lead was found in a Vault, and a Leaden Plate upon it, with an Inscription, denoting that in September, Anno 1188, this Church was burnt; and that in 1197, on the 6th of the Ides of *March*, Inquisition was made here after the Bones of St. *John de Beverley*, which were found in the East Part of the Sepulchre, and re-interr'd here.

The Minster here is a very fair neat Structure, and the Roof an Arch of Stone: In it are several Monuments of the *Percies* Earls of *Northumberland*, who have added a little Chapel to the Choir, in the Windows of which are the Pictures of several of the Family drawn in the Glass. There's a magnificent wooden Arch over the Altar, curiously engrav'd and supported by eight fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order; and there's an Altar-table, the Gift of one Mr. *Mejser*, which is one intire Stone of white Marble finely polish'd. The Screen betwixt the Choir and the Nave has been lately rebuilt of *Roch-abbey* Stone, in the *Gothic* Style, and is one of the principal Ornaments of the Church, the Body of which is pav'd with the same Stone and black Marble. The Length of the Church, from East to West, is 334 Foot 4 Inches; the Breadth of the Transept, from North to South, 167 Foot and an half; and that of the Nave and Side Iles, 64 Foot three Inches. At the Upper-end of the Choir, which is pav'd with Marble of four different Colours, stands the Seat call'd *Freed-stool*, i. e. the Chair of Sanctuary, formerly plac'd in the Church for Criminals. 'Tis of one intire Stone, with a Well of Water behind it, and is said to have been brought from *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. At the Upper-end of the Body of the Church, next the Choir, there hangs an ancient Table with the Pictures of St. *John* (from whom the Church is nam'd) and of King *Athelstan* the Founder of it; and in the Body of the Church is an ancient Monument call'd the *Virgin's Tomb*, because two Virgin Sisters lie bury'd there, who gave the Town a Piece of Land, into which any Freeman may put three Milch-kine from *Ladyday* to *Michaelmas*. At the Lower-end of the Body of the Church, stands a fair large Font of *Agate-stone*. This Church was beautifully repair'd some Years ago, by help of a Brief procur'd in 1710, and of a Sum of Money granted by King *George I.* who also gave the Stone for it from the dissolv'd Monastery of St. *Mary's* in *York*. Sir *Michael Warton* also gave 500*l.* in his Life-time, and 4000*l.* by Will, as a perpetual Fund for keeping it in Repair. 'Tis remarkable that the North-end Wall of the great Cross-Ile hung over three Foot and an half, but Mr. *Thornton* of *York* contriv'd an ingenious Machine, by which it was screw'd up to its proper Level. Near the Minster, on the South-side, is a Place nam'd *Hall-garth*, wherein a Court of Record is kept, call'd the *Provoosts Court*,

Court, wherein all Causes may be try'd (except Titles of Land) arising within the Liberties of the Town, which are very large, including about a hundred Towns and Parts of Towns in *Holdernefs* and other Parts of this Riding. 'Tis said also to have Power in criminal Matters, tho' it is not us'd at present.

This Town has sent Burgesses to Parliament ever since the 26th of *Edward I.* but with some Intermissions in the Reigns of *Edward II.* and *III.* 'Tis above a Mile in Length, and has several pleasant Springs running quite through it. Besides its Minster, lately a Collegiate Church, it has another call'd *St. Mary's*, and had formerly two Churches more, viz. *St. Nicholas's* and *St. Martin's*, whose Parishes still retain their Names, and are annex'd, the former to *St. Mary's*, the latter to *St. John's*, or the Minster. Both its present Churches are reckon'd the finest and largest Parochial Churches in the Kingdom. It has a Free-school, which is improv'd by two Fellowships, six Scholarships, and three Exhibitions in *St. John's College* in *Cambridge* belonging to it; besides a Work-house, which cost 700*l.* and seven Alms-houses, the largest of which was built by the Executors of *Michael Wharton, Esq;* who left 1000*l.* for it by his Will. The Mayor and Aldermen are so careful of the Application of these Charities, that they admit none into their Alms-houses, but such as will give Bond to leave their Effects to the Poor when they die. 'Tis said that Legacies have been lately left for adding two more Alms-houses.

This Place, by its Situation in a fine sporting Country, so near the *Hull*, and by being water'd with so many pretty Streams, abounds both with Profit and Pleasure. Here is good Company and Assemblies, as at *St. Edmundsbury*. It being the nearest Town of any Note to the Centre of this Riding, the Sessions for it are always held here, for which Purpose here is as fine a Hall-garth, or Sessions-house, as any of the like Nature in the Kingdom, with a spacious beautiful Hall, a public Garden and Walks. A House and Office has also been built for the public Register of all Decds, Wills, &c. that affect any Lands, &c. in this Riding, pursuant to an Act of Parliament procur'd in 1708, which is an additional Advantage to this Town, and such a one as no County in *England* besides *Yorkshire* and *Middlesex* can boast of, tho' Bills have been brought into Parliament for establishing such Registeries elsewhere.

Its principal Manufactures are Malt, Oatmeal, and tann'd Leather, but the poor People support themselves mostly by weaving of Bone-lace, which of late has met with particular Encouragement. Here was formerly a Cloathing Trade; but *Leland* says, that in his time it was very much decay'd. Its *Wednesday's* Market is for Cattle, and the *Saturday's* for Corn, which is brought hither in great Quantities; besides great Variety of Fish and Fowl to both, with other Provisions, which are sold at easy Rates. The Market-place contains four Acres, and is adorn'd with a beautiful Cross, supported by eight Free-stone Columns, each of one intire Stone, erected at the Charge of Sir *Charles Holham* and Sir *Michael Wharton*, who formerly represented this Borough in Parliament. There is a common Gaol here, which was lately rebuilt at a considerable Expence. Its most remarkable Fair is that which begins about nine Days before *Ascension*, and is kept in a Street leading to the Minster-garth call'd *Londoner-Street*, because then the *Londoners* bring down their Wares, and furnish the Country Tradesmen with them by wholesale. The Streets are spacious and well pav'd.

The Duke of *Queensbury* has his Title of Marquis from this Town as well as from *Queensbury*. In its Neighbourhood are four Commons of Pasture belonging to the Town call'd *Westwood-barn*, *Figham*, and *Swine-moor*, containing about 1000 Acres, in which every Burgefs or Freeman may keep twelve Head of Cattle. Here's a Charity-school for twenty-six Boys and four Girls, taught, cloath'd, and maintain'd by Subscription of about 190*l.* a Year, and accidental Gifts put into a Box set near the School-door for that Purpose. 'Tis observ'd that the Trade of this Town is very much increased, especially since, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament pass'd in 1727, the Creek or Cut above-mention'd, call'd *Beverley-Beck*, from the Town to the River *Hull*, which runs into the *Humber*, has been cleans'd, deepen'd, and widen'd, and thereby render'd navigable for Vessels of large Burthen.

2. *Kingston upon Hull*, as 'tis denominated in all authentic Writings, by reason of its Situation on that River, but commonly call'd *Hull*, was at first, according to Mr. *Camden*, call'd *Wik*. He tells us, that King *Edward I.* liking the Situation of the Place, obtain'd it of the Abbot of *Meaux*, in the Neighbourhood, by way of Exchange; and whereas he found nought there but *Vaccarii* and *Bercarii*, which he construes to be *Cribs for Cows*, and *Sheep-folds*, he built the Town, which he call'd *Kingston*, and here made an Harbour and Free Burgh, granting the Inhabitants divers Liberties. The Author of the *Addenda* says, that the Walls and Town-ditch were made by Leave

from King *Edward II.* but that *Richard II.* gave them the present Harbour. In the 33d of *H. VIII.* we find that a special Act of Parliament pass'd concerning the Priviledges of this Town, and that in the 37th it was by Parliament erected also into an Honor. By the same Authority in the 9th of *K. William*, the Inhabitants were enabled to erect Workhouses and Houses of Correction. The first Trade that enrich'd this Town was in *Ifeland-Fish* dry'd, and harden'd, and call'd *Stock-Fish*, because it was carry'd on by a joint Stock. As soon as they began to grow rich by this Trade, and the Favours procur'd for them from King *Richard II.* by *Mich. de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, they fortify'd the Place with a Brick Wall and many Towers, on that Side where they are not defended by the River. The *Hull* falls here into the *Humber*, just where the latter opens into the *German Ocean*; so that one Side of the Town lies upon the Sea, the other upon Land, but so low, that by cutting the Sea Banks, they can lay the Country under Water for five Miles round.

They were governed first by a Warden, then by a Bailiff, and after that by a Mayor and Bailiff; and at last *Henry VI.* granted them a Mayor and Sheriff, with Town-Clerk, Sword and Mace-bearers, and that it should be a Town and County incorporate of itself. They have a Privilege, 'tis said, to give Judgment on Life, though they don't now make use of it. *Camden* takes notice, that the first Mayor of the Town was *William de la Pole*, who founded the Carthusian Monastery of *St. Michael* in the Neighbourhood, was Father to *Michael* the abovementioned Earl of *Suffolk*, and lent King *Edward* many thousand Pounds of Gold, while he was at *Antwerp*; for which the King made him chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and gave him the Lordship of *Holdernefs*, &c. The King called him *Delectus Mercator A Banneret*, & *Valectus noster*, which *Valectus* was then an honourable Title both in *France* and *England*, though it came afterwards to be applied to Servants.

The Mayor of this Corporation has two Swords, the one given by King *Richard II.* the other by King *Henry VIII.* who kept his Court here for some Months, and made this one of the twenty-six Suffragan Sees; yet only one is borne before him at a Time. He has also a Cap of Maintenance, and another Ensign of his Authority, viz. an Oar of *Lignum Vitæ*, which is a Badge of his Jurisdiction, as Admiral within the Limits of the *Humber*. Some say it was incorporated by *Edward III.* in the fifth Year of his Reign. There was a strong Citadel built here in 1681, including the Castle and a Block-house. It has two Churches, one called the *Trinity* (or *High Church*). The other *St. Mary's* (or *Low Church*) the former is a spacious beautiful Building, where before the Reformation were twelve Chantries, or private Mass Chapels on both Sides of the Choir, in one of which is now a neat Library; and at the West End of the Church there are twelve Houses in a Row, which are to this Day called *Priest-Row*. The latter is supposed to have been the Chapel Royal, when King *Henry VIII.* resided here, who, 'tis said, had its Steeple pulled down, because it spoiled his Prospect; but 'twas not many Years ago rebuilt at the Charge of the Inhabitants. Here are also several Meeting-houses, an *Exchange* built in 1621, and much beautified in 1673, a Custom-house, a Wool-house, now made use of to lay up Lead for Sale, and an Engine for making salt Water fresh. Near the High Church is built a Free-school, first founded by *John Alcock*, Bishop of *Winchester*, then of *Ely*; and built in the Year 1583, by Mr. *William Gee*, with the Merchants-Hall over it, who have founded and endowed a Hospital called *Trinity-House*, in which are maintained many distressed Seamen and their Widows, both of *Hull* and other Places, Members of this Port. The Widows, of whom there were thirty not long ago, are called *Sisters*, and have each a Chamber. It consists of a Chapel, and four Rows of Chambers, two below Stairs, and two above, in one of which the Brethren of the Society have their Meeting, and in another they make Sails, in which this Town drives a great Trade; and here is the Effigies of a *Greenlander* sitting in his Canoe, that was taken in 1613, by Captain *Andrew Barker* of *Hull*. The Savage was so fullen, that he would not eat, but died in three Days after he was taken. This House is governed by twelve elder Brothers, with six Assistants, two Wardens, and two Stewards. The Wardens are chose yearly out of the elder Brethren, by the Majority of them, and the six Assistants, and the younger Brethren; and the Stewards are chose out of the latter. They have a Power to determine in Sea Affairs, but not contrary to Law, between the Masters and Sailors. The Situation of the Town does not admit of additional Buildings, unless it be in the North-East Part of it over the River, which is too remote from Business. 'Tis large, close-built, and exceeding populous. It has a stately old Bridge over the *Hull*, with fourteen Arches. Near it is a Building called the *Greenland-House*, built in 1674, at the Charge of the Merchants; but that Trade being decayed, 'tis converted into a Store-house for Corn and other Commodities. Near it is another Hospital called *Maison*

Hull.
159 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tues.
Saturday.
Fairs on
July 22, 25.
Sept. 21, 29.

Maison Dieu at first, now *God's-House*, which with the Chapel on the North Side of it was founded by *Michael de la Pole* abovementioned in 1584, but both were pulled down in the late Civil Wars and rebuilt, and the House enlarged in 1673. Near this Chapel to the East a new Hospital was built *Anno* 1663, for the better Reception of the Poor belonging to the other House, which was not large enough to contain them all together, with the Master and his Family. In pursuance of an Act of the 9th and 10th of King *William*, a large Hospital or Workhouse was also erected here for employing the Poor.

There are other Hospitals here by private Founders. Mr. *George Crowle*, who was twice Mayor of the Town, as well as its Representative in Parliament, erected one here in his Life-time, viz. *A.D.* 1661, and had this Inscription set over the Door, viz.

*Da dum tempus habes tibi propria sit manus Hæres;
Auferet hoc nemo quod dabis ipse Deo.*

Another Mayor, viz. Mr. *Skinner*, a Merchant, left a Fund for the Distribution of eight Dozen of Bread for ever, on the first Sunday of every Month. Here's a Charity-school, in which a great Number of poor Children are taught and maintain'd; and in 1714 it appear'd that they had in less than ten Years put out fifty Boys and thirty Girls.

Its Trade.

We come now to speak of the Trade of this Town, for which it is not only the most considerable in this Part of *England*, for its Inland Traffic, but has a foreign Trade equal to most in the Kingdom, the Customs being reckon'd at betwixt 30 and 40000 *l.* a Year; and more Merchant-ships belong to it, than to any Port in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol*, and *Yarmouth*. Indeed there are more particular Circumstances attending it to render it rich in Trade, than most Towns on our Coasts can boast of. One thing has contributed especially to its Increase in Trade, and to its being the Centre of the Navigation, and that is the great Number of large Rivers which fall into the Sea near it, viz. by the *Humber*; by which it carries on a Commerce and Navigation with a very great Part of *England*, particularly the Inland Counties, that have no foreign Trade by any other Canal. These Rivers are, besides the *Hull* from *Beverley*, &c. 1. The *Ouse*, navigable up to *York*, and from thence some Miles farther North, almost to *Burroughbridge* and *Rippon*. 2. The *Trent*, with the Rivers *Idle*, *Witham*, *Done*, and *Derwent*, by whose Navigation a great Trade is carried on to *Bautree*, *Gainsborough*, *Newark*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and even to *Litchfield*; and all the heavy Goods of those Counties, such as Lead from *Derby* and *Nottinghamshires*, Iron Ware from *Sheffield*, Cheese from *Warwickshire*, *Staffordshire*, and even *Cheshire*, are brought down to this Port, and here exported to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, and the *Baltic*; as also to *France* and *Spain*; from whence they make large Returns in Iron, Copper, Hemp, Flax, Canvas, *Russia* Linnen and Yarn, besides Wine, Oil, Fruit, Linnen, &c. from *Holland*, *France*, and *Spain*. But that which is more than all is, that by all these Rivers such a vast Quantity of Corn is brought down out of those Counties to *Hull*, as makes it without Exception the greatest Port in *England* for Exportation of Corn, even sometimes exceeding *London* itself. The Trade, on the other hand, betwixt this Port and *London*, especially for Corn, Lead, and Butter, and the Trade between this Port and *Holland* and *France*, not only for all those Commodities, but for the Cloth, Kerseys, and other Manufactures of *Leeds*, *Halifax*, and other great and populous Towns of the *West Riding*, is such, that they not only employ Ships but Fleets, the *Hull* Fleets to *London* being generally from fifty to sixty Sail together; and in a time of War often an hundred Sail or more. Their Fleets to *Holland*, during the late general War, were so considerable, that the *Dutch* always thought it worth their while to send two Men of War to the *Humber* to convoy them over, which Ships were call'd the *Hull* Convoy. They who have seen the greatest of Ports abroad, say there's more Business done at this, in proportion to its Bigness, than in any other Port of *Europe*; and 'tis certain that its Merchants have as good a Character, and as great Credit, as those of any Port in *Britain*.

This Town is remarkable in History for a Repulse that King *Charles I.* met with here from Sir *John Hotham*, the Governor, when he came to demand the Magazine of Arms and Ammunition that was design'd for the Army against the *Scots*, which, upon the Pacification, was brought back and laid up here. Sir *John* told the King that he held the Town for the Parliament, and that he could not admit him into it, unless he came singly and unarm'd. This so provok'd his Majesty, that he turn'd away, and declar'd him a Traitor; but next Year, Sir *John* and his Son, leaving the Parliament Party, form'd a Design to deliver up the Place to the King; which being discover'd, they were both beheaded for it on *Tower-hill*. K. *Charles II.* in the Year 1667, granted it two Markets a Year, viz. on

N. XVII

July 10, and December 10, and five Days after each. This Town formerly gave Title of Earl, but now of Duke, to the noble Family of *Kingston*.

3. *Headon*, *Heddon*, or *Heydon*, in *Hildernefs*, is a little pleasant well-built Town near the *Humber*. 'Tis very ancient, and the Inhabitants have a Tradition that 'twas destroyed by the *Danes*, there being a Close belonging to it call'd *Danes-field* to this Day. Certain it is, that King *John*, in the first of his Reign, granted to the Earls of *Albemarle* and *Hildernefs*, the Town of *Heddon* for a free Borough, so that the Burgesses of it should hold in Free Burgage, in as full a Manner as the Burgesses of *York* and *Lincoln*. 'Twas formerly considerable both in Merchants and Shipping, and there are the Remains of two Churches, besides one in present Use; but it has not the least Appearance of any such Grandeur now, which no doubt is partly owing to the Neighbourhood of *Hull*, and partly to the Harbour's being choak'd, the Sea having incroach'd so much upon all this Shore, that several Towns have been swallow'd up by it. The old Haven near the Town being grown up, there's a new Cut made on the South-east, which helps to scour that Part of the Haven now left, but there's no Hopes of rendering it as useful as it was formerly. In the Year 1656, a great Part of the Town was consumed by Fire, as were not many Years since several Houses in the Market-place; but now the greatest Part is rebuilt, and the Town thereby render'd much more beautiful, and of late Years it has increas'd in Wealth, which is suppos'd to be principally owing to its several Fairs. There's a Prison and Court here belonging to the Viscount *Dunbar*, who has the Signiory of *Hildernefs*. In *St. Aspin's*, which is its present Church, there are the Pictures of a King and a Bishop, with this Inscription, the same that we meet with at *Beverley*:

*Als free make I thee,
As Heart may think, or eigh see.*

'Tis a Town corporate, with a Mayor, Recorder, nine Aldermen, and two Bailiffs, who have the Power of Sheriffs, and are Justices of the Peace.

The other Places of Note in this Riding are,

1. *Howden*, is the Capital of a *Wapentake*, call'd *Howdenshire*, and a pretty large Town with a Harbour for Boats, near the *Ouse*, three Miles from the River *Derwent*; for the making of which navigable to the *Ouse*, an Act of Parliament pass'd in the first of Queen *Anne*. 'Twas anciently written *Hovedene*, and had a little Collegiate Church of five Prebendaries, to which a House of the Bishops of *Durham* adjoins, who have large Possessions and temporal Jurisdiction in this Part of the Country. *Walter Skirlaw*, one of them, in the 14th Century, built a very tall Steeple to its Church, for the Inhabitants to retire to in case of an Inundation; which seems to have been a very necessary Precaution, because several Commissions have been issued out since for repairing the Banks in its Neighbourhood; and not many Years ago the Ebb, by reason of great Freshes coming down the *Ouse* from the *Waulds*, broke thro' the Banks, and did considerable Damage to this Place and Parts adjacent. The *Londoners* come down to its Fair every Year, and furnish the Country Tradesmen with all Sorts of Goods by wholesale.

2. *Wighton*, a small but ancient Town, near the River *Foulness*, which in *Camden's* time was well stock'd with Husbandmen. King *Edward II.* granted it a Charter for a Fair on the Eve-Day, and Morrow of *St. Mary Magdalen*; as did King *Henry VI.* for two others, viz. one upon the Festival of the Invention, the other upon the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

3. *Patrington*, an ancient Town corporate, which had formerly a good Harbour, within the Promontory of *Spurnhead*. It has a pleasant Prospect towards the Ocean on one Side, and both Shores of the *Humber* on the other.

4. *Spurnhead*, which is the very Point or utmost Part of the Promontory, is by some call'd *Conny-hill*. A Light-house was built on it in the Year 1677, by one Mr. *J. J. Ansell* of *London*, who had a Patent for it from King *Charles II.* and in the Year 1684, a Day Mark was also erected, being a Beacon with a Barrel on it.

5. *Hornsey*, stands upon the Coast of the *German Ocean*, a small Arm of which almost surrounds it. The Church has a high Spire, which is a notable Sea Mark, tho' 'tis much decay'd. It had a small Street near the Sea, which was not many Years ago almost wash'd away by it. Here is a Harbour for Ships.

6. *Bridlington*, or *Burlington*, is on a Bay or Creek, which is a safe Harbour in case of strong Gales of Wind, and Winter Storms from the North North-west, and North-east; and was therefore call'd by the ancient Navigators *Sinus Salutaris*. 'Tis of late Years become a Place of good Trade, and has a great Corn Market. Mr. *William Huster*, Grandfather to Sir *William*, was a considerable Benefactor to this Town. In the Reigns of K. *William* and King *George I.* several Acts of Parliament pass'd for the

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Repair

Heydon.
6 M. fr. Hull,
1-2 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Sat.
Fairs every Fort-
night,
July 22,
Sept. 14, 25.

Howden.
16 M. fr. Hull,
1-3 M. fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fair on Sept. 14,
for nine Days.

Wighton.
7 M. fr. Beverley,
1-1 M. fr. London.
Market, Wedn.

Patrington.
7 M. fr. Heydon,
1-1 M. fr. London.
Market on Satur.

Spurnhead.

Hornsey.
Market, Sat.

Burlington.
10 Leagues from
the Spurnhead,
20 M. fr. London.
Market, Sat.
Fair, Nov. 7.

Repair of its Piers. The last was in the Year 1723. The Key, which is near two Miles from the Town, is chiefly inhabited by Sea-faring People. The Town is about five Furlongs in Length, and gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of Boyle. Near it is a long Ditch called *Earl's Dyke*, cast up by the Earls of *Holderness* to bound their Lands.

A little to the North-East runs out that Promontory which forms this Bay, and is called *Flamborough-Head*, from the British Word *Flam*, which we call Flame, because of a Watch-tower here, with Lights for the Sailors, who paint this Creek, says *Camden*, with a flaming Head in their Sea Charts. There's a little Village here of the same Name.

Antiquities, &c.] The chief Antiquities in this Riding are these; *Derventis* must be seated somewhere upon the River *Derwent*. *Auldby* is the most likely Place, both upon account of its Name, which implies an old Dwelling, and also by reason of the Remains of Antiquity that are still to be seen there.

Abus. *Abus* can be no other *Æstuary* than the *Humber*.

Wighton. *Delgovitia* is probably *Wighton*, upon the little River *Foulness*; *Degure* in British signifying a Statue or Image of a Heathen God, and it appearing that not far from hence stood an Idol Temple. Here are some Roman as well as British Antiquities.

Kelnsy. *Ocellum Promontorium* is *Spurnhead*, where *Kelnsy* seems to be a Remain of the old *Ocellum*.

Patrington. *Prætorium* discovers itself by the present Name *Patrington*, and by its Distance from *Delgovitia*.

Acklam. *Acklam* is the Place to which the Body of the Emperor *Severus*, who died at *York*, was brought to be burnt to Ashes.

At the Foot of the *Wolds* near *Bugthorp* are often found the Astroites or Star-Stones, which are like a dark smooth Flint, but not so hard, and make exceeding strong Lime when calcined.

Seats of the Nobility, &c. The Seats of the Nobility here are only these two, viz. the Duke of *Somerset* at *Wresel-Castle*, twelve Miles from *York*. The Earl of *Burlington* at *Lanesborough* (six Miles from that City) which gives him Title also of Baron.

The NORTH Riding.

Bounds and Extent. 'Tis, as it were, the Northern Frontier of the other two Ridings. It extends along the Coast from that called *Robin Hood's Bay*, on the North Side of *Flamborough-Head*, as far as *Whitley*, being bounded on the North with the River *Tees*, which separates it from *Durham*. It runs from the Sea in a narrow Tract of near sixty Miles, as far as *Westmoreland*, and is bounded on the South and West with the *Derwent* and *Ure*, which part it from the East and West Ridings.

Soil. The East Part of this Country towards the Ocean is called *Blackamoor*, says *Camden*, i. e. a Land black and mountainous, being all over rugged and unsightly, by reason of Craggs, Hills, and Woods. The North-West Part of it, which is of a large Extent, and called *Richmond-shire*, is almost one continued Eminence, or Ridge of craggy Rocks, and vast Mountains, the Sides of which yield pretty good Grass here and there, and the Bottoms and Valleys are not unfruitful. The Hills afford great Store of Lead, Pit-coal, and Brass, and in a Charter of *Edward IV.* mention is made of a Mineral or Copper Mine near the very City of *Richmond*; but Covetousness, which, as *Camden* observes, makes Men dig even to Hell, has not yet moved them to sink into these Mountains, being diverted from it, perhaps, as he thinks, by the Difficulties of the Carriage. On the Tops of those Mountains, as well as elsewhere, plenty of Stones, like Sea-Cockles, are found in firm Rocks and Beds of Lime-stone, sometimes at six or eight Fathom under Ground. The Miners therefore call them Run Lime-Stones, as supposing them to be produced by a more than ordinary Heat, and a quicker Fermentation than they allow to the Production of the other Parts of the Quarry. The Hills here towards *Lancashire* have a Prospect so wild, solitary, and unsightly, and all things are so still, that the Neighbours have called some Rivulets here *Hellbecks*, especially that at the Head of the River *Ure*, which with a Bridge over it of one intire Stone, falls so deep, that it strikes one with Horror to look down. There is safe Harbour in this Tract for Goats, Deer, and Stags, which are very remarkable, and extraordinary for their Bulk and branchy Heads. The River *Ure* rises here out of the West Mountains, and runs through *Wensdale*, a Valley well stocked with Cattle and Land.

Swaldale. *Swaldale* is another Division of this Riding, being a Dale so called from the River *Swale*, which runs through it, wherein *Paulinus* the Archbishop of *York* is said to have baptized 10,000 Saxons in a Day. 'Tis a pretty broad, pleasant Vale, with Grass enough, but it wants Wood, for though there's a Place near it called *Swale-dale-Forest*, there are scarce any Trees in it now, whatever there were formerly.

Near it is *Wensdale*, a very rich fruitful Valley, stocked with vast Herds of Cattle, for which there's delicate Pasture. The most woody Forest in this Riding is that of *Galtres*, called in Latin *Galaterium Nemus*, which in *Galtres Forest*, some Places is thick and shady, in others flat, wet and boggy. It appears by a Perambulation made in the Reign of *Edward III.* that it extended itself of old to the very Walls of *York*, and it must have been a Place of some Note in the Reign of *Henry VII.* because it appears from a Patent in *Rymer's Fœdera*, that he appointed his Son Prince *Henry* Warden of this Forest.

Besides Coals already mentioned, this Riding produces Marble, Allum, Jet, and Copperas. The Allum is a Mineral dug out of a Rock, of the Colour of Slate at first, but when burnt, it changes to a mere ruddy Colour, and then 'tis steeped in Pits of Water dug for the Purpose, after which 'tis boiled and clarified, as it comes to us. The chief Allum-works here were carried on by the late Duke and Dutchess of *Buckingham*, at *Whitby*, where was the greatest Plenty of its Mine.

As for Jet, Geat, or Black Amber, in Latin *Gayates*, Jet, though the Name is given to the *Agate*, 'tis very different from it, though some mistake it to be the same. 'Tis found in several Places of the County by the Sea-side, in the Chinks and Clefts of the Rocks. 'Tis naturally of a reddish rusty Colour, but when polished, 'tis a shining Black.

Its Copperas is extracted out of some of the Earth that is dug out of the Allum Mines; for in searching for the Allum Earth, there arise Veins of Metals, and Soils of divers Colours, especially those of Okre and Murray, from which they extract Copperas as well as Allum.

Its Marble is hewed out of the Rocks near *Egglesstone* in *Richmondshire*, where begins that mountainous Tract, in the North-West Part of this Shire, called by the Inhabitants *Stanemoor*, because 'tis so rugged and stony. At the same time 'tis a Place so desolate, that it has but one Inn, and that in the middle of it, for entertaining Travellers.

The Husbandmen all along the Shore about *Whitby* are almost continually employed in making a particular Manure for their Land. For this Purpose they gather the Sea-Wreck, and lay it on Heaps, and when 'tis dry they burn it. While this is doing they stir it to and fro with an Iron Rake, to prevent its burning to Ashes, and so it condenses and cakes together in such a Body as they call Kelp; which is also of Use in making Allum.

The Air is colder and reckon'd more wholesome in this than in the other two Ridings. Mr. *Camden* mentions one rare Phænomenon here relating to it, which seems rather chargeable to the Soil. He says he was assur'd by very credible Persons, that near *Whitby* there's a certain Piece of Ground, over which, when the Flocks of the wild Geese fly in Winter from the North to the unfrozen Lakes and Rivers in the South Parts, they suddenly drop down to the Ground. This is related by others as well as *Camden*, who ascribes it to some occult Quality in the Ground to which the Geese have an Antipathy. As the Air is colder here than in the other Ridings, it not only produces more Pit-coal than they do, but is furnish'd with very large Forests of Fuel, as *Apelgarth*, *Lune*, and *New Forest* in the Wapentake of *Gillingwest*, besides *Pickering Forest* in the Wapentake of that Name, and *Galtres* above-mention'd.

As the Sea-coast here swarms with Herrings at their proper Season, and large Turbits, so its Rivers abound all the Year with Variety of fresh Fish.

Its chief Rivers, besides the *Derwent*, which bounds it from the East Riding, are the *Tees*, the *Swale*, and the *Ure*. The *Tees* rises in the Bishopric of *Durham*, but having receiv'd the *Lune*, a Rivulet that springs out of the Forest of that Name, and some other Brooks, becomes a Part of this Riding at *Rokeby* (where the River *Grata* falls into it) divides it from the Bishopric, and after a long Course, with many Windings, falls into the *German Ocean*. It supplies the Villages, which stand pretty thick upon the Banks of it, with Plenty of Salmon, and several other sorts of Fish. 'Tis a rapid River, and has sometimes very great and sudden Swells.

The *Swale*, so call'd, as some say, from its Swiftness, rises out of the West Mountains, scarce five Miles above the Head of the River *Ure*, and runs East to *Richmond*, where it falls among Rocks under the Castle Wall, and forms a sort of Cataract. This River abounds also with Variety of Fish.

The *Ure*, or *Eure*, rises out of the same Mountains, not far from the Head of the *Swale*, runs thro' the Middle of the Vale call'd *Wensdale*, forms a sort of Cataract also, by running with Violence between Rocks, at a Place call'd *Att-scar*, and abounds likewise with Fish, particularly Cray-fish, with which it was stock'd by Sir *Christopher Medcalf*, who in *Camden's* time being Sheriff of the County, met the Judges with 300 Gentlemen on Horse-back of his own Family and Name, all in the same Garb.

Besides the famous Spaw, which we shall take particular Notice of at *Scarborough*, there's a Well near *New Malton*, whose

whose Waters are supposed to have the same Virtue, but the Spring is too weak to afford a large Quantity; and there are mineral Waters upon *Ounsberry-hill*, or *Resberry-topping*, where, from the very top, out of a great Rock, there flows a Spring of Waters which are an effectual Medicine for sore Eyes.

Its Parliamentary Boroughs. The Boroughs of this Riding, which send Members to Parliament, are *Scarborough*, *Malton*, *Thirsk*, and *North-allerton*.

Scarborough. 13 M. fr. Burlington, 43 fr. York, 204 fr. London. Market on Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs on Holy-thursday. 1. *Scarborough*, call'd by the Saxons *Sceapburg*, i. e. a Borough on a steep Rock, is an ancient, and tho' not large, is a well-built Town, defended on the North-east Side by a high steep Rock, advancing a good way into the Sea, by which it is quite surrounded, except on the West-side, where there is a narrow Slip of Land. On this Rock there once stood a famous Castle, first built by *William*, furnam'd *le Grosse*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, which being fallen down thro' Age, King *Henry II.* caus'd a large and noble one to be erected on the same Spot; the Government of which was always reckon'd a Trust of the highest Importance, and conferr'd on the greatest Favourites of the Crown. King *Edward II.* when his Minion *Piers de Gaveston* was pursued by the Nobility, whom he had insulted, put him into this Castle, then the strongest Place in these Parts, to secure him from their Resentment; but they besieg'd it, forc'd it to surrender, and took him Prisoner. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* one *Mercer*, a *Scottishman*, enter'd this Harbour with some *Scots*, *French*, and *Spanish* Ships, and carry'd off several Vessels; but Alderman *Philpot* of *London* having, at his own Charge, fitted out several Men of War to revenge the Insult on this Town, as well as the Disgrace to the *English*, pursued, overtook, and attack'd *Mercer*, and recover'd the Vessels taken from *Scarborough*, together with fifteen other *Spanish* Ships in his Company, richly laden.

The Castle above-mention'd is now in Ruins, its stately Tower, which added to its Strength, and serv'd also as a Land-mark to Sailors, having been demolish'd in the time of the Grand Rebellion. The Top of the Rock is a pleasant Plain of about nineteen Acres of good Meadow, and has a Fountain in it which serves the Garison. The Houses, which are strong and well-built, are of a romantic Situation, bending in form of a Half-moon to the main Ocean, and extending confusedly on the declining Side of the Rock from North to South. 'Tis incorporated with two Bailiffs, a Recorder, a Common-council, and the inferior Officers common to such Bodies. It has a good Trade and a commodious Key, with a good Number of Vessels, which are chiefly employ'd in the Coal Trade between *Newcastle* and *London*. It has one of the best Harbours in the Kingdom since it was enlarg'd by virtue of an Act of Parliament pass'd in 1732, when it gain'd six Foot Depth of Water. This Port and *Hull* being the only Places on this Side of *Yarmouth*, where Life and Goods can be secur'd in Strefs of Weather, the Pier here is maintain'd at the public Charge, by a Duty upon Coals from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*; and the Mariners have erected an Hospital for the Widows and poor Seamen, which is maintain'd by a Rate on Vessels, and by Deductions out of the Seamen's Wages. From the middle of *August* to *November*, Herrings are taken here in great Numbers, with which they supply the City of *York*. The drying, pickling, and present Sale of these Fish, is a great Advantage to the Inhabitants, tho' at the same time it ought to be observ'd, that the *Dutch* gain vastly more by the Fishing on this Coast, for which they us'd to have License formerly from this Castle; for the *English*, says *Camden*, always granted Leave for fishing; reserving the Honour to themselves, but out of a lazy Humour resigning the Gain to others, a Profit which is almost incredible: But the Herring Trade is not the only Fishery of this Town, for they catch *Ling*, *Codfish*, *Haddock*, *Hake*, *Whiting*, *Mackarel*, *Turbits*, and several other Kinds of Fish in Plenty, with which they supply the Markets of *York*. But the wealthy Condition of this Town is chiefly ascribed to the Number of Persons of all Ranks that flock hither every Year in the Season to drink the Waters of its Chalybeat Spring. Dr. *Wittie* gives this Description of it: 'The

'Spaw Well, as he (improperly) calls it, is a quick Spring about a quarter of a Mile South of the Town, at the Foot of an exceeding high Cliff, rising upright out of the Earth like a Boiling-pot near the Level of the Spring Tides, with which it is often overflow'd. 'Tis never dry, and in an Hour yields twenty-four Gallons of Water. Its Qualities are a Compound of Vitriol, Iron, Allum, Nitre, and Salt; 'tis very transparent, inclining somewhat to a Sky-colour. It has a pleasant acid Taste from the Vitriol, and an inky Smell.'

These Waters, which are frequented mostly in the hottest Months, are purgative and diuretic, much of the same Nature with those of *Pyrmont* in *Germany*, or *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*; there's very good Accommodation for those who drink them, besides Assemblies and public Balls, as at the *Bath* and *Tunbridge*; and there are

sometimes private Balls. That call'd the Spaw-house, lies a quarter of a Mile South from the Town on the Sands, fronts the Sea to the East, and has a high Cliff on the Back of it to the West, the Top of which was fifty-four Yards above the High-water Level till the 29th of *December* 1737, when it rent 224 Yards in Length from the main Land, and 36 in Breadth, to the value of about an Acre, and sunk, with the Cattle feeding upon it, near seventeen Yards perpendicular. During this, the Place under the Cliff, where the People used to walk, rose six or seven Yards above its former Level, for above one hundred Yards in Length on each Side of the Staith, or Wharf adjoining to the House; and the Wells rising with it, the Water fail'd, and the Spring was lost for some time; but upon rebuilding the Wharf, and clearing away the Ruins, it was, after a diligent Search, recover'd, to the great Joy of the Town. This Place gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Lumley*.

The Proverb call'd *A Scarborough Warning*, to denote a sudden Surprise, when a Mischief is felt before it is suspected, took its Rise from one *Thomas Stagg*, who, in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* seiz'd this Castle with a Handful of Men when the Town had the least Notice of his Approach, and was quite unprovided for its Defence; but within six Days however he was taken by the Earl of *Westmoreland*, carry'd to *London*, and beheaded.

2. *Malton*, is a populous Borough, tho' not incorporated, and famous in *Camden's* Time for its Vent of Corn, Fish, and Country Utensils. It has a good Stone Bridge over the *Derwent*, in that call'd *Rhydale*, a very fine, pleasant, and fruitful Vale, adorn'd with twenty-three Parish Churches. The said River is made navigable to this Town, and from hence to the River *Ouse*, by virtue of an Act of Parliament pass'd in the first of Queen *Anne*. The Town is four Furlongs in Length, and divided by the River into two Parts, the old and new, which contain three handsome Parish Churches. It stands in the Road from *Scarborough* to *York*, is accommodated with great Inns, and its *Saturdays* Market is the best in the County for Horses, Black Cattle, and other Commodities, especially Tools for Husbandry. The Lords of the Manor keep the Markets by Prescription; for the Town is not incorporated, and only govern'd by a Bailiff. *Old Malton*, which Mr. *Baxter* says was by the *Romans* call'd *Camulodunum*, was held by one *Colebrand* a *Saxon*, till it was taken from him by *William the Conqueror*. King *Henry I.* in whose Time it had a Castle, of which some Remains are still visible, gave it to his Favourite *Eustace Fitz-John*, who founded and endow'd a Monastery here, the Church of which is yet standing, tho' very ruinous; but being afterwards disgust'd by King *Stephen*, he suffer'd *David* King of *Scots* to put a Garison into it, which so harass'd the neighbouring Towns, that *Thurstan* Archbishop of *York* gather'd an Army, defeated the *Scots*, and burnt the Town. *Eustace* being after this reconcil'd to the King, rebuilt it; since which it has been ever call'd *New Malton*. After this the Manor belong'd to the *Escays*, who were Barons of great Note in these Parts; and from them it pass'd to the *Eures*; but now 'tis in Possession of the right honourable the Lord *Malton*, to whom it gives Title of Baron. Its *Easter* Fair and its *Tuesdays* Market, were obtain'd in 1670 by *William Palmer*, Esq; Here was a Horse Fair also from *St. Matthew's Day* to *Michaelmas*, but it was discontinued, and chang'd afterwards to the 6th of *September*.

3. *Thruske*, or *Thirsk*, had anciently a very strong Castle, and was the Lordship of *William de Mowbray*, but King *Henry II.* demolish'd it. 'Tis a Town corporate, govern'd by a Bailiff, and about fifty Burgageholders, by whom its Parliament-men are chose and return'd by the Bailiffs. The latter is chose by a Majority of the Burgesses, and sworn by the Steward of the Lord of the Manor the Earl of *Derby*, for whom he holds Courts at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*.

4. *North-allerton*, or *North-alverton*, is a Borough of great Antiquity, in a small Territory call'd *Allertonshire*, which is a level County, water'd with the River *Ure*, and encompass'd with fruitful Fields. The Saxons wrote it *Calpepton*, and sometimes we find it call'd *Ajerton*. It has only one Street half a Mile in Length, but well-built, and is in the Road from *London* to *Herwick*. The Market is a good one for Horses and other Cattle, Corn, &c. and its Beast-fairs the most throng'd in *England*, incredible Numbers of Oxen being bought eight times a Year at this Place, and carry'd northward as far as the *Fens* in *Lincolnshire* and the *Ills* of *Elw*, to be fatten'd. King *William Rufus* gave this Place, with the Field about it, to the Church at *Durham*, to whose Bishops it is much oblig'd, for *William Comin* built a Castle here, which was long ago demolish'd; and the Bishops his Successors granted it sundry Privileges. *Hugh Pudsey*, one of them, also built an Hospital here for the Poor. *David* King of *Scots* was defeated near this Town by the *English*, in that call'd the Battle of the *Standard*, because of the extraordinary Earth of the Standard then brought into the Field by the *English*, being

The Rent of the Cliff.

Malton. 13 M. fr. York, 204 fr. London. Market on Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs on Holy-thursday.

Thirsk. 13 M. fr. Malton, 204 fr. London. Market on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Fairs on Lady-day, St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Michael's, and St. Martin's.

North-allerton. 6 M. fr. Thirsk, 204 fr. London. Market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Fairs on Christmas, and St. Andrew's.

Its Parliamentary Boroughs.

Scarborough. 13 M. fr. Burlington, 43 fr. York, 204 fr. London. Market on Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs on Holy-thursday.

Herring Fishery.

The Spaw.

a huge Chariot with a very tall Mast fix'd in it, on the Top of which was a Cross, and under that a Banner. 'Tis observ'd by our Historians, that this Standard, like the Carrociun of the Italians, and the Oriflambe of the French, was never brought out but in the greatest Expeditions, when the very Government was at Stake. The Field of this Battle, which was fought in the Month of August, and the fourth Year of King Stephen, is to this Day call'd *Standard-hill*; and some hollow Places, where 'tis suppos'd the Scots that fell were bury'd, the *Scots Pits*. This Town is govern'd by a Bailiff deputed for Life by the Bishop of Durham; which Bailiff, or his Deputy, presides at the Election of its Members of Parliament.

5. *Richmond*, the last Borough in this County that sends Members to Parliament, is the chief Town of the Shire, as 'tis sometimes called, to which it gives Name. 'Tis inclosed with Walls of a small Compass, yet has populous Suburbs. The Walls, with a very strong Castle, were built by *Alan* the first Earl of *Richmond*, who gave the Town this Name, which signifies a *Rich Mount*. It has a good Stone Bridge over the *Swale*, which runs, or rather rushes, says *Camden*, among the Rocks at the Bottom, with a terrible Noise, and encompasses almost half of the Town. 'Tis well built, and inhabited by Gentry as well as Tradesmen, and has two Churches. It first sent Burgesses to Parliament in the Second of *Edward III.* and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common-council-Men, and their Officers. It has a spacious Market-place, neat Streets, and three Gates, leading to as many Suburbs. The Houses are many of them built with Free-Stone, and the Streets well paved. It has large immunities, some of them granted by *Richard Alan*, the second Earl, and has a good Trade in Stockings, and Sailors Woollen Caps. The Mayor is chose Jan. 13. by the Majority of thirteen Companies of trading Freemen. The Town, in the Neighbourhood of which are frequent Horse-races, gives Title of Duke as well as *Lenox* in *Scotland*, to the present noble Lord, Son of *Charles Lenox*, so created by King *Charles II.* of whom he was a natural Son. Thus much for the Towns that send Members to Parliament.

We now return to the Coast, where the Places of chief Note, North of *Scarborough*, are,

1. *Robin Hood's Bay*, about a Mile broad, a good Road for Ships bound to the South, but too open to the North-East. 'Tis so called from the famous Outlaw *Robin Hood*, that lived in the Reign of King *Richard I.* as we are informed by *Jo Major* a Scotchman, who styles him the most kind and obliging Robber, and the Prince of his Profession; and on the adjacent Moor are three little Hills, one Quarter of a Mile asunder, which are called his Butts. Here's a small Village, the most noted for the Fishing Trade of any in these Parts.

2. *Whitby*, i. e. *Oppidum Album* the *White Town*, called by the Saxons, and by *Bede* *Sæpe nes heale*, which he renders *Sinus Phari*, i. e. the Bay of the Watch-tower, or rather the Bay of Safety. 'Tis a well-built Town on the River *Eske*, where it falls into the Sea. It has a Custom-house, and a commodious Harbour, which has at least one hundred Ships belonging to it of 80 Tuns or more, and is much frequented by the Colliers, it being famous for building the best and strongest Vessels for the Coal Trade of any Town on this Coast. They have a small Haven with Piers, which being decayed, were repaired, or rather rebuilt, by Virtue of two Acts of Parliament in the Reign of Queen *Anne*; and in the eighth of his present Majesty, because a Sand-Bank had been gathering about the Head of the West Pier, like to choak up the Harbour, another Acts was passed for lengthening the Pier, and improving the Harbour. The River is so small, that they have no Trade by it into the Country. They ship off a Quantity of Butter and Corn for *London*, and sometimes for *Holland*. This is the Place mentioned in History by the Name of *Stræansball*, where *Oswey* King of *Northumberland* held a Council *Anno* 663, to determine the Controversy about the keeping of *Easter*, which he himself celebrated at one Time after the Manner of the Britons, while his Queen and Son kept it after the *Roman* Way, introduced lately by *Augustine* the Monk, so that two *Easters* were observed in one Year, and the King's *Easter* was part of the Queen's and Prince's Lent. In this Debate, *Wilfrid* the Abbot of *Rippon*, who was Orator for the *Romans* Celebration, insisting that they kept it after the Institution of *St. Peter*, and having assured the King, that Christ had promised *St. Peter* to build his Church on him, and to give him the Keys of Heaven; and this not being denied by *Colman* Archbishop of *York*, who was Orator for the Britons, the King declared that he would not gainsay this Porter of Heaven, lest he should frown at him when he came to be let in at the Gate. This Council, of which *Dr. Gibson* however seems doubtful, because 'tis not mentioned in King *Alfred's* Paraphrase, nor the *Saxon Chronicle*, is said to have been held in a Monastery founded here *Anno* 650, by *St. Hilda*, which was destroyed by the Danes, and tho' rebuilt after the Conquest, there's scarce any Remains of it now. This Town has had some Credit formerly from its

Spaw Waters, and some curious ancient Coins have been dug up in its Neighbourhood.

In November 1710, a dreadful Storm happened here, which did above 40,000 *l.* Damage to the Shipping.

3. *Cleveland*, to the West of *Whitby*, which gives Title of Duke as well as *Southampton* to *William Fitzroy*, Grandson to the Dutcheffs of *Cleveland*, so created by King *Charles II.* is a Tract in this Neighbourhood on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and has its Name from the steep Cliffs, by which it is situate, from the Foot of which the Country falls into a plain fertile Soil, so clayish, that it has occasioned this Rhyme;

*Cleveland in the Clay,
Bring in two Soles, and carry one away.*

4. *Moulgrave*, which also gave Title of Earl to the late Duke of *Bucks*, had a Castle formerly on a steep Hill near the Sea, built by *Peter de Mauley*, who from its Grace and Beauty, says *Camden*, called it *Moulgrace*.

5. *Gisborough* is a fine well-built Town in *Cleveland*, in a delightful Situation, on a rising Ground, four Miles from the Mouth of the River *Tees*, where is a Bay and a Harbour for Ships. It had formerly a beautiful rich Abbey built about 1119, by *Robert de Brus*, Lord of the Town, a Norman Knight, with a Church, which by the Ruins seems to have been equal to the best Cathedrals, and has been the common Burial-place for the Nobility of these Parts. The Inhabitants are observed to be civil and well-bred, cleanly in their Diet, and neat in their Houses. It stands so high, that it would be very cold if the Breezes from the Sea were not qualified by some Hills between. The Soil about it is so fruitful, that it bears Plenty of Grass, and fine Flowers also for the greatest Part of the Year; and both for Health and Pleasure *Camden* prefers it to *Puteoli in Italy*. It abounds likewise with Veins of Iron, and Allum Earth of several Colours (but especially with those of Ocher and Murray). These Allum Mines were first discovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Tutor to Prince *Henry*, Son of King *James I.* and were first farmed by Sir *Paul Pindar*, who, though he paid 12,500 *l.* Rent to the King, 1640 *l.* to the Earl of *Moulgrave*, and 600 *l.* to Sir *William Penniman*, and had besides 800 Men in constant Pay by Sea and Land, yet was a considerable Gainer, because there was scarce any other to be had, and the Price was 26 *l.* a Tun; but these Mines are not so considerable, nor so easily wrought, as those at *Whitby*, to which in a great Measure the Trade is removed. On this Coast there are red and yellowish Stones that look like Brass, and in Taste and Smell resemble Copperas, Nitre, and Brimstone; and on the Rocks at *Huntcliff*, which are visible at low Water, Sea Calves or Seals in great Drove are seen to sleep and bask in the Sun, which have always one upon the Watch, who at the Approach of any Danger, plunges into the Sea, which awakes the rest, and they all follow.

6. *Pickering*, is a pretty large Town belonging to the Duchy of *Lancaster*, stands on a Hill among the wild Mountains of *Blackmore*, and was fortify'd with a Castle. Many neighbouring Villages are under its Jurisdiction, so that the adjacent Territory is commonly call'd *Pickering-lith*, or the Liberty or Forest of *Pickering*, and was given by *Henry III.* to *Edmund* the younger Son, Earl of *Lancaster*. The Ruins of its old Castle are still to be seen. A Court is kept here for all Actions under 40 *s.* arising within the Honour of *Pickering*. It has a plentiful Market for Corn and other Provisions.

7. *Yarum*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Tees*, which not far from it receives the little River *Levan*. 'Tis a corporate, though a small Town, and carries on a pretty Trade with *London* by Water, for Lead, Corn and Butter. It had formerly both a Priory and a religious Hospital dedicated to *St. Nicholas*.

8. *Stokesley* is a pretty good Town near the Source of the *Tees*, in a small fruitful Tract called *Allertonshire*, and watered by the River *Wysk*. 'Tis a Corporation, but consists of only one well-built Street about half a Mile long, with a very good Market, and a Beast Fair noted for the greatest in *England*.

9. *Bedall* is a little Town in that Part called *Richmondshire*, upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Swale* near *Gatenby*; but is chiefly of Note for its Living, said to be worth 500 *l.* a Year, and for its being the Thoroughfare of the *Roman* Causeway, which leads up thro' *Richmond* to *Barnard's Castle*, and is for twenty Miles together called *Leeming-Lane*. All the adjacent Country is more or less full of Jockeys, and Dealers in Horses, here being the best Hunting and Road-Horses in the World. There is a Charity-school here for poor Children.

10. *Midlam*, or *Middleham*, on the River *Ure*, had formerly a very strong Castle, in which *Edward Prince of Wales*, only Son of King *Richard III.* was born, and is noted for a Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and for frequent Horse-races.

11. *Mafham* has also a Cloth Manufacture on the same River, with a Corn Mill. 'Twas formerly a Manor belonging to the Lord *Scroop*, afterwards it came to the *Dan-*

Cleveland.

Moulgrave.
2 *M. fr. Whitby.*

Gisborough.
15 *M. fr. Whit-*
by.
215 *fr. London.*
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
August 15.
Sept. 8.

Allum Mines,
and their Profts.

Seals.

Pickering.
13 *M. fr. Scarb.*
22 *fr. London.*
Market Monday.
Fair on Holy-
Cross Day,
and its Eve and
Morrow.

Yarum.
6 *M. fr. Gifb-*
rough,
212 *M. fr. Lond.*
Market on Thurs.
Fairs on
Ascension-Day,
Oct. 8.

Stokesley.
217 *fr. London.*
Market on Sat.
Fair July 7.

Bedall.
6 *M. fr. North*
Allerton;
252 *fr. London.*
Market on Tuesd.
Fair June 24.

Midlam.
6 *M. fr. Bedall.*
252 *fr. London.*
Fair Whit-Mon-
day.

Mafham.
6 *M. fr. Midlam.*
257 *fr. London.*
Market Tuesday
Fairs June 11.
Aug. 15, 22.
Sept. 7.

Richmond.
20 *M. fr. North*
Allerton,
262 *M. fr. Lond.*
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
July 7.
St. Thomas's
Day,
Every Fortnight
from Palm Sunday
Eve till Christ-
mas for all sorts
of Cattle,
Easter Tuesday,
Holy-wood Day,
Sept. 13. for
Cattle, 14. for
other Commodities,
15 and 16 for
Horses.

Robin Hood's
Bay.

Char-a-eter and
Butts.

Whitby.
12 *M. fr. Scarb.*
50 *fr. York.*
227 *fr. London.*
Market on
Saturday.

Council for settling
the Festival of
Easter.

bys. There's a good Corn Mill here too, and a Warren in the Moor, called *Ellingsing Moor*.

Dunus Sinus. The chief Antiquities of this Riding are these; *Dunus Sinus* discovers itself by a little Village seated upon it, and called *Dunefley*, hard by *Whitby*.

Brachium. *Brachium* is to be sought for at the Conflux of the *Braint* and *Ure*, where at a Place called *Burgh*, or *Brough*, are the Remains of an old Fortification, and where an Inscription was discovered, making express mention of this Name.

Cataractonium. *Cataractonium*, in the same Parish, a City of great Note in the *Romans* Time (so called from a Cataract in the River *Swale*) does plainly discover itself in our present *Catarick*, there being still a great Fall of Water just by it, where the River *Swale* rattles among the Rocks. There stands a little Chapel of Stone on the South End of the Bridge, where, according to Tradition, Mass was formerly said every Day at eleven o'Clock for the Benefit of Travellers that would stop to hear it. This once great City is now but a small Village, remarkable only for its Situation on a *Roman* Highway that crosses the River here, and for great Heaps of Rubbish, carrying plain Marks of Antiquity near *Ketterickswart*, and the Manor House of *Burghall*. Other Marks of the Antiquity and great Extent of this City are a huge Mount Eastward near the River, with the Appearance of four Bulwarks cast up to a considerable Height. And at *Thornburgh* in *Brough*, and *Brampton* upon *Swale*, on the opposite Side of it, have been found *Roman* Coins. Upon the Bank of the River also are the Foundations of some great Walls like those of a Castle. And near to the Farmhouse called *Thornburgh*, on a Hill, is a level Plot of Ground of about ten Acres, in which several *Roman* Coins have been dug up, one particularly of Gold, with the Inscriptions, *NERO IMP. Cæsar*, and *JUPITER CUSTOS*: Within this Compass also there have been found Bases of old Pillars, and a Brick Floor, with a Leaden Pipe passing perpendicularly down into the Earth, which some think was the Place where Sacrifice was performed to their infernal Gods; and that the Blood descended by those Pipes. A Brass Pot was also discovered in the Reign of King *Charles I.* almost full of *Roman* Coins, most of them Copper, but some Silver. The Pot, of which the Metal was of an unusual sort of Composition, would hold about twenty-four Gal-

lons of Water, and was bought for 8*l.* from the Sequestrators of Sir *John Lawson's* Estate in the late Civil Wars. A Vault was also discovered in 1703, which had five Urns in it, and not long after an Altar, with an ancient *Latin* Inscription. What this City might suffer from the *Picts* and the *Saxons*, when they laid this Country waste, there is no Account of, but its final Destruction was by the *Danes*.

Lavatæ, by the Course of the ancient Highway, and *Lavatæ*, the Distances in *Antoninus*, must be about *Bowes*, on the Edge of *Stanemore*, which has had its Antiquity attested by ancient Inscriptions.

Near *Whitby* they find upon the Shore not only the Black Amber or Jet which grows within the Chink or Cliff of a Rock; but the Serpent Stones, which the credulous common People imagine to be Serpents turned into Stones, by the Prayers of *St. Hilda*.

Though *Skipton* in *Craven*, in the West Riding, boasts of one who dwelt many Years in it, viz. *Robert Montgomery*, by Birth a *Scotchman*, who lived to be six-score and six Years old, and was then able to go about to beg his Bread; and of two old Men, Father and Son, summoned from hence in 1664, to be Witnesses at *York* Assizes, of whom the Son was about 100, and the Father 139; this North Riding could produce a Man that died in 1670, who was a Native, and old enough to have been the *Scotsman's* Grandfather, viz. *Henry Jenkins*, who lived till he was 170, had Sight and Hearing to the last, and two Years before his Death bound Sheaves after the Reapers. In the last Century of his Life he followed the Employment of a Fisherman, and when he was 157 Years of Age, he went to *York* Assizes and gave Evidence in an Affair of 140 Years standing. *Mary Allison*, of *Thirlby* in this Riding, spun a Web of Linnen Cloth when 106, and lived to be 108.

The principal Seats of the Nobility, &c. here, are, The Earl of *Exeter's* at *Snape*, seven Miles from *Rippon*: The Earl of *Carlisle's* at *Castle-Howard*, twelve Miles from *York*: The Earl of *Aylesbury's* at *Wharfton-Castle*: The Earl of *Holderness* at *Hornby-Castle*, six Miles from *Richmond*: The Lord Viscount *Faulconberg's* at *Newborough*, twelve Miles from *York*: The Lord Viscount *Lonsdale* at *Holm*, on *Spalding-Moor*, fourteen Miles from *York*: Lord *Cornwallis* at *Wilton-Castle*, twenty-one Miles from that City.

The COUNTY PALATINE, or Bishopric of DURHAM.

THE *Saxons* call'd it *Deonham*; in *Latin* 'tis term'd *Ager Dunelmensis*, and in common Speech the *Bishopric*, as being a *County Palatine* under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop. In the *Saxons* time it was included in the Division of the *Northumbers* Kingdom, South of the *Tine*, call'd *Deira*; and the Inhabitants were thence term'd *Deiri*. In the Days of Popery *St. Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Laudisfarne*, now *Holy Island*, was so much respected by our Kings and Nobility, for his exemplary Virtue and Piety, that he was kalender'd for their titular Saint; and the Lands belonging to the See of *Durham*, were, by the Monkish Writers, always call'd the Patrimony of *St. Cuthbert*, in the same Sense as the *Romish* Ecclesiastical State is to this Day call'd, The Patrimony of *St. Peter*; for the Bishops were absolute Lords both in Spirituals and Temporal, Princes as well as Prelates; for which Reason we find this County mention'd so often by the Name of the Bishopric of *Durham*: And so they call'd all other Lands belonging to this Church in other Counties, as *Creke* in *Yorkshire*, *Bedlington*, *Northam*, and *Holy Island* in *Northumberland*. The first of its lordly Prelates whom we read of, was *Walcher* a *Lorrainer*, who was made Bishop of *Durham* by *William the Conqueror*. This Prelate, having the Things of this World much more at Heart than the Care of his Flock, bought the Earldom of *Northumberland* of the King, as we are inform'd by *Godwin*; and then making himself a secular Judge, took upon him to sit in the Court, and to determine all Causes at his Pleasure. This is suppos'd to be the Origin of the temporal Power of the Bishops of *Durham*, and that it was erected into a County-Palatine upon the Purchase of the said Earldom. These Bishops, as Counts Palatine, have borne in their Seals a Knight arm'd, sitting upon a Horse with Trappings, brandishing a Sword with one Hand, and in the other holding out the Arms of the Bishoprick. They have also had their Royalties; the Goods of Outlaws were forfeited to them, and not to the King; nay, the common People of the County insisting on their Privileges, have refus'd to march'd into *Scotland* in time of War, pretending, says the History of *Durham*, that they were *Halwerk* Men; i. e. bound to do nothing but holy Works; that they held their Lands to defend the Body of

St. Cuthbert, and that they were not to serve out of the Confines of the Bishopric, or beyond the *Tine* or the *Tees*, either for the King or for the Bishop. King *Edward I.* seiz'd the Prerogatives of one of the Bishops, and took away many of their Privileges, some of which however the succeeding Bishops recover'd: And so great was their Power, that it was a common Saying, 'Whatever the King has without the County of *Durham*, the Bishop has within it, unless there be any Concession or Prescription to the contrary.' They had Power also to make Barons, who, as well as their Vassals, were bound to come to their Palace, to advise them, and to give them Observance. Of these there were generally three stated Barons of their Creation, tho' sometimes more or less were summon'd by the Bishops to their Parliaments; of which, and of the Subsidies by them granted, the old Rolls of *Durham* give an Account. Tho' the Canons forbid any Clergyman to be present when Judgment of Blood was given, the Bishops of *Durham* might, on those Occasions, sit in Court in their Purple Robes, from whence came that old Saying, *Solum Dunelmense Stoli jus dicit & Ense*. They had Power to lay Taxes and coin Money. The Courts were kept in their Name till *Henry the VIIIth's* time; and they could till then make Judges, Justices of the Peace, and all Writs ran in their Name. All Recognizances enter'd upon the Bishop's Close Rolls in his Chancery, and made to him, or in his Name, were as valid within the County, as those made to the King without. He had a Register of Writs of as much Authority as that in the King's Courts. They who alienated Freehold Lands without his Leave, were oblig'd to sue to him for a Pardon; which he likewise granted not only for Intrusions and Trespasses, but also for Felonies, Rapes, and other Crimes. He gave License to build Chapels, found Chauntries and Hospitals, made Boroughs and Corporations, granted Markets and Fairs, created Officers by Patent, either for Life, or *quamdiu Episcopo placuerint*; but they were valid no longer than the Life of the Bishop who granted them, unless confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter. He had several Forests, Chaces, Parks, and Woods, was Lord Admiral of the Seas and Waters within the County Palatine, had his Vice-Admirals and Courts of Admiralty; and his Officers of

E c e

Beaconage,

When made a
County Palatine.

Beaconage, and Commissioners to regulate Waters and Passage of Waters. He also directed Commissions of Array. A great Part of the Lands in the Palatinate belong'd to the Bishops, and was held of the See *in capite*. To them belong'd all Moors and Wastes, and they had Copyhold and Hallnote Courts, and the Tenure of the Lands is much the same to this Day. No Moors or Wastes can be inclosed without their Grant: The Lands, Goods, and Chattels of those who commit Treason, were forfeited to the Bishop, as are still all Forfeitures upon Outlawries and Felonies: He is Sheriff Paramount, and appoints his Deputy, who never accounts in the Exchequer, but makes up his Audit to him. He is still Earl of *Sadberge*, a Place in this Bishoprick which he holds by Barony. The Bishops of *Durham* were abridged of many of those Privileges by the Statute of twenty-seventh *Henry VIII.* which in effect stripped them of the essential Branches of their Palatine Power, particularly those of granting Pardons, creating Judges, making out Judicial Writs and Indictments; but the Bishops and their Temporal Chancellors of the County Palatine were to be Justices of the Peace within the said County. In King *Edward* the VIth Time this Bishoprick was dissolved, and the Parliament gave all its Revenues and Immunities to the Crown; but Queen *Mary* repealed their Act, and restored the See to the State in which King *Henry* left it.

As this County was a sort of Principality distinct from the Kingdom, it never sent Representatives to Parliament till the Reign of King *Charles II.*

The Bounds of the Bishoprick.

The Bishoprick of *Durham*, or *Duresme*, has *Yorkshire* on the South, and is shaped like a Triangle, the utmost Angle of which lies to the West, and is formed by the joining of the North Boundary, and the Head of the *Tees*, by the Course of which River 'tis bounded all along towards the South. The other Angle, which lies North, is at first marked out by a short Line from the outmost Point to the River *Derwent*, and thence by the *Derwent* itself, for it receives the little River *Chopwell*, and after that by the River *Tine*. The Base of this Triangle lies East, and is formed by the Sea Coast, which is washed by the *German Ocean*. 'Tis bounded by *Yorkshire* on the South, by *Northumberland* on the North-West, and by *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* on the West. 'Tis thirty-nine Miles in Length, thirty-five in Breadth, and a hundred and seven in Circumference, containing an Area of 958 square Miles, in which are four Wakes, one City, and eight Market-Towns, whereof four are Boroughs, and the three first Mayor Towns, viz. *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, *Stockton*, and *Sunderland*. It has fifty-two Parishes, of which thirty-one are Rectories, and twenty-one Vicaridges, besides twenty-eight Chapels, almost all the Chapels through the North being as large and beneficial as Churches. *Camden* mentions a hundred and eighteen Parishes, but then he includes the whole Diocese, taking in part of *Northumberland*. The Houses in this County are computed at about 16,000, the Acres at 610,000, and the Inhabitants at 97,000. It has sixteen Rivers, twenty-one Parks, and four Castles.

Extent and Contents.

Air.

They who delight in a good sharp Air will probably take Pleasure in that of this Bishoprick, which is observed to be colder in the West Parts than the East, where the warm Breezes from the Sea dissolve both Ice and Snow. In the Western Parts of it the Fields are barren and naked, the Woods thin, and the Hills bald; but the Iron Mines make some Amends for that Sterility of Soil. The East, South and North Parts are more fruitful, especially where the Husbandman has bestowed due Labour on it. Upon the whole, though we meet here with Variety of Meadows, Pastures, and Corn-Fields, the Soil of the Bishoprick is not in general to be reckoned among the most fruitful; yet 'tis thick set with Towns, and very rich in Mines of Coal, which is exported from *Tinmouth*, *Sunderland*, and *Hartlepool* to *London*, and other Places, all under the Name of *Newcastle Coal*. In most Parts of this Shire Coal lies so near the Surface of the Earth, that the Waggon and Cart-wheels often turn it up in the beaten Road, and thereby the Veins are discovered. Not to enter into the Discussion of Naturalists upon Coal, we shall make use of the learned *Camden's* Words; 'Some would have this Sea-Coal to be a black, earthy Bitumen, others to be Jeat, and others to be *Lapis Thracius*; all which that great Master of Mineral Learning, *Georgius Agricola*, proves to be the very same. For certain, this of ours is nothing but Bitumen hardened and concreted by Heat Under-ground, for it casts the same Smell that Bitumen does, and if Water be sprinkled on it, it burns the hotter and clearer; but whether or no 'tis quenched with Oil, I have not tried. If the *Lapis Obsidianus* be in *England*, I should take it for that which is found in other Parts of this Kingdom, and commonly goes by the Name of *Cannel*, or *Canole-Coal*, for that is hard shining Light, and apt to cleave into thin Flakes, and to burn out as soon as it is kindled.' Later Inquirers into the Nature of this Mineral assert, that besides the bituminous Part easily discerned in the burning, there are sometimes vitriolic and ferruginous, with a Mixture of Ocre and

Terrene Parts. Indeed, Vitriol is frequently found in the Mines, and Ocre often adheres to it. The Abundance of this Product in the Bishoprick is the Reason that the Inhabitants apply little to any other Traffic or Manufacture. The Soil is farther kind to them in yielding Lead and Iron; and the Treasure of Mines is so much sooner brought home than those of Manufactures and Traffick, that where the one abound, the other are generally neglected.

This County is very well supplied with Rivers; the chief Rivers of which are, 1. The *Tees*, into which run the *Laden*, *Tees*, *Hude*, *Lune*, *Bauder*, and *Skern*, with several Brooks, rises in the Point of *Cumberland*, on that stony Ground called *Stanemore*, and flows through *Rocks*, out of which, at *Eggleson* in *Richmondshire*, they hew Marble. 2. The *Were* is formed by the *Kellop*, *Wellop*, and *Burdop*, three little Streams that rise in the West Side of the County, and runs across it to *Sunderland*, near which it falls into the Ocean, after having received the *Gaunlefs* at *Bishop's Auckland*, besides several other anonymous Rivers. Most of these abound with Fish, particularly Salmon, known at *London* by the Cry of *Newcastle-Salmon*. To these Rivers belong several considerable Ports, well frequented by Colliers of the greatest Burthen, and huge Pinks built on purpose for the Coal Trade, of which one of four or five hundred Tuns shall be navigated with eight Hands. Seamen are bred in this Trade more than in any other. The Navy Royal is more furnished by it with Sailors than by any other, and the City of *London* itself could not subsist without it; for Fuel so necessary to Life would soon be wanting, and that Metropolis of the *British Empire* be starved, but for the Supplies it receives for Firing from this Bishoprick, in which most of the Coal Mines lie.

This County sends only four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgesses for the City of

DURHAM, in Latin *Dunelmum*, was called by the Saxons *Dunholme*, from its Situation on a Hill surrounded with a River. 'Tis about seventy Years older than the Conquest, and owes its Rise, says *Browne Willis*, Esq; to the Translation of the Body of *St. Cuthbert* hither, Anno 995, when Bishop *Aldwin* founded a Cathedral for secular Priests, who in 1083, were removed, and replaced with Monks, by Bishop *Carilepho*, who begun a new Cathedral. King *Henry VIII.* established the present Endowment for a Deanery here, with twelve Prebendaries, twelve Minor Canons, a Deacon, Sub-Deacon, sixteen Lay Singing Men, a School-master, Usher, Master of the Choristers, a Divinity Reader, eight Alms-men, eighteen Scholars, ten Choristers, two Vergers, two Porters, two Cooks, two Butlers, and two Sacristaries. *Leland* speaking of this Church, writes thus: 'It stands on a rocky Hill, as you come to it from *York*, and the Water so windeth about from *Elvet*, a great Stone Bridge of fourteen Arches to *Framgate-Bridge* of three Arches, that within an Arrow Shot 'tis brought in *Insulam*; and the Minster Close, and highest Part of the Hill is well walled, and hath divers fair Gates, and the Church itself and Cloyster is fair and strong. At the very East End of the Church is a cross Isle, besides the middle cross Isle. The Castle standeth on the North-East Side of *Were* River, which runneth under it, and the Hope or Great Tower standeth aloft, and is stately built, of eight square Fashion, and four Stories of Lodging. Bishop *Fox* repaired the Dungeon much, and made besides in the Castle a new Kitchen, with Offices, and many pretty Chambers. Bishop *Tunstal* built a goodly Gallery, and stately Stair-case to the Dungeon, and made an exceeding strong Iron Gate. In this Part of *Durham*, which is almost inclosed by the River, there be three Parish Churches, and three more in the Suburbs. The greatest Suburb is by *Elvet-Bridge*, where are certain small Streets. The Suburb of *Framgate* leads to *Newcastle*. The Buildings of the Town are strong, but neither high, nor of costly Work. At the Head of one of the Tombs in the Sanctuary of the Church-yard, on the South Side of the Minster, is a Cross seven Foot long, with an Inscription, but illegible, which is supposed to have been brought out of the Church-yard of *Landisferne*. The Cathedral before the Reformation was stiled *Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ & Sancti Cuthberti*; but in K. *Henry VIII.*'s Statutes, 'tis called *Ecclesia Cathedralis Christi & Beata Mariæ*. 'Tis a large magnificent Pile of Buildings, adorned with a fine Cloyster on the South Side, formerly glazed with painted Glass; with the old Library and Chapter-House, and part of the Deanery on the East Side; with the Dormitory on the West Side, under which are the Treasury and Song-House; and on the North Side, with the new Library, a large lightsome Building begun by Dean *Sudbury* above sixty Years ago, on the Site of the old common Refectory of the Convent. The Church itself is 411 Foot long, and eighty broad, having in the middle a spacious cross Isle one hundred and seventy Foot long, and two smaller ones at each End. In that at the West End was the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* called *Galilee*, the Outside of

DURHAM.
Lon. 1. 26.
Lat. 54. 48.
262 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
March 20,
Whit-tuesday,
and St. Cuthbert's Day.
The Cathedral.

of which was adorned with two handsome Leaden Spire Steeples, whose Towers still remain. In the North Tower were four large Bells, three of which were, soon after the Reformation, hung up in the Great Tower in the middle, and added to three other Bells formerly belonging to that Steeple; but about fifty Years ago these Bells were cast into eight. The lower Cross-Ile is about 100 Foot in Length, and that at the East-end 132, and the middle Tower 212 Foot in Height. The whole Building is strongly vaulted and supported by large Pillars, and has several curious Windows. The Wainscot of the Choir is well wrought, the Organ large and good, the Font of Marble; and there's a handsome Screen at the Entrance into the Choir, which is 117 Foot in Length, and 33 in Breadth. The Cross-Ile beyond it, is plac'd at the Extremity of the Church, in which respect 'tis not to be match'd in any other Cathedral. This Part was formerly call'd the Nine Altars, because in the Front, facing the Church, there were so many erected, viz. four in the North Part, four in the South, and one in the Middle, which was no doubt the most beautiful of all, because dedicated to the Patron St. Cuthbert, and because of the Nearness of his rich Shrine to it. In the middle of this Building was a most curious East Window, call'd the *Catherine-wheel*, or *St. Catherine's*-Window, comprehending all the Circumstances of the Choir, composed of twenty-four Lights; and at the South-end was painted, in another Window call'd St. Cuthbert's, his Life and Miracles. Opposite to this, on the North-side, was a third fair Window, call'd *Joseph's*, because it had all his History painted in the Glass. In that call'd the *Galilee*, which is the lowest Division, the Confraternity Court is now kept; 'twas built by Bishop *Pudsey*, and had sixteen Altars for Women to hear divine Service in, they not being allow'd to go up farther than the Line of Marble by the Side of the Font. The Chapter-house, in which sixteen Bishops are interr'd, is a stately Room arch'd over with Stone, 75 Foot long, and 33 broad, and has a fair Seat at the Upper-end for the Intialment of the Bishops. The Ornaments and Decorations of this Church for Administration of the divine Offices, are said to be richer than those of any other Church in *England*, it having escap'd the Alienation of its Revenues the best of any of our Cathedrals.

Its other Churches.

Besides the Cathedral, here are, as *Leland* says, above six Parish-Churches, three of which stand in the principal or middle Part of the Town, and the other three in the Suburbs. Those in the Town are *St. Nicholas*, or the City Church, which stands in the Market-place; *St. Oswald's*, commonly call'd *Elvet Church*; and *St. Margaret's*, call'd *Cross-gate Church*, which is a Parochial Chapel to *St. Oswald's*. Those in the Suburbs are *St. Giles's*, *St. Mary's the Great*, and *St. Mary's the Less*; tho' they are here distinguish'd by the Names of *Gilly-gate*, North and South-Bailey Churches. *St. Mary's the Great* is also call'd *Bow Church*, because before the same was rebuilt, its Steeple stood on an Arch crossing the Street. As South-Bailey Liberty belongs to *St. Mary's the Less*, so to *St. Mary's the Great* belongs the Liberties of North-Bailey, which extend from the *College-gate* to the Gaol, and from *Owen-gate* to the *College-green*.

The College.

Southward from the Cathedral is the College, a spacious Court, about which are built the Prebendaries Houses, which have been all either new-built, or very much improv'd since the Restoration. Above the *College-gate*, at the East-end, is the Exchequer; and at the West-end was the Guest-hall for the Entertainment of Strangers, and near it the Granary and other Offices of the Convent.

And its School.

On the North-side of the Cathedral is the College-school, with a House for the Master; and between the Church-yard and Castle is an open Area, call'd the *Palace-green*; to the West of which is the Shire-hall, where the Assizes and Sessions are held for the County; and near it is a fair Library, built by Bishop *Cosin*, and the Exchequer built by Bishop *Nevil*, in which are kept the Offices belonging to the County Palatine Court.

On the East is a Hospital built and endowed by Bishop *Cosin*, and at each End of it two Schools, founded by Bishop *Langley*, but new built by Bishop *Cosin*.

The Castle, or the Bishop's Palace.

On the North Side is the Castle, afterwards the Bishop's Palace, built by *William the Conqueror*, the outer Gate-house of which is now the County Gaol. The Toll-booth near *St. Nicholas's* Church, and the Cross and Conduit in the Market-place, with the two Bridges over the *Elvet*, are the other principal publick Buildings.

As to the several Ornaments and costly Shrines of the Church, and the Offices and Apartments belonging to its Convent, together with the Names of the Bishops and Priors buried in the Church, and Chapter-house, the curious are referred to Mr. *Davies's* Account of the Cathedral of *Durham*, Anno 1672, and we shall only add, that in *St. Mary's* Chapel, at the West-End of the Church, lie the Bones of venerable *Bede*, that an old Parchment Scroll of his Virtues hangs over his Tomb, and that old Records of *Scotland* are kept in the Church, its Kings having been great Benefactors to it.

The Form of this City is not improperly compared by Mr. *Hegge*, in his Legend of *St. Cuthbert*, to a Crab; the Market-place resembling the Body, and the Streets the Claws, for the Streets following the Course of the *Wear*, which runs almost round that Part of the City where the Cathedral and Bishop's Castle stand, are scarce two of them joined together. 'Tis about a Mile in Length, and as much in Breadth.

In this City are three Manors, viz. the Bishop's Manor, containing the City Liberties, and the Bailey, which is held of him by the Service of Castle-Guard; the Dean and Dean and Chapter's Manor, which consists of the *Elvet's Cross-Gate*, and *South-gate Street*; and *Gilligate*, formerly belonging to the dissolved Hospital of *Kepner*, near this City; but granted by *Edward VI.* to *John Cuthburn*, Lord of *Ormskirk*, and late in the Possession of *John Tompsett*, Esq.

'Tis said to have been first incorporated by *Richard I.* who granted to the Burgesses, that they should be free from Toll, and have the same free Privileges as *Newcastle*. 'Twas anciently governed by Bayliffs appointed by the Bishop, afterwards by an Alderman, and twelve Liverymen; but *Q. Elizabeth* gave it a Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty, and according to a Charter procured in 1684, by Bishop *Crew*, 'tis governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, as many Common-council Men, a Recorder, and inferior Officers; which Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by their Recorder, and Town-Clerk, can hold a Court-Leet and Court-Baron within their City, under the Style of the Bishop for the Time being. They keep a Pie powder Court also at their Fairs, and they pay about 20 *l.* a Year Toll to the Bishop, or to whom he demises the same by Lease for three Lives. The Bishop, as absolute Lord of the Town, appoints all Officers of Justice, as Count Palatine, viz. a Judge, Steward, Sheriffs, and other inferior Magistrates, as has been in part already observed.

The Situation of this City, like the Town of *Stratford*, with a River almost surrounding it, is so pleasant and healthy, that 'tis much frequented by the neighbouring Gentry; and 'tis as plentiful also as delightful. 'Twas observed not very long ago, that notwithstanding the Residence of many dignified Protestant Clergy, here were great Numbers of *Roman* Catholics; and that the rich old Vestments, which the Clergy wore before the Reformation, are still worn by the Reverend Residents on *Sundays*, and other Holydays. This is said to be one of the best Bismarcks in *England*, and the Livings in the Bishop's Gift the richest, there being at least a Dozen of them from 300 *l.* to 800 *l.* a Year each.

Near this City are to be seen the Remains of the *Roman* military Way, called *Ikenild-street*. And at *Nearby*, in its Neighbourhood, was that famous Battle in 1346, wherein the *Scots* Army was destroyed, and their King *David* taken Prisoner.

Other Places of chief Note in this Bishopric are, 1. *Barnard's-Castle*, on the North Side of the River *Tees*, takes its Name from its Builder *Bernard Balliol* (Great Grandfather to *John Balliol*, King of *Scots*) who made Burgesses here, and granted them such Liberties as *Richmond* then had; but it does not appear, that it enjoys them at this Day. In the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Hertford* against Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *George Bates* and his Brother held this Place eleven Days against the whole Power of the Rebels, who at last were forced to give them an honourable Capitulation. *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard III.* having obtained a License of Mortmain from his Brother King *Edward IV.* erected a College in this Castle for a Dean, and twelve secular Canons, ten Clerks, and six Choristers. And in the same Reign an Hospital was founded here for a Master, and three poor Women. The Town is ancient and well-built, but only consists of one handsome Street near as long as *Fleet-street*, *London*, with several Lanes branching out from it. The Manufactures here are stockings and Bridles, Reins and Belts; and here is the best White Bread in these Parts. King *William III.* did this Place great Honour, in advancing it into a Barony in the Noble House of *Vane*. Its Mother Church is that of *Gilligate*, on the same River, three or four Miles to the East.

2. *Marwood* is a little Town lower on the same River, noted also for the Stocking Manufacture, and a Park which extends itself from it to *Barnard's Castle*.

3. *Darlington*, *Derlington* or *Darnton*, which has a good long Stone Bridge on the *Stern*, that runs into the *Tees*, is the chief Town of the Hundred of its own Name. It was a throng'd Market Town in *Camden's* Time, and it still continues. The Market-place is spacious, and the Town consists of several Streets. 'Tis a Post-town, and a great Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to *Berwick*, and one of the most noted Places in the North of *England* for the Linen Manufacture; particularly that Sort call'd *Huckabacks*, so much us'd for Table-cloths and Napkins, of which great Quantities, some of them ten Quarters wide, are sent from hence yearly to *London*, &c. they being made no where else in *England*. Some fine Linen-cloth is also made, the Water of the *Stern* being so famous for bleaching of Linen, that Quantities have been sent hither

ther from *Scotland* for that Purpose: This is one of the four Ward Towns in this County, and its Church one of the three appointed to receive the Secular Priests when the Monks enter'd into their Places in the Church of *Durham*. By being thus made Collegiate of a Dean and four Prebendaries, it was expos'd to be alienated in the Time of King *Edward VI.* and a small Pension only was reserv'd out of it to the Minister. Here were Chantry Lands also in several Places, which were partly assign'd for the Maintenance of a Free-school here. It has still some Remains of an Episcopal House, which being rather a Burden to the See, than any Convenience to the Bishops, has been a long time neglected. The Town has a spacious Market-place, a handsome Church with a tall Spire, and consists of several Streets, which not being pav'd, are in the Winter very dirty.

Hell-kettles,
at Oxenhall.

At *Oxenhall*, a Hamlet belonging to this Town, are three great deep Wells, commonly call'd *Hell-kettles*, which are much taken notice of both by Travellers and the Inhabitants. They are suppos'd to have been Pits sunk by an Earthquake; for it appears, says *Camden*, from the Chronicle of *Tinmouth*, that *An. 1179, on Christmas-day*, the Earth at this Place rais'd itself up to a great Height, and remain'd all the Day as it were fix'd and immoveable till the Evening, when it sunk down again with a horrid Noise, and the Earth suck'd it in, and made a deep Pit there, which continues as a Testimony hereof to this Day. What follows is so romantic and incredible, that 'tis strange Mr. *Camden* shou'd give into a vulgar Report commonly met with in all Places where there are Cavities and subterraneous Passages, viz. 'Cuthbert Tonstall the Bishop, continues 'he, mark'd a Goose, and put it into the greater of these Wells for an Experiment; which Goose having pass'd the subterraneous Cavities, was found in the River *Tees*.' The Author of the Notes to the *Britannia*, confesses this Story is now look'd upon as a Romance, and that nothing of it is to be heard thereabouts. In his *Addenda* we find a Letter which gives a much better Account of these Pits, as follows, viz.

'I went to sound the Depth of *Hell-kettles* near *Darlington*. The Name of bottomless Pits made me provide myself with a Line above two hundred Fathom long, and a Lead-weight proportionable, of five or six Pound Weight; but much smaller Preparations would have serv'd, for the deepest of them took but fifteen Fathoms, or thirty Yards of our Line. I cannot imagine what these Kettles have been, nor upon what Ground the People of the Country have suppos'd them to be bottomless. They look like some of our old-wrought Coal-pits that are drown'd; but I cannot learn that any Coal or other Mineral has ever been found thereabouts. They are full of Water, cold (and not hot, as Mr. *Camden* was misinform'd) to the very Brim, and almost the same Level with the *Tees*, which runs near to them; so that they may have some subterraneous Communication with that River: But the Water in the Kettles (as I was inform'd, is of a different Kind from the River Water, for it curdles Milk, and will not bear Soap.'

The River *Skern*, on the West-side of which these Kettles lie, is famous for its Pikes.

Saiberg.

Sadberg, which lies in the Road from *Darlington* to *Stockton*, on a Rivulet that runs into the *Tees*, is of Note for giving Title of Earl to the Bishop of *Durham*, who is Lord of the Manor, which he holds by Barony. Some ascribe the annexing of this Earldom and Barony to the Bishoprick, to *Hugh Pudsey*. Certain it is, *Richard I.* made that Bishop Earl of *Northumberland*, and that he bought this Manor; so that upon his resigning the Earldom of *Northumberland*, 'tis probable the Title of *Sadberg* was bestow'd upon him.

Stockton.
23 M. fr. Dur-
ham.
220 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fair, July 7,
for four Days.

4. *Stockton*, is a well-built Town, of great Resort and Business, two Leagues up the *Tees* from its Mouth. The River is capable of good Ships at the Entrance, but the Current so dangerous, that they are sometimes forc'd to provide for their Safety. The Tide also flows the less up the River, so that there is no long Navigation here, whereas otherwise the *Tees* wou'd be a fine River for Trade. In this River there's abundance of fine Salmon; and there's a good Trade here for Lead, Butter, and Bacon, but 'tis only to *London*. 'Tis a Corporation Town, govern'd by a Mayor and Alderman. Its Ale is much admir'd by the Lovers of that Liquor. For the Management of this small Port, which is risen upon the Decay of *Yarum*, on the other Side of the *Tees*, here's a Collector of the Customs, and other inferior Officers. The Bishop of *Durham* is Lord of the Manor, and its Bishops had formerly a House here. 'Tis also one of the four Ward Towns of the County, and is so increased of late Years both in Trade and the Number of Inhabitants, that a Church has been erected here in the Place of a little old Chapel. It has a large Market for all manner of Provisions.

Hartlepool.
14 M. fr. Awk-
land,
36 fr. London.

5. *Hartlepool*, stands on a little Promontory, 6 or 7 Miles above the Mouth of the *Tees*, and is encompass'd on all Sides but the West by the Sea. 'Tis a famous ancient

Corporation, with a very safe Harbour, and is govern'd by a Mayor and his Brethren, who have their subordinate Officers. Tho' its Market was considerable when Mr. *Camden* wrote, 'tis of late very much diminish'd, and the Town depends almost intirely on the Fishing Trade, and on the Harbour, which is much frequented by Colliers passing to and from *Newcastle*, especially in Strefs of Weather; and has several Officers of the Customs to attend it. From this Place, for fifteen Miles together, the Shore affords an entertaining Prospect to those who sail by, of a pleasant Variety of Corn-Fields, Meadows, Villages, and other Sylvan Views, which continue uninterrupted till it opens a Passage for the River *Were*.

6. *Sunderland*, not having the Honour of Antiquity, is not so much as mention'd by *Camden*. It stands on the South Bank of the River *Were*, and is a populous well-built Borough and Sea Port, with a very fine Church. As the Sea surrounds it almost at High-water, making it a Peninsula, the Writer of the *Magna Britannia* conjectures that it has the Name because it seems, in his elegant Phrases, to pull it *asunder* from the main Land; but the *Saxon* Word, *bondepland*, denotes it to be a particular Precinct, with Freedoms of its own. 'Tis much talk'd of for the Coal Trade; but the *Sunderland* Coal burns so slowly, that it is said to make three Fires; it has much Pyrites with it, and burns to a heavy reddish Cinder, which is Iron by the Magnet. Yet were this Harbour so deep as to admit Ships of the same Burden as the River *Tine* does, it wou'd be a great Loss to *Newcastle*; however the Place is enrich'd by the Coal Trade, for great Quantities of it are found upon the Banks of the River *Were* (which here falls into the Sea) and of the best Sort of Coals too, as those in particular call'd *Lumley* Coal, dug up in the Earl of *Scarborough's* Park near *Chester in the Street*, and several others: But the Port of *Sunderland* is barr'd up, and the Ships are oblig'd to take in their Loading of Coals in the open Road, so that 'tis sometimes very dangerous to the Keelmen or Lightermen that bring down the Coal, who seldom dare to venture off to the Ships, and are often lost in the Attempt. The Ships therefore which load here, are generally smaller than those at *Newcastle*; but then they have one Advantage of the *Newcastle* Men, viz. That in case of a contrary Wind, particularly at North-east, which, tho' fair when they are at Sea, yet suffers not the Ships at *Newcastle* to get out of the *Tine*; the Ships at *Sunderland* riding in the open Sea, are ready to sail as soon as they can get in their Loading; so that it has been known they have gone away, deliver'd their Coals at *London*, and beating up against the Wind in their Return, have got back to *Sunderland* before the Ships at *Shields*, which were loaden at their coming away, had been able to get over the Bar. A great many Ships belong to this Port, and abundance of able Seamen, who are esteem'd among the Colliers as some of the best in the Country.

This Place has been honoured by giving the Title of Earl first to *Emanuel* Lord *Scroop* in the Reign of King *James I.* and since that of King *Charles I.* to the noble Family of *Spencer*, the present Earl *Charles Spencer*, having likewise succeeded to the Title of Duke of *Marlborough*, in right of his deceased Mother, the Lady *Anne Churchill*, third Daughter of the ever victorious *John* Duke of *Marlborough*.

7. *South-Shields*, or *Sheales* in this County, is so called to distinguish it from *North Shields* in *Northumberland*, and because it lies on the South Side of the Mouth of the River *Tine*, as the other does on the North Side. This is of great Note for its Salt Works, here being above 200 Pans for boiling Sea-water into Salt, of which such a vast Quantity is made here, as not only furnishes the City of *London*, but all the Towns on or near the Coast between this Place and that City, and upon the navigable Rivers that come into the Sea on that Side; also all the Counties which are furnished by the Navigation of the *Thames*, and the Meadows to the West and South of *London*. 'Tis said, that in these Works they consume near 100,000 Chaldron of Coals every Year, as may partly be conjectured from the vast Mountains of Ashes which are raised near the Works, there being no other Way to dispose of them. This Place is therefore chiefly inhabited by the People employed in those Works, though there are also several substantial Captains or Masters of Ships, who live on this Side, all chiefly employed, not only in the Salt-works, but the Coal Trade, this as well as *North Shields* being the usual Station for most of the *Newcastle* Coal Fleet, till the Coals are brought down from *Newcastle* in Barges and Lighters. There are several Glass-houses also along the *Tine*, and one in particular on the River *Were*. The Workmen are Foreigners; but Dr. *Gibson* says, they know not well from whence they came, only that they have a Tradition that they are *Normans*, and that their Ancestors were removed hither from *Sturbridge* in the Reign of *Edward VI.* or Queen *Elizabeth*.

8. A little higher up this River above *South Shields*, stands *Girwy*, now *Farrow*, which *Camden* says was the Birth-place of the venerable *Bede*, and where was formerly

Shields.

Salt-works.

Jarrow.

a *Benedictin* Monastery founded in the Reign of King *Egfrid*, as appears by an Inscription on the Church-Wall.

The Inscription is this :

*Dedicatio BASILICÆ
S. Pauli VIII. KL. MAIL.
Anno XVI. ECFREDI Reg.
CEOLFRIDI ABB EIVSDEMQUE
Eccles. Deo AVCTORE
CONDITORIS ANNO IIII.*

The XVI in this Inscription should be XV. as is well remarked by Dr. *Gibson*, because *Egfrid* reigned no more than fifteen Years ; but whether Mr. *Camden*'s critical Observations on the Inscription appear to be altogether so just, is hereby submitted to the candid Reader.

The greater Churches, when the saving Light of the Gospel began to shine in the World (let it not be thought impertinent, says *Camden*, to note thus much) were called *Basilicæ*, because the *Basilicæ* of the *Gentiles*, namely, those stately Edifices, where the Magistrates held their Courts of Justice, were converted to Churches by the Christians : (Whence *Ausonius* says, *Basilica olim Negotiis plena, nunc votis*, i. e. The *Basilica* once filled with Business, now with Devotion) or else because they were built in an oblong Form, as the *Basilicæ* were. Now according to the *Monasticon*, this Church was founded by King *Egfrid* in the Year 644, and one may easily imagine how this Edifice resembled the Magnificence of the *Basilicæ* of the Western and Eastern Empires, by Bishop *Godwin*'s Account of Bishop *Firman*'s Cathedral in the Island of *Landisfarne*, built seventeen Years after, all of Timber covered with Reed ; and it was forty Years after that, before it could procure a *Leaden* Cover ; and though it may be of an oblong Figure, yet methinks one may as well call a Pigeon-house a *Rotundo* in Imitation of that at *Rome*, or at *Ranelagh* House near *Chelsea*, as a wooden thatched House a *Basilica* for its being oblong. These Reflections are so naturally produced by the Subject, that they cannot reasonably be accused either of ill Nature or Impertinence. As to that venerable Person *Bede*, of whose Residence both *Oxford* and *Cambridge* have boasted, some Authors say he never went out of his Cell at *Jarrow* ; but certain it is, that he died Anno 734, and was first buried here, though his Corpse was afterwards removed to, and richly inshrined at *Durham*, as has been related. This Convent, on account of so eminent a Monk, obtained a great Name, and the Buildings were so improved, that an Historian, speaking of its Destruction by the *Danes*, says, *The Walls stood without a Roof, and without any Remains of their ancient Splendor ; however, covering them with rough unhewn Wood, they thatched them with Straw, and began to celebrate Divine Service*. Neither this Monastery, nor that at *Weremouth*, ever recovered their former Glory.

Weremouth. This and *Monks-Weremouth Friery*, at the Mouth of the *Were* near *Sunderland*, became Cells to *Durham* after the Year 1083, when *Kerilefo* the Bishop translated the Monks to that City to attend the Body of *St. Cuthbert* on its Translation thither from *Lindisfarne*.

Gate-side. 9. On the same River, a little to the South-West, stands *Gate-side*, or *Goats-head*, over-against *Newcastle*, to which it is a kind of Suburb, and was annexed to it by *Edward VI.* when he dissolved the Bishoprick ; but *Queen Mary* soon restored it to its former See. 'Tis commonly believed to be more ancient than *Newcastle* ; and *Camden* is of Opinion, that they were both one Town, only parted by the River, and that this was the *Roman* Frontier Garison, which in the Times of the later Emperors was called *Gabrofantum*. Here was a Monastery formerly dedicated to *St. Edmund*, but by whom founded is not known.

Aukland.
10 *M. fr. Bar-*
nard-Castle,
184 *fr. London.*
Marker on
Thursday.

10. *Aukland Bishops* stands pleasantly on the Side of a little Hill, near the Conflux of the *Were* with the *Gaun-lesfs*, a Rivulet that comes from the South. 'Twas formerly called *North-Aukland*, and sometimes *Market-Aukland* ; but now 'tis commonly called *Bishops-Aukland*, not only from its being a Land of Oaks, as *Sarron* in *Greece* was so denominated, but from a Palace beautified with Forests, where the Bishops have there, though it might perhaps deserve the Name from its being favoured in a special manner by the Bishops of that See, who have long been in Possession both of its Castle and Lordship. The former was built, or rather improved, by *Anthony Beck*, its Bishop, in the Reign of *Edward I.* who incastellated it, built the great Hall, in which are several Pillars of black Marble speckled with white, and added a small Chapel, in which he placed a Dean and six Prebendaries, allowing the Quadrangle on the West Side of the Castle for their Habitation. The Gate of the College, and the adjoining Buildings, were erected by Bishop *Booth* in the Time of *Henry VI.* By these several Improvements it became a magnificent Palace, and so continued till it fell into the Hands of Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, Bart. a Commander for the Parliament in the Time of the Civil War, who pull'd it down, and built a

Nº 17.

new House with the Materials ; but *Dr. Cefins*, Bishop of *Durham*, pulled down the new one, and added a large Apartment to what remained of the old, besides erecting a new Chapel, in which he lies buried. He also founded and endowed a Hospital here for two Men and two Women, for ever. *St. Andrew's* Church near this Place, (the Mother-Church to all this District, which goes by the Name of *Auklandshire*) was anciently Collegiate under the Vicar ; but Bishop *Beck* above-mentioned gave him the Title of Dean, with twelve Prebendaries under him ; and *Thomas Langley* regulated them to an Equality, restored the Solemnity of their Service, and got his Appointment confirmed by *Henry VI.*

This Town, which is one of the best in the County, stands in a good Air, and the Houses are generally pretty well built. The Church, though it ceases to be Collegiate, is a handfom Edifice. Bishop *Skirlaw* built a strong Stone-Bridge here over the *Were*, Anno 1400.

11. *Stanhope*, in *Weresdale*, a Territory so call'd from the River *Were*, is of special Note for giving Name to the right noble and ancient Family, of which are the Right honourable the Earl of *Chesterfield* and Earl *Stanhope*, tho' it has been seated many Centuries in *Nottinghamshire*. 'Tis a small Town, but has a spacious Park of the same Name, in which the *Scots* Army encamp'd when they were besieged by King *Edward III.* who had like to have been surpriz'd in his Tent by Lord *Douglas*, who advanc'd so far as to cut the Cords of it ; but one of the King's Chaplains defended him with the Loss of his own Life.

12. *Sedgfield*, near the River *Skerne*, betwixt *Stockton* and *Durham*, was, according to Dr. *Gibson*, made a Market-Town, Anno 1312, with a Fair on the Eve and Day of *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and three Days after ; which was neglected for some time, but is since reviv'd. He adds, that here is a good Alms-house for ten poor People.

The principal Antiquities of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Antiquities are these,

The *Tees*, or *Tævas*, in *Ptolomey*, is plainly the River *Tees*.

Vedra, mention'd by *Ptolomey*, likewise belongs to this County, and is undoubtedly the River *Were*, call'd by *Bede* *Wirus*.

The *Vincovium* in *Antoninus*, or *Bincovium* in *Ptolomey*, *Linchester* seems by the very Name to settle itself at *Binchester*, near the River *Were*, where appear large Ruins of Walls, and *Roman* Coins, call'd *Binchester* Pennies, with Inscriptions, Seals, Urns, and other Marks of Antiquity, have been dug up ; tho' *Ptolomey* so misplaces it, as if it was situate under another Pole.

Condurcum, tho' plac'd by a very great Antiquary at *Sunderland*, seems to be *Chester* in the Street, near the River *Were* ; especially if the *Saxon* Name of the Place be *Concester*. All the Objection is, that the *Noitia* settles this Station *ad Lineam Valli*, where the first Wing of the *Astures* kept Garison in the *Romans* Time ; so that *Chester* on the Street is perhaps too far remov'd from the Wall, to lay Claim to this Piece of Antiquity. An Altar found at *Benwall* in *Northumberland*, seems to give it that Place against which there is not the same Objection. The Bishops of *Lindisfarne* liv'd retir'd here 113 Years with the Body of *St. Cuthbert* during the *Danish* Wars ; and in 1056, as *Egelric* Bishop of *Durham* was founding a new Church there in Memory thereof, he digg'd up such a Sum of Money, bury'd there, as 'tis supposed, by the *Romans*, that he thought himself rich enough, resign'd his Bishoprick, and return'd to his Monastery at *Peterborough*, where he had before been Abbat, and enlarg'd and improv'd its Buildings. Here was a Collegiate Church founded long after this for a Dean and seven Prebendaries.

Linchester, noted also for a College, with a Dean, and six Prebendaries, founded as well as the former by *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, is supposed by *Camden* to be the *Roman Longevicum* ; which is the more probable from the several Inscriptions that have been dug up there, and from the Passage of the *Roman Watling-Street* through it. 'Tis now a tolerable Country-Village, with a handfom Church, but appears by the Ruins to have been much larger formerly, to have been fortify'd with a thick strong Wall, and to have contain'd Temples, Palaces, Quarters for the Soldiers, &c.

Winstan is another Place, where, according to the learn'd Dr. *Gale*, the *Roman* Way passes from *Catrick* to *Binchester*.

Percebridge, or *Presbrigg*, which lies near a little River that falls into the *Tees*, should, according to Dr. *Gibson*, be call'd *Priestbridge*, from two Neighbours of that Order, who built a Bridge over it of Stone, which was before of Wood ; or from the Priests appointed to officiate in a Chapel, the Ruins of which remain hard by the Bridge. A *Roman* Altar has been dug up there, which is describ'd in *Camden*. Several Urns and Coins have also been found in the Neighbourhood.

- Acley.** At *Acley* on the *Skirne*, Sir *Henry Spelman* conjectures two *Saxon* Councils were held, one in 782, the other in 789.
- Finchale.** *Finchale*, by the River *Were*, is also supposed to be the Place where two Synods were held in the *Saxon* Times, one in the Year 788, and the other in the Year 798. It was a Priory which was a Cell to the Church at *Durham*. Near this Place is *Houghton le Spring*, where is a Free-school, and an Hospital competently endow'd.
- Houghton le Spring.**
- Whitburn.** Near *Whitburn*, which is not far from *Sunderland*, Copper Coins were taken up some Years ago, mostly of *Constantine*, with the Sun on the Reverse, and these Words, *Soli invicto Comiti*. There were others of *Maxentius Licinius*, and *Maximianus*.
- Elcheſter.** At *Elcheſter*, upon the *Derwent*, was observed a *Roman* Station, with large Suburbs, where, with divers ancient Monuments, have been found an Altar and an Urn, both describ'd in *Camden*. The River *Derwent* has Mills, Furnaces, and Forges all the Way down, for the smelting of Lead and Silver, and the Manufacture of Iron and Steel.
- Scuth-Shields.** Near *Scuth-Shields*, a very fair large *Roman* Altar was discover'd not many Years ago, on the Bank of the River *Tine*, of which the Curious have a Draught in *Camden's Britannia*, from the Figures of its four Sides, deliver'd to the Royal Society by the learned Dr. *Lifter*. 'Twas of one intire coarse Rag-stone, the same with that of the Pyramids at *Burroughbriggs*, and four Foot high. The Front had this Inscription, *Dis deabusq; Matribus pro Salute M. Aurelii Antonini Augusti Imperatoris*. On the Backside was engraven a Flower-Pot in Bas-relief. On one Side was also engraven in Bas-relief the Cutting-knife and the Axe used in Sacrifices; and on the other Side was engraven, in the same Manner, an Ewer and a Ladle. Dr. *Lifter* supposes it to have been erected upon *Caracalla's* Return from his Expedition against the *Scots*.
- Other Remarkables.** The other Remarkables of the Bishoprick are these:
- Nesham near Darlington.** *Nesham*, a Village on the *Tees*, is remarkable for a Ford over the River from the South, where the Bishop is met by the Country Gentlemen at his first coming to take Possession; when the Lord of the Manor of *Sockburn*, whose Seat is a little below on the River, advances into the Middle of the Stream, and presents the Bishop with a Faulchion, as an Emblem of his Temporal Power; which he returns to him again, and is then conducted along with great Acclamations.
- Hanwick.** *Hanwick*, which stands on the other Side of the *Were*, *Hanwick Wells*, opposite to *Binchester*, is noted for its Wells, both sweet and sulphureous, to which there's great Resort.
- A little below *Branspeth*, there are many huge Stones in *Branspeth*, the Channel of the *Were*, which are never covered but when the River overflows. If Water be poured on them, and it mix a little with the Stone, it becomes brackish. And at *Buttersby*, when the River is shallow in the Summer time, and sunk below those Stones, a reddish Salt-water bursts out of them, which grows so white and hard, that they who live thereabouts use it for Salt. On the other Side of the *Were* there is also a medicinal Spring of strong Sulphur; and above it, towards *Durham*, is a mineral Water; upon which Dr. *Wilson* wrote his *Spadacrene Durnelmensis*.
- At *Shirburn*, on the East-side of *Durham*, a very noble *Shirburn Hospital* was founded by *Hugh Pudsey* (an extraordinary rich Bishop, and for a little time Earl of *Northumberland*) and endow'd for the Maintenance of sixty-five Lepers, besides Mass-Priests; which Hospital, after several Regulations, was settled in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of *Christ's-Hospital*, for a Master and thirty Brethren.
- The principal Seats in this County, are the Earl of *Seats of the Nobility and Gentry*, *Scarborough's*, at *Lumley-Castle*, six Miles from *Durham*; Lord Viscount *Faulconbridge's*, at *Henknowle*; Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Stanhope*; Lord *Vane's*, at *Raby-Castle*; the Bishop of *Durham's*, at *Bishop's-Aukland*; Sir *John Eden*, Bart. at *West-Aukland*; Sir *Henry Liddell*, Bart. at *Ravenſworth-Castle*, near *Durham*; Sir *John Conyers's*, at *Horden*; Sir *Henry Bellasyſe's*, at *Branspeth-Castle*; *George Bowes*, Esq; at *Stretlam-Castle* in *Darlington-Ward*, which has long been the Seat of this Family; to whose Ancestor *William de Arcubus*, i. e. *Bows*, *Alanus Niger*, Earl of *Richmond*, gave it, with an Order to bear in his Arms the Escutcheon of *Britain*, with three bent Bows; Mr. *Hedworth*, at *Chester Deanry*; Mr. *Shafto*, at *Whitworth*, near *Darlington*; Mr. *Tempest*, at *Shirburn*; Mr. *Lambton's*, at *Lambton-Hall*, near *Durham*; Mr. *Clavering's*, at *Stowhouse*; Mr. *Hilton's*, at *Hilton-Castle*; Mr. *Forcer's*, at *Harber-house*; Mr. *Ramsay's*, at *Park-house*; Mr. *Ellison's*, at *Hebborn*; Mr. *Plac's*, at *Denton*; Mr. *Smith's*, at *Morton-house*.

N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

THIS Shire was formerly used in a much greater Latitude and Extent than it is at present; for it denoted all those Counties, which (according to the Import and Meaning of the Word) lay beyond, or on the North Side of the *Humber*, and includ'd *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmoreland*, and *Cumberland*, as well as this Shire.

Boundaries. *Northumberland*, as now circumscribed, is divided from *Durham* on the South, by the *Derwent* and the *Tyne*; from *Scotland* on the North and West, by the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot-Hills*, and other Mountains, though it has *Cumberland* also, stretching along that Part of the West-Side of it for above twenty Miles; and on the East-Side 'tis washed by the *German Ocean*.

Extent. This County, which extends the farthest North of any Part of *England*, and borders on *Scotland* many Miles beyond any other North County, is a Triangle, but not equilateral. Mr. *Templeman*, who gives it an Area of 1702 square Miles, makes it 66 in Length, and 45 in Breadth; but 'tis generally reckoned 50 Miles, where longest from North to South, about 40 from East to West, and 150 Miles in Circumference, containing therein about one Million 370,000 Acres, 23,000 Houses, 136,000 Inhabitants, six Wards, eleven Market-Towns, 280 Villages, nine Vicaridges, and forty-six Parishes, which are so large, and most of 'em so well furnished with Chapels of Ease, that they look like Clusters of Parishes joined in one.

Its Air. The Air is as pleasant as can be imagined in such a mountainous Country; and the long Lives of the Inhabitants in general are a Proof of its being more healthy than might be expected in a Country that is situate between two Seas, viz. the *German* and the *Irish*, in the narrowest Part of *England*; but then it must be considered, that the warm Vapours from those Seas render the cold Winters here less severe, wherefore the Snow seldom lies long in *Northumberland*, except on the Tops of its high Mountains; and that the *German Sea* being sandy on its Coast, does not send forth such nauseous unhealthy Vapours, as it does where the Banks are muddy and ouzy, so that this County is fullest of good Towns and Inhabitants upon that Coast; which is a sure Sign that the Air there is at least tolerably good.

Soil. As for the Soil 'tis various: That on the Sea-Coast is very fruitful, if well manured and cultivated, bearing good Wheat, and most Sorts of other Grain; and on both Sides

of the *Tine* there are very large Meadows. The West Parts indeed are very mountainous, but afford good Pasture for Sheep; and though these Northern Parts are generally bleak in the Winter with nipping Frosts, yet the Shepherds here being defended by the Mountains, dwell in their Huts called *Sheals* during that Winter-Season, and attend their Flocks also all the Summer in the open Fields. In the Tops of some of their Mountains, especially *North Tindale* and *Readſdale*, are some Bogs that cannot be pass'd without the Help of Horses, which the Inhabitants train up for the Purpose, and are therefore call'd *Bog-trotters*. From one of these Mountains, call'd *Readſquire*, there issues a large River call'd *Read*, which after falling down like a Cataract several Yards, becomes a large Torrent; and having run many Miles, and received many Rivulets, falls into the North *Tine* near *Billingham*, at a Hamlet call'd from thence *Readſmouth*.

It abounds more with Coal, especially about *Newcastle*, *Its Coal*, than any other County in *England*; which, tho' it be not fetch'd out of the Sea, but dug out of the Ground, as that which in other Countries is call'd Pit-coal, yet being brought by Sea to all the other Parts of *England*, and carried also by Sea to *Scotland* as well as *France* and *Flanders*, 'tis thence call'd Sea-coal. 'Tis almost impossible to express the vast Trade that is brought into this Country by the Transportation of Coals to all Parts, inſomuch that *London* alone, before there was half the Number of Brewers and Distillers that there is now, was said to consume 600000 Chaldron in a Year.

The greatest Rivers that water it are the *Tine* and the *Its Rivers*, *Tweed*: The first, which is navigable from *Tinmouth* to *Newcastle*, spreads in this County far and near; for it has two Arms, called the North *Tine* and the South *Tine*, *The Tine*, which rise at a great Distance from one another. The South *Tine* rises in the North-east Edge of *Cumberland*, near *Alſton-moor*, but soon enters *Northumberland*, running North to *Haltweſel*, where it makes an Angle bending to the East; and after receiving the two Rivers East and West *Alon*, joins the other Branch a little above *Hexham*. The other Branch rises near *Bilkirk*, at a Mountain call'd the *Tine-head*, in the West Part of *Northumberland*, from thence called *Tine-dale*; and having received the little River *Shele*, joins the *Read* near *Billingham*, and then runs in

in a straight Course to the South-East till it joins the South Tine; and then they both go in one full Stream to the German Ocean by *Tinmouth*.

The Tweed.

The *Tweed*, which is the Northern Boundary betwixt this County and *Scotland*, rises in the latter, and enters *Northumberland* just below *Kello*; from whence it runs North-east to *Berwick*, where it falls into the *German Ocean*.

Its Salmon.

This River so abounds with Salmon, that the Fishermen say they often take great Numbers of them at one Draught. The Lords of the adjacent Manors have the Property of the Fishery, which they let out to Fishermen, who dry the far greatest Part of what they catch, barrel and transport them beyond Sea; for they are so cheap when bought to be eat fresh, that a Man may buy one of the largest for a Shilling, and boil and eat it while the Heart is yet alive; and this is so common a Dish in large Families, that when Servants are hir'd, 'tis said they usually indent with their Masters to feed them with Salmon only upon certain Days of the Week, for fear of being cloy'd with it, other Provisions here being scarce and dear.

The Picts Wall.

Before we proceed to the Topography of *Northumberland*, it will be necessary to take notice of that ancient Boundary of the *Romans* Jurisdiction in *Britain*, called in Latin *Valium Barbaricum*, and by the *English* the *Picts Wall*. It was drawn through *Northumberland* and *Cumberland* from the *German Ocean* to *Selway Frith*, in that called the *Irish Ocean*, above eighty Miles in Extent. Mr. *Camden* describes it in *Cumberland*; but as much the greater Part of it is still visible in *Northumberland*, we thought it better deserved our Consideration in this County than in the other.

This famous Wall, or rather Fence, which was also called *Clusura*, *ab excludendo*, from shutting out the Enemy, and *Prætentura*, *à prætendendo*, from being stretched out against the Enemy, was cast up by the *Romans* to keep out the *Picts* and *Scots* from ravaging and spoiling the Southern Parts of the Island, which they found to be much the most fruitful and delightful. 'Twas first begun by the Emperor *Adrian*, in the Fashion of a Mural Hedge, with large Stakes drove deep into the Ground, and wreathed together with Wattles, strengthened with huge Heaps of Turf and Earth, and a deep Ditch. Mr. *Camden* says, that *Julius Agricola* made the first; but Archbishop *Usher* has proved out of *Tacitus*, that *Agricola* made no Walls nor Rampires, but only garisoned the Frontiers, which then extended as far as the Neck of Land between *Edinburgh* and *Dunbritton Friths*: *Trajan* is said to have carried his Conquest into the lower Parts of *Scotland*, and to have built a Wall from the *Frith* of *Stirling* on the East, to the *Frith* of *Dumbarton* on the West Ocean, the Northern Parts of *Scotland* being so mountainous, as not to afford Provisions for his Legions: But *Hadrian* retired eighty Miles more Southward into the Isle, and drew the Fence now under Consideration. *Lollius Urbicus*, who was Lieutenant of *Britain* under *Antoninus Pius*, having had great Success against the *Picts* and *Scots*, removed the Bounds back to the Place where *Agricola* had set them, and raised a Wall of Turf there against the *Caledonians*; but they broke through it, upon which the *Romans* retreated again to *Hadrian's Fence*, which the Emperor *Severus* repaired A. C. 123. and strengthened with several Stone Fortresses and Turrets near enough to give an Alarm from one to another by the Sound of a Trumpet. After this the *Romans* extended themselves again to *Agricola's Barrier*, even as far as *Bede's*; and the Country between the two Fences was several times taken and retaken, till the *Romans* were called home for the Defence of *Gaul*, when the *Caledonians* threw down the Bounds, and made an Inroad into the South, putting all they met with to the Sword. Upon this the *Britons* applied to *Rome* for Assistance, and a Legion was sent over, which drove the Enemy back into their own Country; but as such Expeditions were too troublesome and expensive to be repeated, the *Romans* told the *Britons* in plain Terms, that as they were now able to cope with the Enemy themselves, they must for the future stand upon their own Ground; and that they might do this the more easily, they assisted them in building a Stone-Wall eight Foot broad, and twelve Foot high, in the Place where that of *Severus* had formerly been, and then departed. But the *Picts* and *Scots* broke through it again soon after the *Romans* were gone, and made such Devastation, as obliged the *Britons* to call in the *Saxons*, who came as Friends, but stayed as Masters.

The Tracks of this Wall, which was built by *Ælius* the Roman General, A. C. 430, with the Foundations of the Towers or little Castles, now called *Castle-Steeds*, plac'd at the Distance of a Mile from one another, and the little fortified Towns on the Inside, called *Chefters*, evidently appear at this Day. The Inhabitants say, that some Pieces of Tubes, Trumpets, or Pipes, are now and then found here, which were artfully laid in the Wall between each Castle and Tower for giving the quickest Notice of the Approach of the Enemy, so that in an Hour's Time any Matter of Moment could be communicated from Sea to Sea: And though no such thing appears now, the Tenure of Lands

held here by *Cornage*, renders it very probable. In the Rubbish of this Wall was found some time ago an Image of Brass about half a Foot long, which, according as the Ancients describe the God *Terminus*, whom they used to lay in the Foundations of their Boundaries, must be the Image of that Deity. This Curiosity was lately, we hear, in the Possession of Sir *John Lowther*, Bart. of *Cumberland*.

This Wall began at *Blattum Bulgium*, or *Boulnefs*, upon the *Irish Sea*, and so keeping along the *Frith* of *Eden*, passed by *Burgh* upon Sands to *Carlisle*, from whence crossing the North End of *Cumberland*, it entered at the Rivers *Irthing* and *Poltrofs* into *Northumberland*, and passed up and down the Mountains on the South Side of it to the *German Ocean*. As to that Part of it which is in this County, the following Observations were made on it in two Journeys that were undertaken on purpose to survey it in the Years 1708 and 1709, and which we the rather chuse to insert, because they also discover the Face of the Country.

After it has crossed the River *Irthing* from *Cumberland*, it also crosses the River *Tippall* at *Thirlwall-Castle*. From thence it runs for eight or nine Miles over the Summits of ragged, naked, steep and inaccessible Rocks, being built at not more than eight, often at scarce two Yards Distance from the very Precipices. The highest that is standing of any Part of it betwixt *Carlisle* and *Newcastle* is about half a Mile from *Thirlwall-Bankhead*, where 'tis very near three Yards high. The rest of it to *Sevenshale* is often quite taken away almost to the very Foundation. In other Places it stands a Yard high or more, and here and there on the North Side of it one sees the Front of *Ashlar*, most of the neighbouring Places on the South-Side having been built of the Stones dug out of the Wall. This is a most dismal Country, but especially on the North-Side, being all wild Fells and Moors full of Mosses and Loughs. There are the Ruins of *Roman Towns*, Forts and Camps at several Parts of it, particularly at *Thirlwall-Bankhead*; *Chefters* two Mile from thence; *Little Chefters* three Mile from the former, but one Mile South of the Wall; at *House-fleeds*, about one Mile West of *Sevenshale*, which is supposed to be about the Half-way betwixt the two Seas; at *Carrow-Brough*, one Mile and a half from *Sevenshale*; *Portgate*, seven Miles and a half from *Chollerford*; at *Old Winchester*; *Ruchester*, seven Miles West of *Newcastle*; and on *Benwell-Hills*, two Miles from *Newcastle*. In most of the Space from *Carrow-Brough* to *Chollerford* for two Miles and a half the true Wall is to be seen standing with both Fronts of *Ashlar*. 'Tis in many Places here two Yards high, and eight Foot broad, as described by *Bede*; and here the Country is more pleasant and fertile, as it is likewise on the other Side of the Ford, being all pleasant Inclosures almost as far as *Newcastle*. More of the true Wall is to be seen standing from *Chollerford* to *Portgate*, which is about three Miles and a half farther; and from thence to *Halton Sheeles*, which is one Mile and a half farther, there's nothing to be observed but the middle of the Wall. From *Halton Sheeles* along the *Moor* for two Miles East the Breadth of the Wall is very discernible, as is also in some Places the *Ashlar* Front till we come to *Waltun* (supposed to be *Bede's ad Mûrum*) From this *Waltun* (which stands half a Mile within the Wall) for eight Miles together all the Way to *Newcastle* the Wall runs over the Top of a great deal of very high Ground through Variety of fine Corn Land, and Inclosures of Meadow and Pasture, except the last two Miles from the Foot of *Benwell-Hills*, where it runs along the high Road to *Westgate*.

Besides the *Roman* Fortifications abovementioned, here *Mile-Castles* are great Numbers of little Forts, which the Inhabitants generally call *Mile-Castles*, as built at every Mile's End. Before the Wall there lies a deep broad Ditch to the North, even upon the highest Hills, all the Way from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*, except only the abovementioned Space between *Thirlwall-Bankhead*, and *Sevenshale*, where 'tis sufficiently secured by vast steep Rocks. The Ditch is generally twelve Yards broad, and very visible, and the least Depth of all is one Yard and a half. Very little of the Wall we have been hitherto speaking of was built upon that of *Severus*, the *Mud* or *Earthen Wall*, as the People here call it, being fairly to be traced, as parting from, though running parallel with the Stone-Wall itself at the Distance of about one hundred Yards; and if it runs into the other any where, 'tis supposed to be near *Newcastle*. The *Mud-Wall* has every where a deep Trench also before it to the North, but generally not above seven or eight Yards broad. A military Stone Causey seems to have run at twenty or thirty Yards Distance, which betwixt *Portgate* and *Carrow* looks pretty intire.

As to the present Condition of the Wall, the far greater Part of it has been carried off to build Houses and Stone Walls about Inclosures. As to what remains of it, that is not upon Wastes and Moors, it serves either as a Hedge between Pasture and Corn, or Pasture and Meadow Ground, or else to distinguish Possessions; and a great Number of Houses, and in some Places, whole Towns stand at this Time upon the very Foundation. So much for the *Picts Wall*.

Wall. We now proceed to that Part of the History of this County which is more modern.

Wardens of the Marches.

The Scots made such frequent Incurfions into it long after the Departure of the Romans, partly for Conquest, and partly for Pillage, that particular Governors were constituted to defend the Borders against them, who were called Lords of the East, West, and Middle Marches, notwithstanding which every Man, almost of any considerable Estate, was obliged to provide himself a Castle, and to engage the neighbouring Villages to his Assistance, and to furnish them with Arms in case of any Invasion; so that, says *Camden*, they are become a most warlike People, and excellent Horsemen, and as they had generally devoted themselves to War, there was not a Man of Fashion among them but had his little Castle and Fort. In order to cherish and keep up this martial Prowess in this County at least with Honours and Titles, our Author observes, that 'twas wisely done of our Ancestors to divide this County into a great many Baronies, the Lords whereof were anciently (before the Reign of *Edward I.*) usually stiled Barons, though some of them Men of very low Fortunes; and very good Baronies, they were, according to the old and true Import of the Word; for the *Civilians* define a Barony to be, *Merum mistumque Imperium in aliquo Castro, Oppidove, Concessione Principis*. The Barons indeed are long ago forgotten, the Name having been appropriated ever since King *Edward I.*'s time to the lowest Degree of the Nobility, summoned by the King to Parliament; but the Baronies still retain their Name, tho' they are of no other Use than the Hundreds are in other Counties. The Names of as many as are come to our Hands beginning with the Southern Parts, and proceeding North to *Scotland*, are *Tindale, Langley, Divilstone, Bulbeck, Hamfarnel, Newburn, Gaugy, Heron, Whalton, Delavale, Merley, Mitford, Emildon, Balbam, Bothal, Morpeth, Vesey, Ditchbourn, Viscouny, Bradford, Mascamp, Ross, Warke, Morrick, Rothbury*. Having just mentioned the Wardens of the Marches, it will be necessary to add what follows for explaining the Nature and Extent of their Commission.

Baronies.

The chief Warden of the Marches was generally the Earl of *Northumberland*, who had under him a Lord Deputy Warden General, and for the greater Security of the Inhabitants, several Castles were always well garisoned, as *Carlisle, Berwick, Bambergh, Norham, Alnwick, Werk*, and *Newcastle*, and strong Watches were set in every March at little Distances from one another, almost in every Place liable to any Incurfion. *March-Courts* and *March-Laws* were also established, of which the Lord Warden or his Deputies were supreme Judges; but they were often broke, and almost quite abolished, by the frequent Invasions of the Scots, who, instigated by the *French*, their constant Confederates, would not easily be kept within their own Bounds, by any Truces, Leagues, Alliances, or any Ties whatsoever, though almost always conquered; for the *English* seldom let their Injuries pass unrevenged. The Cattle that were turned out into the common Pastures were so often stole by the Borderers on both Sides, that it occasion'd a Proverb, *If they come, they come not; and if they come not, they come*; meaning, that if their Cattle were intercepted by those Free-booters, they did not come home as usual at Night; but if they came not, their Cattle surely returned. The Middle Marches were the strongest of the three in Point of Situation; for from the East Side of the *Cheviot-Hills*, towards the East Marches in *Cryffep*, no Army could enter with Ordnance, nor even with a good Number of Men, except to their great Hazard, and the Scots could come to them no other Way, which was a most dangerous Passage of from twelve to sixteen Miles. These *Marches* were so called, because they were Countries opposite to one another, whose Inhabitants were always at Variance, and in a State of Hostility, and always prepared for marching either to annoy or defend. When they were first established, is not very evident nor very material; but 'tis certain, that the *Piercys*, Earls of *Northumberland*, were Lord Wardens almost so long ago as *Edward the Third's* Time, and that the Division subsisted till the Reign of King *James I.* a great while for a Nation to be vexed and harassed with continual Ravages and Discord; but 'tis our Happiness, that by the Union of the Nations in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, as well as of the Crowns in that of King *James I.* the very Name of *Marches* is in a manner forgot in *Great-Britain*, the Borderers of both Nations live in Love and Unity, and all true Britons, whether Scots, *English*, or *Welsh*, as they are one, under one Head and Governor, are of one Heart and one Mind, united in the same Interest, and unanimous against the common Enemy.

The debatable Land.

A *Scotchman*, who lately wrote a Treatise of this Country, mentions that frequently called in our History the *Debatable Land*, because it was under Debate for several Reigns, as claim'd by both Nations, till it became at length the Inheritance of the King of *England*. He says it was a Tract of forty Miles in Length, and six in Breadth, between *Berwick* and *Carlisle*, on the Frontiers of both

Kingdoms, whose Inhabitants before the Union were Subjects to neither Nation, but a sort of *Banditti* that prey'd upon both; and what they stole from one Kingdom, they sold openly in another. And altho' in most Reigns Wardens of the Borders were appointed, as has been said, in both Kingdoms, to suppress these Rogues, yet such was the Animosity between these Nations before the Union of the two Crowns, that they were always protected in one Kingdom while they were prosecuted by the other. These Borderers, who were so infamous for stealing Cattle, had the Art of twisting their Horns in such a manner by hot Bread, that when the right Owners saw them in the Market, they cou'd not swear to them. Since this was the Case, nothing could be more pertinent than the Expression made use of in an Address from these Borderers to *Queen Anne*, viz. 'That they of all People had the greatest Reason to congratulate her Majesty on the Union, since from the Sink and Refuse of her two Kingdoms, she had made them the Centre of her Dominions.'

Before the Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, when this County was almost continually a Seat of War, and the Inhabitants were daily exercised in Skirmishes with the neighbouring Scots, they much resembled them in their Manners and Behaviour; but they have since affected the *English* Modes of Living, and are as decent and regular as any of their Southern Neighbours.

Aeneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope *Pius II.* who was sent Ambassador to *Scotland*, had the Curiosity to cross the *Tweed* into this County, and publish'd an Account of it, which Mr. *Camden* has quoted to prove the Roughness and Rudeness of the Inhabitants, as agreeing with their Way of Living and Behaviour when he was with them.

Aeneas says, 'That at the first Village he lay at, supping with the Curate, there was Plenty of Pottage, Hens, and Geese, but no Bread nor Wine; and that the People of the Place, who flock'd to stare at him, had never seen either, till he had procur'd both from a neighbouring Monastery; and that he was afraid to stir out of his Bed-chamber, which was only a Stable, lest he should be robb'd by the first Man he met.'

But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* assures us, that such a Description is not their due at this Day. 'Their Tables, says he, are as well stock'd as ever with Hens and Geese, and they have also Plenty of good Bread and Beer. Strangers and Travellers are no Novelities to them; the Roads betwixt *Edinburgh* and *Newcastle* being as much frequented by such of all Nations, as almost any others in the Kingdom. Wine is a greater Rarity in a Countryman's House in *Middlesex*, than on the Borders of *Northumberland*, where you shall more commonly meet with great Store of it, than in the Villages of any other County in *England*; and that Wine is not the constant Drink of the Country, ought no more to be remark'd as a thing extraordinary, than that *Yorkshire* Ale is not common in *Italy*. The Moss-trooping Trade is now very much laid aside, and a small Sum will recompense all the Robberies that are yearly committed in this County, where Men's Persons are as safe, and their Goods as secure, as in the most civiliz'd Kingdoms of *Europe*. Whoredom is reckoned as scandalous a Vice here as elsewhere; and it may be truly said, far more scandalous than in the South Parts of the Kingdom. In a word, the Gentry of *Northumberland* are generally Persons of Address and Breeding, and Preservers of the true old *English* Hospitality in their Houses; and the Peasants are as knowing a People, and as courteous to Strangers, as a Man shall readily meet with in any other Parts.'

This may suffice to vindicate the *Northumbrians* from the harsh Character of them by *Aeneas*, approved by Mr. *Camden*; so that no more needs be added, but that they are generally stout and hardy, witty and ingenious.

This County gave Title first of Earl, and afterwards of Duke; the last of whom was *George Fitzroy*, who dy'd without Issue, and so it became extinct. 'Tis intirely in the Diocese of *Durham*, and sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two each for the Boroughs of *Newcastle, Morpeth*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*.

I. *NEWCASTLE*, an ancient Town, the Glory of all in this County, stands at the End of the *Piety's Wall*, on the North Bank of the River *Tine*, over which it has a very fair stately Bridge into the Bishopric of *Durham*, and is call'd *Newcastle upon Tine*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. In the Time of the Saxons it was call'd *Moncaester*, or *Monkchester*, from the Monks, who all fled when 'twas depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards *Newcastle*, from a Castle built here by *William the Conqueror's* eldest Son *Robert*, to defend the Country against the Scots, whose Kings had this Town in their Possession before the *Norman* Conquest, and sometimes resided here. Soon after the building of this Castle, several Monasteries and Hospitals were built here; and it was mightily enlarged

The Character of the Northumbrians.

By Aeneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope of Rome.

By Dr. Gibbon, now Bishop of London.

NEWCASTLE.
Lon. 1. 28.
Lat. 54. 58.
276 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Tuesday
and Saturday.
Fairs, March 2.
Ascension-day,
June 11.
October 18.
which hold each
ten Days.

larged and enriched by a good Trade on the Coasts of *Germany*, and by the Sale of its Coal to other Parts of *England*; for which, and for other Merchandize, 'tis become the great *Emporium* of the North Parts of *England*, and of a good part of *Scotland*, and is the fairest and largest Town of the North next to *York*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* a very rich Burgher being carry'd off Prisoner by the *Scots*, ransom'd himself for a round Sum of Money, and began the first Fortifications of this Place, which the Townsmen finished and encompassed with stout Walls, wherein are seven Gates, and a great many Turrets; but they would be of little Signification, in case of a Siege, for want of Outworks. 'Tis a Borough at least as ancient as King *Richard II.* who granted that a Sword should be carried before the Mayor; and King *Henry VI.* made it a Town and County incorporate of itself, independent of *Northumberland*. 'Tis at present govern'd by a Mayor, nineteen Aldermen, a Recorder, Sheriff, Town clerk, a Clerk of the Chambers, two Coroners, eight Chamberlains, a Sword-bearer with a Cap of Maintenance, a Water-bailiff with a great Mace, and seven Serjeants at Mace.

The Town of *Newcastle* may be said to be situate both in *Northumberland* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, tho' that Part of it which is in the latter, and is called *Gate-side* (like *Southwark* to *London*) is rather a Suburb to the Town than Part of it, the Liberties coming no farther than to the great Iron Gate upon the Bridge, which has the Arms of the Bishop of *Durham* on the East Side, and those of *Newcastle* on the West Side. The Situation of the Town is indeed very uneven and unpleasant, especially that Part which is most considerable for Business, and which lies upon the River, for 'tis built upon the Declivity of a steep Hill, which makes the Streets difficult and uneasy. 'Tis also, especially in that Part, exceeding close built, and not only crowded with People, but with Houses also. The Castle, tho' old and ruinous, overlooks the whole Town. The Exchange is a noble and magnificent Building, in the only broad Place of that Part of the Town; but 'tis too close to the River, and to the Bridge, as is also the Custom-house; and they are both too much pent up for want of more Ground. Between the Town Wall and the River, there's a spacious Place which is firmly wharfed up with a Facing of Free-stone, and makes the finest Key in *England*, except that at *Yarmouth*, and far more spacious and longer than those at *London* or *Bristol*, tho' not equal to either for Business or Buildings. Ships of any reasonable Burthen lay their Broadfides to this Key, and load and unload there with Pleasure; but the Coal Ships generally take in their Lading below, between the Town and *Shields*, or at *Shields*, which is seven Miles below the Town, the Coals being carried down to them in large Lighters called Keels, of which so many are employ'd, that the Keelmen who serve in those Boats are reckoned above six thousand. They have built, by a Collection among themselves, a noble Hospital for their Poor, *i. e.* such as are disabled by Accident, or superannuated and past their Labour, and to which all the rest who are in Health pay a voluntary Contribution: But they say it has not been so well encourag'd as so good a Work might have expected. Here are six Churches or Chapels, besides that of *St. Nicholas*, which is the Parochial or Mother Church, a curious Fabric built by *David King of Scotland*, in form of a Cathedral, with a fine Steeple of rare Architecture. The Town is extremely populous, and by reason of the Multitudes of Coal-diggers and others employed in that Work, has abundance of Poor; but it has also many wealthy Inhabitants, and 'tis said they pay above 4000 *l.* a Year to their Relief. 'Tis remark'd, that this Town has the greatest public Revenue in its own Right, as a Corporation, of any Town in *England*, it being computed at no less than 8000 *l.* a Year. How it is raised, and by what particular Payments, and how it is disposed of, would be too long to give an Account of here; only it ought to be observed, that its Advancement is owing in a great measure to the provident Care and Management of its two great Patriots, *Sir William Blacket*, Bart. and *Timothy Davison*, Esq; their Aldermen.

There are several public Edifices here besides the Exchange, &c. already mentioned, particularly a handsome Mansion-house, built at the public Expence for the Mayor, who is allowed 600 *l.* a Year for his Table, besides a Coach and Barge. The Bridge, which is very magnificent and vastly strong, is built upon on both Sides, a small Part excepted; and on it is a large Stone Gate, or rather Gate-house, with an Iron Gate to shut it up, the Building towards the South-end of it being not unlike the Gate on *London-bridge*; but the seven Arches of this Bridge are larger, to make the more room for the Wherries, Keels, and Coal-lighters, which are continually passing and repassing by Night as well as Day, with Passengers, Coals, and other Commodities, betwixt this Place and *Shields*. Here is a fine Hall for the Surgeons, where they have Skeletons and other Rarities, and a very large Room for

their public Meetings. There is also a large Prison call'd *Newgate*, but much better accommodated for the Prisoners than that at *London*; and here are several Meeting-houses, and well-endow'd Charity-schools.

Dr. Robert Thomlin, Rector of *Whickham* in the Bishopric, and a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, lately gave a Library of above six thousand valuable Books to the Corporation, and also settled a Rent-charge of 5 *l.* a Year for ever for buying new ones; and *Walter Blacket*, Esq; one of its Representatives in Parliament, has built a handsome Repository for them, and settled a Rent-charge of 25 *l.* a Year for ever for a Librarian.

The Upper or North Part of the Town, where the politer Sort of the Inhabitants live, is much more pleasant than that next the River, and has three Streets, which are level, well-built, and spacious; and on that Side, the Walls are visible, and in pretty good Repair. Most of the Houses of the Town are of Stone, some of Timber, and a few of Brick. *Pilgrims*, which is the principal Street, has fine Houses and Gardens. The River, all the way up from *Shields* to *Newcastle*, is large, the Channel good and safe, and the Tide flows with a strong Current to the Town, and far beyond it.

It formerly gave Title of Earl to *Lodovic Steward Duke of Lenox and Richmond*, and afterwards of Duke to a Branch of the Family of *Cavendish*, as it does now to those of Duke and Marquis to that of *Holles*, in the Person of the most noble *Thomas Holles Pelham*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, who succeeded to the Bulk of the great Estate of his Uncle the last Duke, that died in 1711, and was created Marquis and Duke of *Newcastle* by the late King *George I.* on the 2d of August 1715, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter on the 31st of March 1718.

This Place is famous for Grindstones, much better than those that used to come from *Spain*, which are of too soft a Grit, and therefore not so useful for many Purposes. There's such a Demand for them, that scarce a Ship stirs from this Port without them; from whence came the Proverb, *A Scotsman and a Newcastle Grindstone travel all the World over*. Ships are built here to Perfection, with great Strength, fit for the Coal Trade; and besides many Glass-houses, a considerable Manufacture has been lately set up here of Hard-ware and Wrought-Iron, after the Manner of that at *Sheffield*. This Town was, in the beginning of the late Civil Wars, taken and plundered by the *Scots*, who here sold their King (*Charles I.*) for 2000 *l.* in hand, and Security for as much more. In the Month of *January* 1738-9, Part of the old Gate leading to the Castle-garth fell down. The Town is said to enjoy great Privileges by Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*. It has a neat pleasant Bowling-green House for Assemblies, and as much good Company as can well be expected in a Place of so much Business. A Fire happened some Years ago on the Bridge, which burnt several Houses, but was prevented by the Gate upon it from spreading farther.

2. *Morpeth*, stands on the River *Wentsbeck*, over which it has a Bridge, the Body of the Town being on the North Side of it, and the Church, with the rest, on the South; where also stood, on a shady Hill, the Castle now in Ruins, which, together with the Town, came from *Roger de Merlac*, or *Merley*, whose Barony it was, to the Lords of *Greystock*; one of whom, in the first of King *John*, for paying a Fine of twenty Marks and two good Palfreys, obtain'd a License for holding a Market and Fair. It went from them to the Barons *Dacre of Gilsland*, but afterwards it descended by Marriage to Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*, third Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*, whose Grandson *Charles* was, soon after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* created Earl of *Carlisle*, and Viscount *Morpeth*; which Honours were inherited by his Son *Edward*, and now by his Great-grandson *Henry*, the fourth Earl of this Family. In 1215 the Townsmen themselves burnt their Town in meer spight to King *John*. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, and has a good Market on *Saturday* for Corn, Cattle, and all necessary Provisions; but that on *Wednesdays* is the greatest in *England* for Live Cattle, except *Smithfield*. 'Tis a Post-town, and a good Thoroughfare, consisting of about four Furlongs on the Road. It had anciently an Hospital for infirm People, endowed by *William de Merley*, as also an Abbey. Here are several Mills belonging to the Earl of *Carlisle*, whose late Father built a very noble Town-house for the Burgesses. The Earl's Steward holds a Court here twice a Year, one of them the *Monday* after *Michaelmas*, when four Persons are chose by the free Burgesses, and presented to the Steward, who names two of them to be Bailiffs, who govern it for the Year ensuing, with seven Aldermen.

3. *Berwick*, or *Barwick*, at the Mouth of the *Tweed*, is a Town fortified with a strong Castle, and encompassed with a Wall, except on the East and South-East, where

Markets on
Wednesday and
Saturday.
Fair in
Trinity-week.

'tis washed by the Sea, and on the South-West, where 'tis watered by that River. 'Tis the last Town in the North of England, and before the Union with Scotland, from whence there were continual Apprehensions of Danger, 'twas the best fortified in all Britain; but 'tis now much out-done in Strength and regular Fortifications by Portsmouth, Hull, Plymouth, and other Ports in England, where Attacks might be expected from Foreign Enemies. Several Etymologies have been assigned to its Name: Some will have it to be *Beornica Ric*, because the Saxons called this Part of the Country *Bernicia*; but we are of Opinion with the Author of the Addenda to Camden, that the most suitable is that assigned by Mr. Tate in a MS Exposition of the hard Words in Domesday Book, viz. *Berewica*, i. e. a Corn Farm; for this agrees well with the Plenty of Grain in its Jurisdiction, which extends about two Miles North and North-West, and abounds with Corn, Hay, and Pasturage. The Place belonged formerly to Scotland, was the Capital of that still called the Shire of *Berwick*, was much larger than now, and of so great Note, that 'twas one of the four Towns where the Royal Boroughs of Scotland held their Conventions. Its being seated betwixt two mighty Kingdoms (as *Pliny* says of *Palmyra* in *Syria*) it has always been the first Place that both Nations in their Wars have had an Eye upon, insomuch that ever since *Edward I.* took it from the Scots, the English have as often retaken it as the Scots have taken it. The oldest Account we find of it is, that *William King of Scots* being taken Prisoner by the English, regained his Liberty on paying 50,000 *l.* down, and pledging *Berwic, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, &c.* to *King Henry II.* as Security for the Payment of 50,000 *l.* more within such a Time. *Matthew Paris* says indeed, it was absolutely made over; but this is not probable, for though the *Polychronicon* of *Durham* says *Henry* immediately fortified it with a Castle, as if it had been truly his own, yet *King Richard I.* restored it to the Scots on their Payment of the Money. The History of *Melrofs* says, that after this, *King John* took the Town and Castle of *Berwic*, at the same time that he burnt *Morpeth, Mitforth, &c.* and wasted all Northumberland, because the Barons of this County had done Homage to *Alexander King of Scots*. In 1297, when *John Balliol King of Scotland* had broke his Oath, *King Edward I.* reduced it, and caused it to be strengthened with a Ditch eighty Foot in Breadth, and the like in Depth, into which he admitted the Sea. 'Twas soon after abandoned to the Scots by the English, but the latter had it surrendered to them again forthwith. In the Reign of *Edward II.* it was besieged and taken by *Robert Bruce King of Scots*, and the English in vain attempted to recover it, till 1333, when it was taken by *King Edward III.* In the Reign of *King Richard II.* the Castle, partly by Treachery, and partly by Bribery, was surprized by some Scots Moss-troopers, but recovered in nine Days by *Henry Percie, Earl of Northumberland*. The Scots regained it seven Years after this, not by their Valour, but by Purchase, whereupon the said *Henry Percie*, the then Governor, was accused of High Treason; but he also corrupted the Scots with 2000 Marks, and so got it again. In the Rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland, *Berwic*, which had given him Shelter when he fled to Scotland, being confident of Succours from thence, refused to surrender on a Summons by *King Henry IV.* whereupon he ordered a Canon to be discharged against one of the strongest Towers in the Wall, which at one Shot threw down half of it, and so disheartened the Townsmen, that they surrendered at Discretion, and the King hanged some of them up presently, and imprisoned the rest. The Scots again laid Siege to it in the Reign of *Henry V.* while he was conquering France, but were forced to raise it on the Approach of *John Duke of Bedford*, then Protector of the Realm, with 6000 Men to relieve it. *Henry VI.* when forced to fly to Scotland, delivered it up for his greater Safety in that Country, to the King of Scots; but twenty-two Years after, *Thomas Stanley*, with great Loss, reduced it to the Obedience of *Edward IV.* in whose Reign a Statute was enacted for enlarging the Privileges of *Berwic* in Point of Trade and Merchandize. From this Time it has been possessed by the English without Disturbance, and fortified with new Works by our Monarchs, particularly by *Queen Elizabeth*, who drew it into a less Compass than before, and surrounded it with a high Stone Wall of firm Ashler Work, besides a deep Ditch, Bastions, and Counterscarp. The Garrison was also well furnished with Artillery, Ammunition, and all warlike Stores, and the Governor of the Castle, who had the Title of Marshal of *Berwic*, and was also Warden of these Eastern Marches, was always a Person of the greatest Wisdom and Eminence among the English Nobility. 'Twas incorporated by *King James I.* and confirmed by Act of Parliament, having had several Charters long before, some as ancient as *King Henry V.* In this Town there was formerly a Monastery of white Fryars.

As to its present State, 'tis a County and Town of itself, and though situate on the North Side of the *Tweed*, is included in Northumberland. Its Language

and Laws are a Mixture of Scotch and English. 'Tis a large, well-built, popular Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council of Burgesses. At its Market, Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions are sold very cheap. It has handsome Streets and Houses, a fine Parish Church, good Town-house and Exchange, and a sumptuous, beautiful Bridge of sixteen Arches over the *Tweed*, and three hundred Yards long. 'Twas built by *Queen Elizabeth*, and leads to a large Suburb called *Tweed-mouth*, where is another Church; and betwixt the Town Walls, and its once stately Castle now in Ruins, at the North-West End of it, there's a handsome Suburb called *Castle-Gate*. Here is a noble Fishery of Salmon reckoned as fine as any in Britain, they being the Fish that are carried by Land on Horses to *Shields* to be cured, pickled, and then sent to London, where they are cried for *Newcastle Salmon*. Here is also a considerable Manufacture of fine Stockings, and a Charity-School. The Town gave Title of Duke to one of *King James II.*'s natural Sons by *Mrs. Churchill*, till he was attainted by Parliament for taking Arms against his native Country. The Harbour here is but mean, and the Navigation cannot be far in, for the Bridge is within a Mile and a half of a Bar at the Mouth of the River, though the Tide flows about four Miles above the Town. The Bar likewise is so high, that no Ships, which draw above twelve Foot Water, should pretend to trade thither; neither is there any good Riding in the Offing near the Bar; for the Shore is steep and rocky, and the Cliffs high, so that in case of a Storm, there's no Relief to be expected but in good Anchors and Cables. And if a Ship, riding before *Berwic*, should be driven from her Anchors, her only Refuge is, if the Wind is South, to run away for the Frith of *Edinburgh*; and if it blows from the North, to run into *Holy Island*.

Having thus described the three Towns of this County which send Members to Parliament, we proceed now to the rest that are of most Note.

1. *North-Shields, or Sheals.* This and *South-Shields*, on North Shields. the other Side of the River *Tine*, whereof we gave an Account in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, are Appendages or Members to the Town of *Newcastle*, like Out-Ports, as *Gravesend* is to London, *Harwich* to *Ipswich*, or *Kingroad* to *Bristol*. This, which is the most populous Town of the two, is chiefly inhabited by Sailors and Masters of Vessels, as such Port Towns generally are; and a great many good Vessels are said to belong to it. The Streets, which lie along the Shore, just as *Wapping* does by the *Thames*, are narrow, old, and have a mean Look, yet the Inhabitants are reckoned to be wealthy, and generally live well. The River forms a little Bay here, which is a deep safe Road for the laden Colliers to lie in when they want a Wind to go over the Bar; and sometimes here shall be four hundred Sail of laden Ships lying in three Rows, so close to one another, that one would think it impossible they should all go away without doing or suffering some Damage; and yet so expert and handy are the Sailors, that this is very seldom the Case, though sometimes they go off in the Night, and in some Hurry.

2. *Tinmouth-Castle*, is a large stately Castle on a very high Rock, that is inaccessible towards the Ocean on the East and North. 'Tis well mounted with Cannon, which defends the Harbour, and the Mouth of the *Tine*, where is a Sand that lies across called the Bar, and the River is not above seven Foot deep at low Water. Here are also dangerous Rocks called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent Ships from running on them by Night, there are Light Houses set up and maintained by *Trinity-House* in *Newcastle*; and near the Light Houses a Fort called *Clifford's* was built in 1672, which actually commands the Mouth of the River. Within the Castle are to be seen the Ruins of a Monastery, which was frequently plundered by the *Danes*, and after the Conquest became a Cell of *St. Alban*. Here was also formerly the Parish Church, but it fell to Decay, and another was built, which was consecrated in 1668.

The Britons called this Place *Penhall-crag*, i. e. the Head of the Rampire upon the Rock, from whence some think that the Ditch, if not the *Picts* Wall, reached as far as this Place. *Roger de Mowbray* fortified this Castle against *William Rufus*, but was besieged and taken here; and though he fled to the Monastery for Sanctuary, he was taken thence and committed to a long and noisome Imprisonment.

3. *Hexham.* The Division called *Hexhamshire*, of which it is the Capital, was a long time subject to the Bishoprick of *Tork*, and challenged the Rights of a County Palatine; but when it became Part of the Crown Lands, by an Exchange made with Archbishop *Robert*, it was by Act of Parliament annexed to the County of Northumberland, being subjected to the same Judicature, and the Writs directed to the Sheriff thereof. But this is only to be understood of Civil Matters; for its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the County, it being still a Peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of *Tork*.

This

The Town.

15 M. fr. New-
castle,
2-6 fr. London.
Market Tue. &
Fairs on
Conception of the
V. r. n. Mary,
Dec. 8.
July 26.
Oct. 29.
for Leather.

This Town stands on the South Side of the *Tine*, a little below the Place, where, by the Conflux of the North and South *Tine*, the main Stream is formed. 'Tis said to have been formerly a very large magnificent Place, and was called *Hextoldestham* from a Rivulet which sometimes suddenly overflows it. Anno 675, *Etheldreda*, Wife to King *Egfrid*, assigned it for an Episcopal See to *Wilfrid*, who built a Church here, which the Prior of it says, surpassed all the Monasteries on this Side of the *Alps*, for the Curiousness and Beauty of the Fabrick; and *William of Malmesbury* says, 'it was wonderful to see what towering Buildings were erected there, how admirably contrived, with winding Stairs, by Masons brought from *Rome*, inasmuch that they seemed to vie with the *Roman* Pomp, and did long out-struggle even Age itself.' The West-End of the Church is demolished, but the rest stands intire, and is a very stately Structure, though it was much damaged in the Civil Wars. After about twelve Bishops had sat on it, the Diocese was so harassed and ruined by the *Danes*, that no Man would accept of the Bishoprick, and therefore 'twas re-united to *Lindisfarne*, and the Manor belong'd to the Archbishops of *York*, till they parted with their Right, in an Exchange made with *Henry VIII.* whereby it was annexed to the Crown.

'Tis a well-built Town, and a Corporation governed by a Bailiff chose annually. In the Church are the Tombs of several Persons of Quality, and in and about the Town several Remains of Antiquity. The first Blood shed in the Civil War was drawn near this Place. 'Twas at a Pass on the *Tine*, where an *English* Detachment, though advantageously posted, was scandalously defeated by a Party of *Scots*, who fought their Way through the River, and killed about four hundred Men, the rest basely running away; which was soon followed with the tame Surrender of *Newcastle*. It is remarkable also for a very bloody Battle fought near it in the Reign of *Edward IV.* between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, wherein the latter was defeated.

Alnwick.
310 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Sat.

4. *Alnwick*, or *Alnwick*, commonly called *Antwick*, in the *London* Road to *Berwick*, is a Town which stands on the River *Aln*, has been frequently taken and retaken by the *English* and *Scots*, and is famous for the Victory, wherein our brave Ancestors took *William* King of *Scots*, and presented him a Prisoner to *Henry II.* His good old Castle, where the Assizes are sometimes held, was besieged by *Malcolm III.* King of *Scots*, and was on the very Point of surrendering to him, when he was stabbed by a Soldier, who tendered him the Keys of it at the Point of his Sword; and his Son *Edward*, in an Attempt to revenge his Death, was also killed. This was formerly a Barony of the *Pescies*, one of whom founded a Monastery here in 1147, and afterwards belonged to the Earls of *Northumberland*. Every Person, who takes up his Freedom of this Town, has good Cause to remember King *John*, by being obliged, according to a Clause, 'tis said in his Charter, to jump into a Bog, wherein they sometimes sink to the Chin. King *John*, as he was travelling this Way, happened, it seems, to flick fast in this very Hole, and therefore inflicted this Punishment on the Town for not mending the Road.

King John's Punishment of it.

Cheviot-Hills.

5. *Cheviot-Hills*, is that famous Range of Mountains to the North-West of *Alnwick*, which separate this County from *Scotland*, and are so high, especially on the North Side, that Snow lies in some of the Cliffs till Midsummer; and they serve also as a Land-mark to Sailors. One of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a Distance like the Pike in *Teneriff*, and is plainly seen from the Rosemary Top in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, which is near sixty Miles off. On the Top of it is a smooth pleasant Plain, half a Mile in Diameter, with a large Pond in the middle of it. From hence one may plainly see the Smoak of the Salt-pans at *South-Shields*, though at forty Miles Distance. They have their Name from a little Village, which was famous heretofore for the free Chace much used by the *English* and *Scotch* Gentry for their Recreation, and for a fierce Battle fought thereabouts between the *English* and *Scots*, commanded by the Generals, *Piercy* and *Douglas*, which is celebrated in that well-known old Ballad called *Chevy-Chace*, the Delight of Sir *Philip Sidney*. It has been remarked by a Person of great Honour and Skill in our *English* Antiquities, that the Battle, which gave Rise to this Ballad, was fought at *Otterburn* (to the South of the *Cheviot-Hills*) which stands on the River *Rede*, near *Ellefdon*, a Market-Town. There are Fenny-Grounds near this Village, called the *Cheviot-Moors*.

Chevy-Chace
Battle and Ballad.

Flodden-Field.
7 M. fr. Cheviot.

6. *Flodden*, or *Flodden*, is a Village on the River *Till*, memorable for another Field of Battle betwixt the two Nations, wherein King *James IV.* of *Scotland*, who invaded *England* with a great Army, while King *Henry VIII.* besieged *Tournay* in *Flanders*, was totally defeated and killed, with the Prime of his Nobility, and 18,000 private Men.

Holy-Island.
2 M. fr. Berwic.

7. *Holy-Island*, so called still from the Monks that once lived in it, is the ancient *Lindisfarne*, which was the See of a Bishop before it was removed to *Durham*. 'Tis encompassed by the Sea at High-water, but at Ebb there's a Passage through the Sands on the West Side to the Continent. It

produces some Corn and Rabbets, and Fish abound on the Coast. There's a pretty Town here, under which lies a commodious Haven, defended by a Fort on the Hills towards the South-East. As this is the only open Port between the Firth of *Edinburgh* and the *Humber*, or *Farmouth-Roads*, it has sometimes proved a great Shelter to our Merchant Ships, especially those from *Archangel*, and the Northern Parts of the World, when contrary Winds have taken them short in their Way to *London*. This Island was surprized and taken in the late Rebellion (in *October* 1715,) by one *Errington*, a bold Man, of a good Family in this County, assisted by his Nephew and others for the Service of Mr. *Forster*, who commanded the Pretender's Forces, while the Lord *Derwentwater*, *Forster*, and the rest, had taken their Rout towards *Presston*. But the Place being soon invested by a considerable Detachment, and several Volunteers sent out of the Castle among the Rocks, where he concealed himself under the Sea-Weeds; but the Tide coming on before it was dark, the Weeds, by which he held, gave way, and he was obliged to swim, which discovered him, so that being shot in the Thigh also, he surrendered, and was taken with some other of his Accomplices, and conveyed to *Berwick* Goal, where they were laid in Iron, and continued there for several Months. But about a Week before the said *Errington* was to have suffered Death for this Attempt, he found means one Night to get off his Irons, and harrowed or worked himself under the Foundation of the Goal, and so up through the Pavement of the Street, from whence he got over the Walls of the Town, and made to the River, where meeting with the Custom-house Officer's Boat, he rowed himself and his Nephew over the *Tweed*, and saved their Lives, so made an Escape, as did every Person that was confined in the Prison, as well Debtors as others. The said *Errington* had afterwards his late Majesty's Pardon, and is now living at *Newcastle*.

8. *Fearn-Islands*, on the South-East, are a Knot of Fearn-Islands Rocks surrounded by the main Ocean, where are a Fort, the Ruins of an old Monastery, a Tower, and a Light-house for the Direction of the Sailors, to whom they are very dangerous. They abound with Sea-Fowl.

9. *Coquet-Island* lies to the South-East, at the Mouth of the River of that Name, where was anciently a Castle, with a Monastery; but both have been long demolished, and here are no Habitations but Huts for the Diggers of Sea-Coal, of which here is great Plenty. Vast Flocks of Wild Fowl continually harbour and lay their Eggs on this Island, by the Sale of which the Fishermen make great Advantages, as well as by the Fish which they catch here in Abundance. Its Air is reckoned unhealthy, by reason of the frequent Fogs that rise here, the Soil is barren, and the Island is often attacked with Tempests.

The ancient Places of this County, which are most particularly taken notice of in *Antoninus's* Itinerary, &c. are these:

Magna, mentioned by the *Nutitia*, is probably *Chester* in the *Hall*, not only because it stands upon and takes Name from the *Picts Wall*, but because some Altars and Inscriptions have been discovered here, which prove its Antiquity.

Hunnum, though it has left no Remains of its Name in any Place in these Parts, yet the Wing which resided at it, called by the *Nutitia*, *Sabianiana*, may seem to have given some Ground to the present *Seawerthale upon the Hall*.

Gallana discovers itself in the present *Walwick*, which probably had this Denomination from the old Name.

Habitaneum seems to be *Risingham* upon the River *Rhead*, where are many Remains of Antiquity; and an Inscription was dug up, which made express mention of the old Name.

Cilurnum may be very conveniently placed at *Cilcetter*, near the Wall, which may seem to owe the first Syllable of its Name to it.

Axeladunum is so manifest in our present *Hexham*, that the latter seems only to be a Contraction of the former, especially if we consider the various Meltings and Mouldings of this Name under the *Saxons*; add to this, that the Termination *Dunum* suits very well with the high Situation of this Place.

Propolitia seems to be our *Prudhoe-Castle* on the River *Tine*.

Pons Aflii, where the Emperor *Aflus Hadrianus* built a Bridge, can be no other than what we call at this Day *Pont-Eland*, upon the River *Pont*. This Place is remarkable for a Convention between King *Henry III.* and *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, wherein the latter, by an Instrument signed by himself and the *Scots* Nobility, acknowledged Allegiance to the Crown of *England*.

Borcovicus still preserves the Remains of its Name in *Berwick*, which seems to be a Compound of a *Roman* Initial, and a *Saxon* Termination.

Vindolana, where the fourth Cohort of the *Galli* kept Garison, may very well be situted at *Old Winchester*, in *Tindale* Ward.

Gabrescentum is *Gates-head*, a fort of Suburb to *Newcastle*, where the Wall pass'd.

Vindolana

Vindobala, or
Vindomora.

Vindobala, as 'tis term'd in the *Notitia*, or *Vindomora* in *Antoninus*, seems to imply as much as the Walls-end; and then we need not be at a Loss for its Situation, since we meet with a Village in these Parts of the very same Name.

Glanoventa.

Glanoventa (signifying as much as the Bank of the River *Went*) must be placed somewhere on the River *Wentsbeck*; tho' the Distances seem to suit well enough with *Caer-varran*, near which there's a Place still called *Glenwelt*.

Glenwelt.

Alaunus.

Alaunus, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, discovers it plainly in the present Name *Alne*.

Tunnocellum.
Tinnmouth.

Tunnocellum is plainly *Tinnmouth*, called formerly *Tunna-cster*, from the old Roman Name.

Segedunum.
Seghill.

Segedunum needs no clearer Guide to its Situation than the Affinity it has with our present *Seghill*, on the Seacoast, near *Tinnmouth*.

Alone.
Old Town.

Alone may fairly enough be settled at *Old Town*, not only because that Place carries Antiquity in its Name, but also from its Situation upon the River *Alon*, and the proper Distances from the Stations on each Hand.

Corstopitum is evidently *Corbridge*, and probably the same with *Ptolemy's* *Guria Ottadinorum*.

Benwal.

At *Benwal*, near *Newcastle*, several Urns and Coins have been found.

Corbridge and
Ailmonth.

At *Corbridge*, a little to the East of *Hexham*, some Bones of a Giant were discovered towards the Close of the last Century, whose Thigh-bones measured near two Yards in Length. At *Ailmonth* other gigantic Bones have been discovered, but they lay so deep in the Ground, that 'tis supposed they had lain there ever since the Flood.

Warkworth.
12 M. fr. Mor-
path.

Near *Warkworth*, on the Bank of the River *Coquet*, is a Hermitage cut out of the solid Rock, consisting of a Bed-chamber and Kitchen, with a Chapel and Altar.

As for Antiquities, in short almost every Place shews Roman Altars, Inscriptions, Monuments of Battles, Heroes kill'd, Armies routed, Castles ruin'd, &c. for which we need only refer to *Camden's Britannia*, where many of them are engrav'd.

Remarkables.

Other Remarkables of *Northumberland* not mentioned in our Account of its Towns, &c. are

The Improvements
of Mr. Salkeld at
Rock and Fal-
lodon.

At *Rock*, in the Ward of *Bamborough*, such Improvement has been made in Tillage by *John Salkeld*, Esq; and in Gardening and Fruit-trees at *Falladon*, in the same Ward, as is a plain Confutation of the prevailing Opinion, that

the Climate is too cold in these northern Parts for any Fruit to attain to its Maturity and Perfection; for tho' it has been lately asserted by an eminent Author, that no good Plums, Peaches, Pears, &c. can be expected in any of the Counties of *England* beyond *Northamptonshire*, yet by the Care and Skill of this Gentleman, all those Fruits are produced here in as great Variety and Perfection as in most, if not any Places in the South; tho' the Production must be ascribed in great measure to the Gentleman's Ingenuity.

At *Fenham*, a little Village in the Parish of *Newcastle*, some Coal-pits have been burning several Years, and were lately, if they are not still, on Fire. The Flames were visible at Night, and in the Day-time the Track of it might easily be followed by the Brimstone that lay on the Ground.

Dunstaburg-Castle, on the Shore betwixt the *Coquet* and *Fearn-Islands*, belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and stands on so fruitful a Spot, that the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden* says, 240 Bushels of Corn, besides several Cart-loads of Hay, were produced within its Circuit not long ago. 'Tis now famous for *Dunstaburg* Diamonds, a sort of fine Spar, like those of *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*.

At *Chillingham*, or *Chewlingham-Castle*, on the River *Till*, is a Marble Chimney-piece with a Hollow in the Middle of it, wherein 'tis said a live Toad was found at the sawing of the Stone. The other Part of the Stone, which has half the Cavity answering the Dimensions of the Toad, is still to be seen at *Horton-Castle*, where it is put to the same Use.

The chief Seats of the Nobility in this County, are the Duke of *Somerset's*, at *Alnwick*; Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Morpeth-Castle*; Earl of *Tankerville's*, at *Chillingham*; Sir *William Middleton*, Bart. at *Belfoe-Castle*; Mr. *Errington*, at *Errington* and *Beaufront*; Sir *Chaloner Ogle* (one of our Admirals) at *Copeland*; Sir *John Swinburn*, Bart. at *Capheaton*; *Thomas Thornton*, Esq; at *Nether-Witton*; Mr. *Shaftoe*, at *Habington*; and *Widdrington-Castle*, was the Seat, and Title of Barony of the ancient Family of that Name, till the former was purchased by the *York-Buildings* Company on the late Lord's Attainder, and Forfeiture of the latter for taking Arms for the Pretender in the Year 1715.

C U M B E R L A N D.

Name.

WHETHER it derives its Name from the old Britons, call'd *Cimbri* or *Cumbri*, as some Authors think; or as *Samner*, in his *Glossary*, from our Word *Cumber*, because it is so incumber'd with Lakes and Mountains, as makes it very difficult to Travellers, we shall not determine; tho' the former Objection has this Advantage, that some of the Britons posited themselves for a long time in these Parts, when the *Saxon* Conquerors drove them to the Out-skirts of the Island, and made them seek Shelter among Hills and Mountains. Also the Remains of *British* Names hereabouts, concur to the Establishment of this Opinion.

Boundaries.

This County is bounded on the East with *Northumberland* and *Durham*; on the South-east with *Westmoreland*; on the South, with a small Part of *Lancashire*; has the *Irish* Sea on the West and South-west, and *Scotland* on the North and North-west.

Extent and Con-
tents.

'Tis, according to some, 55 Miles from North to South, 38 from East to West, and 168 in Circumference. Mr. *Templeman* makes the Length 64, and the Breadth 40, and gives it an Area of 1292 square Miles. Others calculate the Acres at one Million and 40,000; in which are five Wards, one City, fourteen Market-Towns, fifty-eight Parish-Churches, besides Chapels, about 14825 Houses, and 80000 Inhabitants.

Air and Soil.

'Tho' the Air, especially in the North Part, is piercing sharp, yet the Hills towards *Scotland*, by which it is sheltered, make it agreeable, besides affording good Pasture to great Flocks of Sheep, whose Flesh is particularly sweet and good, and a delightful Prospect of the verdant Plains and large Lakes betwixt them. The former of these abound with Corn, and the latter with Wild Fowl and Fish; at the same time that the Ocean, which affords great Plenty also of the best Fish, seems, as Mr. *Camden* expresses it, to upbraid the Inhabitants for their Idleness, in not applying more closely to the Fishing Trade; for they follow this very little, because the Land supplies them so well with other Sorts of Food.

Rivers and
Lakes.

The County abounds with Rivers and those Bodies of Waters which the Inhabitants call *Meres*. The chief of its Rivers are the *Derwent*, which rises in *Borrodale*, a Vale surrounded with crooked Hills, creeping among the Mountains call'd *Derwent-Fells*, and forming a spacious Lake, in which are three little Islands, runs through the

Middle of the County; and after passing by *Cockermouth*, falls into the *Irish* Sea near *Workington*, and is famous for the Salmon-fishing. 2. The *Eden*, the *Ituna* of *Ptolemy*, which takes its Rise from *Ulleswater* (famous for Char, a small delicious Fish peculiar to it, and *Winandermere* in *Westmoreland*) and after running about thirty Miles to the North, turns to the West; and passing by *Carlisle*, falls into *Solway Frith*. Besides these Rivers, here are the *Eln*, the *Eske*, the *Leven*, the *Irthing*, the *South-Tyne*, *Peterel*, and abundance of lesser Rivers and Brooks, which also supply the Inhabitants with Plenty of Fish.

At the Mouth of the *Irt*, on the Coast near *Ravenglass*, are Pearl Muscles, for the Fishing of which some Persons, not very long ago, obtain'd a Patent. They are generally of the Sort call'd Sand-Pearl, which tho' not so bright and shining as others, are as useful in Physic as the best. Dr. *Lifter* calls Pearls *Senescentium Musculorum vitia*, or the Scabs of old Muscles.

Some of their Mountains are remarkable for their Height, as, 1. That call'd *Wry-Nose*, on the Top of which, near the Highway, are three *Shire-stones*, so call'd, because they are within a Foot of one another, and yet in three Shires, viz. *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Lancaster*. 2. *Skiddaw*, which rises up with two mighty Heads like *Skiddaw*, &c. *Parnassus*, and from whence there's a View of *Scroffel-Hill*, in the Shire of *Anandale* in *Scotland*, where the People prognosticate Change of Weather by the Mists that rise or fall upon the Head of this Mountain, according to this proverbial Rhime;

If Skiddaw have a Cap,
Scroffel wots full well of that.

3. *Lauvellin*; and, 4. *Castinand*; concerning which they have also this other Proverb, viz.

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Castinand,
Are the highest Hills in all England,

The other Mountains in this County, are big with Metals and Minerals. The South Part of the County, which is called *Copeland*, because it rears up its Head with sharp Mountains, call'd by the Britons *Copa*, abounds with rich Veins of Copper; and therefore some think the true Name to

Hard-knott. be *Copper-Land*. *Hard-knott*, from the Foot of which the River *Esk* rises, is a steep ragged Mountain, on the Top of which were formerly dug up huge Stones, and the Foundation of a Castle. That large Tract of Mountains on the East Side, which is a hungry, poor, desolate Country, was anciently called *Fiends Fells*, or *Devils Fells*, but afterwards

Cross-Fells. *Cross-Fells*, from Crosses formerly erected on them, as well as on other high Mountains by devout People, at the first planting of the Christian Religion in those Parts. At *Newlands* and other Places among the Mountains of *Derwent-Fells*, some rich Veins of Copper, not without a Mixture of Gold and Silver, were discovered in former Ages. Here is also found abundance of Black-Lead, which the People hereabouts call *Wadd*, which seems to be almost peculiar to this County, and not so much a Metal or Mineral, as Earth strongly impregnated with the Steams of Lead. As much may be dug of it here in one Year, as will serve all *Europe* for several Years. There are also in this County Mines of Coal, *Lapis Calimmaris* and Lead, of which last the King has the Advantage.

Derwent-Fells.

Black-lead.

History of the County.

Though this Country had been cruelly harassed by the *Scots* and *Picts* on the Decay of the *Roman* Power, yet it kept its original Inhabitants the *Britons* the longest of any, and fell late under the Power of the *Saxons*. When the *Danes* had almost broke the Power of the *Saxons*, this County had its petty Kings of its own chusing till the Year 946, when *Edmund*, Brother to King *Atheistlan*, with the Help of *Leoline* King of *South Wales*, having conquered the County, and put out the Eyes of its King's two Sons, subjected it to *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, on condition that he should defend the Northern Parts of *England* against all Invaders; whereupon the eldest Sons of the Kings of *Scotland*, as well under the *Saxons* as *Danes*, were stiled Governors of *Cumberland*. When the Conqueror came, he gave the Government of it to *Ralph de Meschines*; but the County was so impoverished, that the King spared it in all his Taxations; which is the Reason we don't find it rated in *Domesday-Book*, as other Counties are. We read, that *Ralph's* Son becoming Earl of *Chester*, by Right of his Mother, resigned the Government of *Cumberland* to King *Stephen*, who, to ingratiate himself with the *Scots*, restored it to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, to hold it of him and his Successors the Kings of *England*. But King *Henry II.* demanded and obtained this County, and those also of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland* on his restoring *Huntingdonshire*, to which it was said the *Scotch* King had an ancient Right. *Cumberland* had no Earls till *Henry VIII.* created *Henry Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland*, whose Descendants enjoyed that Title till 1643, when it became extinct by the Death of *Henry Lord Clifford*, without Issue Male; and then King *Charles I.* created his Nephew Prince *Rupert* Duke of *Cumberland*, who dying unmarried, the said Title was conferred seven Years after, by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, on Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England*. But *Cumberland* has now the Honour of giving Title of Duke to his Royal Highness Prince *William*, second Son to his Majesty King *George* the Second.

This County has two Keepers as well as *Northumberland*, who by a County Tax receive 200*l.* a Year to prevent stealing Cattle, and to pay for those that are stole.

It sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, two for the City of *Carlisle*, and two for *Cockermouth*. It lies partly in the Diocese of *Carlisle*, and part in that of *Chester*, whose Bishop claims Jurisdiction over the lower Part of the County from *Cockermouth* to the Sea Side, and so to *Lancashire*, in which Comfash are included near twenty Parishes, being about a third Part of the County.

CARLISLE.
Long. 2. 45.
Lat. 54. 50.
7 M. fr. Scotland.
201 fr. London.
Market on Wedn.
Fairs on Wedn.
before Easter,
First Wednesday
in June,
Aug. 15,
Sept. 8.

1. **CARLISLE**, in the Forest of *Ingelwood*, was a flourishing City, and one of the Stations of the *Romans*, after whose Departure it was ruined by the *Caledonians*, &c. but in 680, *Egfrid* rebuilt and walled it round. 'Twas again so shattered by the repeated Incurfions of the *Danes* in the 8th and 9th Centuries, that it again lay in Ruins about 200 Years, till it revived by the Favour of *William Rufus*, who ordered the Walls and Castle to be repaired, and sent a Colony of Husbandmen hither to propagate Agriculture in the adjacent Parts; to which Colony the first Tillage ever known thereabouts is by all the Records ascribed. The first Earl, or rather Lord of this Town, was *Ralph de Meschines* above-mentioned, from whom descended the Earl of *Chester*. King *Henry I.* ordered it to be fortified, erected it into an Episcopal Sec, Anno 1133, out of the Dioceses of *York* and *Durham*, and bestowed many Privileges on it, which were very much augmented by his Successors. 'Twas often besieged, and twice taken by the *Scots*, viz. in the Reigns of King *Stephen* and King *John*; but their Successors, King *Henry II.* and *III.* recovered it, and the latter committed the Government of the Castle and County to *Henry de Vipont*. In 1292, it was burnt down, with the Cathedral and Suburbs, to the Number of 1300 Houses.

As to the present Name of this City, 'tis derived from the *British* Word *Caer*, a City; and *Luguabal* or *Luil*, the Name of the Founder, who was a petty King of the County, before the *Roman's* Time. It has a delicate plea-

N^o XVIII.

fant Situation between the Conflux of three fine Rivers abounding with Fish, viz. the *Eden* on the North, the *Peterill* on the East, and the *Caude* or *Cauda* on the West. 'Tis a Sea-port, but without Ships, Merchants, or Trade. 'Tis of an oblong Form from East to West. It has but two Parish Churches, viz. *St. Cuthbert's*, and *St. Mary's*. The latter stands different from any other Parish Church in *England*, in the Body of the Cathedral, which is in the middle of the City, inclosed by a Wall. The East, or upper Part of the Cathedral, which is newest, is a curious Piece of Workmanship built by King *Henry VIII.* The lower or West Part, suffered much during the Civil Wars, when this City was besieged. The Choir or East Part of the Cathedral was built in 1356, is 137 Foot long, and 71 Foot broad, and is an exact Piece of Architecture, having a stately East Window forty-eight Foot high, and thirty broad, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellished with the Arms of *France* and *England* quartered, the *Piercy's*, *Lucy's*, *Warren's*, *Mowbray's*, and many others. The Tower is 123 Foot high. The Chapter consists of a Dean, four Canons, eight Minor Canons, a Deacon, a Sub-Deacon, four Lay-Clerks, six Choristers, six Alms-men, &c.

This City has given Title of Earl to the *Howard's* Family ever since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he conferred it on *Charles Howard*, the present Earl's Great Grand-father.

This Town is the Key of *England* on the West Sea, as *Berwick upon Tweed* is on the East Sea. It has a Bridge over the *Eden*, which is but a little Way from *Scotland*, the South Part of which indents into *England* on this Side at least fifty Miles farther than it does at *Berwic*.

'Tis a wealthy populous Place, with well-built Houses, and three Gates in the Walls, which are about one Mile in Compass, and broad enough for three Men to walk abreast on them, viz. the *Caldre* or *Irish* Gate on the South, the *Richard* or *Scotch* Gate on the North, and the *Bather* or *English* Gate on the West. It trades chiefly in Fustians, is governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs or Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Capital Burgesses, or Common-council Men, a Recorder, Chamberlain, Sword-bearer, and Mace-bearer; and the Assizes and Sessions are most commonly held in this City. It appears to have been favoured by almost all the Kings of *England* from the Conquest to King *James I.* and has been a Borough so long ago as the Reign of King *Richard I.* King *Edward I.* held a Parliament here, and repaired the Castle and Walls to which King *Edward II.* made some Additions, and granted the Custody of the City to the Citizens, with the Mills thereto belonging, and the Royalty of *Eden* Water in Fee-farm at 80*l.* a Year, with Liberty of building on the Waste, and to be free from Toll. It had Charters also granted it by several succeeding Kings, as King *Edward III.* King *Richard II.* King *Henry IV.* and King *Henry VI.* by some of which the Citizens are freed from the Fee-farm Rent payable to the Crown, and enjoy the Fishery in the River *Eden*, with large Commons of Pasture, Right of Fairs and Markets, and many other Immunities veiled in the Corporation, in whom is also the Manor. Its Walls and Castle were well repaired by *Richard III.* and *Henry VIII.* built a strong Citadel; all which Buildings were improved by Queen *Elizabeth*; and in *Camden's* Time 'twas fortified with several Orillons or Roundlets. The Revenues of the City are about 500*l.* a Year, and the Number of the Inhabitants, including the Suburbs, about 2000. It first sent Burgesses to Parliament in the 23d of *Edward I.* The present Charter in Force is said to have been granted the 13th of *Charles I.* *Leland* says, that in digging in the City, and in ploughing up the adjoining Fields, divers Foundations have been found of old Ruins, as Pavements of Streets, old Arches, Doors, Coins, Pots of Money, and divers Antiquities; and that in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, in taking up the old Foundations of *St. Cuthbert's* Steeple, in order to rebuild it, there was found near a Bushel of little Silver Money, called *St. Cuthbert's* Pence, such as he and some of his Successors, Bishops of *Durham*, had a Right to coin, and which are supposed to have been Offerings at the Building of this little Church, which is a Peculiar belonging to the Dean and Chapter, to whose Use the Tythes of the whole City are appropriated, and both the Churches being only Curacies, are supplied by two of the Minor Canons at their Nomination.

2. **Cockermouth**, or *Cokarmouth*, at the Conflux of the *Cocker* or *Cokar*, and *Derwent*, which almost surround it, is a populous trading Town, with a Harbour for Vessels of good Burthen, and a Castle, which formerly belonged to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now to the Duke of *Somerset*, in Right of his first Duchess, the only Heiress of the ancient Family of the *Piercy's*. 'Tis a neat built Town, of a low Situation, between two Hills, upon one of which is the Church, and on the other over-against it, on the West Side of the *Cokar*, and South of the *Derwent*, is the Castle, which is a very strong one, on the Gates whereof are the Arms of the *Miltons*, *Lumfravilles*,
H h

Cockermouth.
10 M. fr. White-
haven,
12 M. fr. the Sea,
20 M. fr. Car-
lisle.
28 fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs Whit-
monday,
Michaelmas-Day.

willers, Lucies, and Percies. The Walls of it are computed to be about six hundred Yards in Compass. The Duke of *Somerſet's* Auditor keeps a Court here twice a Year, and his Grace has erected an Apartment in it for his Bailiff, with Barns and Stables. There are the Remains of a vaulted Cellar, and of some Walls of a Chapel here, which are worth ſeeing. The chief Magiſtrate of this Borough, which is no Corporation, is a Bailiff, who is choſe yearly by a Jury of ſixteen Burghers at the Duke of *Somerſet's* Courts. The Town is divided by the *Coker* into two Parts, which have a Communication by two good Stone-bridges. It was repreſented in Parliament once in the Reign of *Edward I.* and once in *Edward III.* but not afterwards till 1640. Here are two Streets of Houſes, which are almoſt all built of Stone, and ſlated. In the Part above the *Coker*, is the *Moot-Hall*, where the Corn-Market is kept, and in the other below is the Beaf-Market.

The Church, which was anciently a Chapel of Eaſe to *Bridgeham*, a Village about a Mile off, though now diſtinct from it, with two ſmall Chapels of its own, was firſt built by the *Lucy's* in the Reign of *Edward III.* and rebuilt intirely from the Ground, all but the Tower, in the Year 1711, by virtue of a Brief. There's the Ruins of *Pap-Caſtle* near two Miles Diſtance, which appears by Monuments to have been poſſeſſed by the *Romans*. A large open Veſſel of green Stone, like a Font, was found here curiouſly engraven with Images, particularly of a Prieſt dipping a Child in the Water, which was the primitive Mode of Baptiſm, and a *Daniſh* Inſcription on it in *Runeck* Characters, ſignifying, that *Ekkard*, one of their great Men, was baptized here, whoſe Example was followed by the reſt. 'Tis ſtill uſed as a Font in the neighbouring Church of *Bridkirk*.

Other Towns of Note, which are not parliamentary, are theſe;

1. *Ravenglaſs*, in that Part of the Shire called *Copeland*, has its Name from the *Iriſh* Words *Ravigh* and *Glaſs*, that ſignify a Braky Green on which it ſtands, between the *Eſk*, *Ert*, and *Mute*, which ſurround three Parts of the Town; and the Conflux of the *Eſk* and *Mute*, which here fall into the Sea, forms a good Harbour for Ships. Here is a good Fiſhery, and 'tis a well-built Town.

2. *Egremont* lies at a ſmall Diſtance from the Sea, where it has an Harbour for Boats. It had formerly a Caſtle, was a Borough before King *Edward I.* and ſent two Members to Parliament, but loſt that Privilege. It has two Bridges over the River *Broadwater*.

3. *St. Bees*, a ſmall but noted Promontory on the Shore, not a Mile from *Egremont-Caſtle*, had formerly a Priory, but has now a good Grammar-school, founded by *Grindal* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was born here. It has a Library belonging to it, which has been much improved by *Lamplugh* Archbiſhop of *York*, Sir *John Lowther* of *Whithaven*, and others. The Right of preſenting a Maſter, is in the Provost and Fellows of *Queen's-College*, *Oxford*. The Pariſh is vaſtly large, but the Vicaridge very poor. The Shore from hence to the South-weſt draws in by little and little, and appears by the Ruins to have been fortiſy'd by the *Romans* in all Places convenient for Landing, for this was the utmoſt Bound of the *Roman* Empire; and the *Scots*, when they came like a Deluge from *Ireland*, met here with the greateſt Oppoſition. *Morſby*, a little Village, now a Harbour for Ships, is thought to have been one of thoſe Forts.

4. *Whitehaven*, ſo called from the White Cliffs near it, which ſhelter the Haven from Tempeſts. 'Tis a populous rich Town, chiefly beholden for its Improvement to the *Lowther* Family, of which Sir *John Lowther*, Bart. took his Title of Diſtinction from it; and his Son has now a very great Eſtate here. He was at a vaſt Charge to make the Harbour more commodious, and to beautify the Town, the Trade of which conſiſts chiefly in Salt and Coal, with which it furniſhes *Ireland* and Part of *Scotland*, as it did the latter alſo with Tobacco and Sugars before the Union. Here are ſeveral Officers of the Cuſtoms, it being the moſt eminent Port in *England*, next to *Newcaſtle*, for the Coal-trade, inſomuch, that in time of War, or Crieſ-winds, 'tis common to ſee two hundred Sail of Ships at once go off from hence to *Dublin* laden with Coals. And Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. in particular, is ſaid to ſend as many Coals from hence to *Ireland* and the *Iſle of Man*, as bring him in near 20000 *l.* a Year. This Increate of Shipping naturally drew the People into Merchandize; and their Trade is ſo much increaſed lately by means of Acts of Parliament for improving its Harbour, and repairing the Roads to it, that they have built a new Church.

There is no River of any Note here, but the Road where the Ships take in their Coals is very good. If it overflows, they run into the Haven with the Flood, or ſtand away to *St. Bees*, where is very good anchoring, and ſafe Riding. It does not appear that any of our Pilots give a Deſcription of this Coaſt North of *Whitehaven*, or that it has been juſtly ſurveyed, except in ſuch Surveys as are very ancient, and which by reaſon of the Shifting of the Sands, and other Imperfections, in ſo long a Time, are not intirely to be re-

lied on. All thoſe Ships therefore that trade from the Coaſts of *England* or *Ireland*, i. e. *St. George's Channel*, to *Carlisle*, &c. farther North, are uſed to take Pilots, either in the *Iſle of Man*, or at *Whitehaven*. For want of a good Survey of this Coaſt, we don't find in any of our Maps the Harbour of *Parton*, which has been however thought of ſuch Conſequence by the Government, that in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, an Act of Parliament paſſed for enlarging the Piers and Harbour of this Town. In the Reign of King *George I.* another Act paſſed for rebuilding the ſaid Piers and Harbour, in conſequence whereof the Pier was rebuilt, the Harbour made capable of receiving ſeveral ſmall Ships, and a Trade commenced for Coals to *Ireland*, &c. And this gave Encouragement to the Act, Anno 1732, to extend the Term for twenty-one Years, after the Expiration of the former, in order to make the Harbour ſtill more compleat, and to put it into a Condition for receiving bigger Ships, and to bring a neighbouring Brook called *Maresby-beck* into it.

5. *Kefwick*, ſtands on the Side of a Lake, in a fruitful Plain encompass'd with wet dewy Mountains, and proteſted from the North-winds by the *Skiddaw*. 'Twas a Place noted long ago for Mines of Black-lead, and is inhabited by Miners, who have Water-works by the *Derwent* for ſmelting of the Lead, and the ſawing of Boards. Here is a Work-houſe for employing the Poor of this Town and the Pariſh of *Croſthwaite*, the Gift of Sir *John Banks*, Knt. formerly Attorney-General, a Native of this Place. Its Market was granted by *Edward I.*

6. *Workington*, or *Wirkington*, ſtands where the *Derwent* and *Coker* united fall with one Stream into the Sea, and is a noted Place for the fiſhing of Salmon, which, like thoſe from *Carlisle*, are carry'd from hence, freſh as they take them, to *London*; where, by travelling Night and Day, and changing Horſes, they arrive very ſweet and good; and being ſold from Half-a-crown to Four-ſhillings a Pound, it pays well for the Carriage. Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* landed when ſhe fled to *England* after the Deſeat of her Army at *Glaſgow*.

7. *Ferby*, is a ſmall but ancient Town, near the Head of the River *Elen*, conſiſting of two Manors, the High and the Low; the latter of which is often call'd *Market-Ferby*, becauſe it has the Privilege of a Market, which the other has not.

8. *Penrith*, vulgo *Perith*, from the *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying a Red Hill or Head; the Ground hereabouts, and the Stone of which it is built being both reddiſh. It ſtands on a Hill called *Perith-Fell*, not far from the Conflux of the *Eimſt* and *Loder* (at which is the round Trench called King *Arthur's* Table) and was fortiſy'd on the Weſt with a royal Caſtle now in Ruins. It has a large Market-place, with a Town-houſe of Wood for its Convenience, which is beautify'd with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Device of the Earl of *Warwick*. It belong'd formerly to the Biſhops of *Durham*; but when *Anthony Beck*, one of the Biſhops, grew wealthy and haughty, King *Edward I.* took it from him. *William Strickland*, Biſhop of *Carlisle*, drew a Water-courſe hither from *Peat-rill*, or the little River *Peter*, which falls from the Peat-moſſes in the *Fells* about *Grayſtock*, and is therefore ſo call'd. In *Penrith* Church-yard are two large pyramidical Pillars of about four Yards in Height, and five Diſtance from one another, which were ſet up in Memory of a famous old Warrior bury'd here, viz. Sir *Ewen Caſſarius*, of great Strength, who killed wild Boars in the Forest of *Englewood*, and was of ſuch Stature, that his Grave, they ſay, reach'd from one Pillar to the other; and that the Figures of Bears, which are in Stone, erected two on each Side of his Grave, are in Remembrance of his great Exploits on thoſe Animals. On the Outſide of the Veſtry, in the Wall, is a Writing to ſhew that there was a Plague in 1598, of which died 2266 at *Penrith*, 2500 at *Kendal*, 2200 at *Richmond*, and 1196 at *Carlisle*; which is the more remarkable, becauſe no Hiſtorians mention ſuch a general Diſtemper in the Kingdom at that Time.

This is a large, populous, well-built Town, noted for Tanners, and reckon'd the ſecond in the County for Trade and Wealth. It has a good weekly Corn-market, and a much greater for Cattle, every *Tueſday* Fortnight, from *Whitſunday* to the firſt of *Auguſt*. In King *Henry VIII's* Days it was honoured with the Title of a Suffragan Biſhop. Here are two Charity-schools, one for twenty Boys, the other for thirty Girls, maintained by the Endowment of 55 *l.* a Year of Mr. *Robiſon* a Citizen of *London*, and by the Sacrament-money and Pariſh Stock. There are ſeveral Ruins in the Neighbourhood, which by the Inſcriptions appear to have been *Roman* Structures; as alſo a Grotto on the Banks of the *Eden*, half a Mile above its Conflux with the *Eimſt*, which lately had Iron Gates, and is thought to have been a Place of Retreat in time of War. Tho' this Town is no Borough nor Corporation, yet the County-Sessions are held here. It has a handſome ſpacious Church, lately rebuilt, the Roof of which is ſupported by a Number of Pillars, the Shafts of whoſe Columns are of one intire Stone of a reddiſh Colour hewn out of a Quarry at the Entrance of the Town.

Parton.

Kefwick.
8 M. fr. Cocker-
mouth.
283 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fair, July 23.

Workington.

Ferby.
4 M. fr. Wigton.
295 fr. London.
Market on Thurf.

Penrith.
7 M. fr. Kirk-
Oswald.
283 fr. London.
Market on Tueſ.

A Giant's
Bear-Hunter.

A great Plague.

Pap-Caſtle.

Ravenglaſs.
272 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fair, July 25.

Egremont.
9 M. fr. Raven-
ſlaſs.
287 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

St. Bees.
2 M. fr. White-
haven.

Whitehaven.
10 M. fr. Cocker-
mouth.
270 fr. London.
Market on Thurf.
Fair, Sept. 1.

Brampton.
287 M. fr. Lond.
Market Tuesd.
Fairs, June 11.
Aug. 10, and 15.

8. *Brampton*, which lies one Mile below the *Picts Wall*, to the North-East of *Carlisle*, on the River *Irthing*, is noted for an Hospital for six poor Men, and as many poor Women, with a Salary for a Chaplain, founded and endowed by the Countess Dowager of *Carlisle*, Grandmother to the present Earl. There's a high Hill here called the Mote, ditched round at the Top, from whence there's a large Prospect into all the Country round. The Earl of *Carlisle* is Lord of the Manor, and has a yearly Court, and View of Frankpledge, kept here for the Barony of *Gillestland*. There are several *Roman* Monuments in this Neighbourhood. The River *Gelt* runs into the *Irthing* by this Town, upon the Bank of which, in a Rock called *Helbeck*, is an imperfect Inscription, set up by an Ensign of the second *Roman* Legion, called *Augusta*, under *Agricola* the Proprætor.

A little to the North-East, near the *Picts Wall*, stood the Priory of *Lanercoft*, of more Note for a medicinal Spring that flows out of a Rock not far from it, whose Water is impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre, and Vitriol, and is said to be very good for the Spleen, Stone, and all Cutaneous Distempers. 'Tis much frequented in the Summer both by *Scots* and *English*.

Longtown.
7 M. fr. Carlisle.
8 fr. Brampton.
316 fr. London.

9. *Longtown* stands near the Conflux of the *Eske*, and *Kirkcubop* on the *Scots* Border, but is only noted for an Hospital and a Charity-School for sixty Children.

Bulneffe.

10. *Bulneffe* stands on the Promontory that runs out into the *Solway Frith*, and is the Place from whence, as the utmost Limits of the Province of *Britain*, *Antoninus* began his Itinerary. It was anciently the Head Town of a large Manor, containing many Hamlets, but is now only a small Village, which has a Fort as a Testimony of its Antiquity; besides the Tracks of Streets, and Pieces of old Walls, which often appear as they are ploughing in the common Field.

Picts Wall.

The famous *Picts Wall* begins at the Distance of a Mile to the North, which we shall just trace to its Entrance into *Northumberland*, where we described it.

From the Foot of the Bank of *Stanwick*, a little Village (where the Wall crosses the *Eden*, and so runs West to *Bulneffe*) it passed directly East through a pleasant level Country, curiously embellished with great Plenty of Corn, Meadow, and Pasture Ground) for eight Miles together; but in all this Space the Wall is for most part taken away for building the neighbouring Houses, only the Ridge of it is to be traced together with the Trench all the way before it on the North, and some of their little Towers or Mile Castles on the South Side. Hence it runs up a pretty high Hill, which lies directly North from *Naworth Castle*, and so continues for two Miles through inclosed Grounds, in which Space all the middle Part of the Wall is still standing. From hence to its crossing the River *Irthing*, where it enters *Northumberland*, it runs for most part through a large Waste, where may be seen the whole Breadth of the Wall, which is in some Places five Foot, and in others eight Foot high. Half a Mile to the West of *Irthing*, at a Place called *Burdifell*, adjoining to the Wall, is to be seen the Foundation of a large Castle. This Wall, for four or five Miles to the

Burdifell.

West of *Stanwick*, near *Carlisle*, was built on the same Ground as *Severus's* Mud or Earth Wall was; but at that Distance from *Irthington Moor*, it took a quite different Rout, and the Earth and Stone Walls kept a parallel Course all the Way without once joining.

We proceed now to the other Antiquities, of which there are more to be found here than are *Roman*, than almost in any other County of *England*.

Morbium seems to have left its Name in the present *Moreby*. *Moreby*, upon the West Coast, where are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquity.

Arbeia also may seem to point out its old Situation, by the Name of the Town at the Head of the River *Elen*, called *Jerby*.

Jerby.

Volantium, by the great Store of Altars, Statues, and Inscriptions found here, with all the Signs of Antiquity that can be wished, is supposed to be *Elenburrow*, at the Mouth of the *Elen*.

Elenburrow.

Castra Exploratorum, if we respect the Distances on either hand, will fall in well enough with the present *Old Carlisle*, at the Head of the little River *Wize*, a Place (by reason of its high Situation) fit for the Discovery of an Enemy; and where is such Plenty of *Roman* Remains, as put it beyond all Dispute that it was of considerable Importance under that People.

Luguvallum is agreed on by all to be the present *Carlisle*, and seems to owe the latter Part of its Name to its Situation on the *Picts Wall*.

Petrianæ seems to be *Old Penrith*, where a broken Altar Penrith was dug up, implying that the *Ala Petriana* quartered there.

Congavata is supposed to be the Place we now call *Rose-Rose-Castle*.

Africa is supposed to be *Netherby* on the River *Eske*, because it shews vast Ruins of an old City.

Netherby.

Bremonium is supposed to be *Brampton* in *Gillestland*.

Brampton.

A little after the Conflux of the *Eden* and the *Eimot*, are two inconsiderable Villages and Forts called *Salkelds*. At *Little Salkeld* there's a Circle of Stones seventy-seven in Number, each ten Foot high; and before them, at the Entrance, is a single one by itself of fifteen Foot in Height. This the common People call *Long-Megg*, and the rest call *Long-Megg and Daughters*; and within the Circle are two Heaps of Stones, under which 'tis said are bury'd dead Bodies. 'Tis supposed to have been a Monument erected in Memory of some Victory, or at the solemn Investiture of some *Danish* King; for which, and other Particulars of this Kind, the Reader is referred to the learned *Mr. Nicholson's* Antiquities of *Cumberland*.

Long-Megg and Daughters.

The principal Seats here, are the Duke of *Norfolk's*, at *Drumburgh-Castle* on *Solway Frith*; the Duke of *Somerset's*, at *Cockermouth Castle*; the Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Naworth*, ten Miles from *Carlisle*; the Earl of *Suffex's*, at *Kirk-Oswald*, thirteen Miles from *Carlisle*, and at *Dacres-Castle*, four Miles from *Penrith*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

W E S T M O R E L A N D.

Boundaries.

THIS is an Inland County, which has *Lancashire* on the South and South-west; *Cumberland* on the West and North-west; and *Yorkshire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham* on the East and North-east. 'Tis commonly reckoned 30 Miles in Length, but not above 24 in Breadth, and about 120 in Compass, containing 51000 Acres of Land. *Mr. Templeman* makes it 36 Miles in Length, and 34 in Breadth, and gives it an Area of 633 square Miles.

Extent.

Contents.

'Tis divided into the Barony of *Westmoreland*, which is a large, open, champain County, belonging to the Diocese of *Carlisle*, twenty Miles long, and fourteen broad; and the Barony of *Kendal*, which is full of Mountains, and belongs to the Diocese of *Chester*. Both these are subdivided into two Wards, each of which contains thirty two Parishes, wherein are many Chapels of Ease, eight Market-towns, of which one only is a parliamentary Borough; and about 6600 Houses. In each of these Divisions are several Deaneries and Constablewicks, but no Hundreds, perhaps because anciently these Parts paid no Subsidies, being sufficiently charg'd in the Border-service against the *Scots*. The Gentlemens Houses in this County are large and strong, and generally built Castle-wise, for Defence of themselves, their Tenants, and their Goods, against the *Scots* Incurfions, which before the Time of King *James I.* were very common.

Soil and Produce.

The Barony, or Bottom (as 'tis also call'd from its low Situation) of *Westmoreland*, which is the northern Part, affords Plenty of arable Land, which bears good Store of Corn. The Barony of *Kendal*, or *Candalaria*, which is the southern Part of the County, and so called from the River

Can, which runs along the Valley, is pent up for some Space in a narrow Compass between the River *Lune* on the East, and *Winander-mere* on the West, and has some Rocks as well as Mountains, but is pretty fruitful in the Vallies, especially in the Meadows near the Rivers; and its Mountains have good Pasture for Sheep, with Copper Ore in some Parts.

Its Air is sweet, healthful, and pleasant, but somewhat sharp in the mountainous Parts.

Air, Food, &c. after Winter.

The most noble River in this County is the *Eden*, or *The Eden*. *Ituna* of *Ptolemy*, which we mentioned in *Cumberland*. It rises at a Place called *Hugh Seat Merville*, or *Hugh Mervill's Hill*, out of which, two other Rivers, the *Eare* and *Swale*, run into *Yorkshire*. In its long Course it receives twelve Rivers and Brooks, some of which are considerable Streams; so that before it joins the *Eimot*, 'tis a very large River. Tradition says that *Uter Pendragon* made great Efforts to bring this River from its old Channel, but to no Purpose, which gave Occasion to the Rhyme,

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
The River Eden will run as it ran.

The River *Can*, *Ken*, or *Kent*, rises at *Kentmeré*, and being joined by two large Rivers before it comes to *Kendal*, they render it a large Stream, with which it passeth thro' a Stony Channel abounding with Fish, into *Solway Frith*. The greatest River in the South Parts, is the *Lune* or *Lune*, *The Lune*, which rising near *Malloryland Forest*, not far from *Rijfendale*, gives Name to the Track called *Lonjdale*, i. e. a Vale upon the *Lune*. After receiving some Rivulets, and the two

The Can.

The Lune.

two

two Rivers *Birkbeck* and *Burrow*, near *Orton*, it grows a large Stream, and waters the middle Part of the County, and near half the Borders towards *Yorkshire*, and then passes into *Lancashire*. The *Loder* or *Lowther* River, is a very clear Stream without Mud, which rises in the *Broadwater* Lake near *Thorntwail* Forest; and after a long Course falls into the *Eimot* near *Hornby*. The *Lowther's* Family take their Name from it, and have a Seat on the Banks of it.

The Loder.

Among the Mountains in the South Part of the County, on the Borders of *Cumberland*, lies *Winander-mere*, said to be the greatest Lake in *England*, and to be so called by the *Saxons* from its winding Banks. It extends itself like a Sea on the West Side from *North-bridge* on the South, where it contracts itself again into a River to *Gresmere* North. 'Tis about ten Miles in Length, and paved at the Bottom, as it were, with one continued Rock. 'Tis said to be of a vast Depth in some Parts of it, and is well stored with a Sort of Fish rarely found, except among the *Alps*, and is reckoned a Sort of Golden *Alpine* Trout; 'tis baked in Pots, and so sent to *London* and other Parts, being a most acceptable Present. In it are several Isles or Holmes, and the Fishing belongs to *Apelthwait* a Hamlet in *Winander-mere* Parish, whose Rector has a Pleasure-boat upon it, and a certain Sum from every Fishing-boat in lieu of Tythes.

Winander-mere.

The Chase Fish.

The *Ulleswater* is a Lake well-stocked with Fish, and has some Chares too, but not in such Plenty as the former, and is fed with six small Rivers. 'Tis ten Miles North of *Winander-meer*, and both *Cumberland* and this County lay Claim to it.

The Ulleswater.

The Dripping-well.

In *Betham-Park*, in the Barony of *Kendal*, is a petrifying Spring called the *Dripping-Well*.

Its Forests.

Besides Pit-coal, this County abounds with other Fuel, there being Plenty of Wood upon the Mountains in the Barony of *Kendal*; and there are divers Forests in the Barony of *Westmoreland*, as *Whinfield-Forest* in the Peninsula between the Rivers *Eimot* and *Eden*; *Martendale-Forest*, which extends almost the whole Length of *Ulleswater*; *Thorntwail-Forest*, *Mallerstang*, *Milborn*, and *Melden-Forests*; besides divers Parks, which are well stock'd with Wood in both Baronies.

This County gave formerly Title of Baron to the Family of *Vipont*, and afterwards of Earl, first to the Family of *Nevil*, and then to that of *Fane*, which now enjoys it. It sends only four Members to Parliaments, viz. two for the County, and two for

Robert Langton and *Miles Spencer*, Doctors of Law, and much improved and augmented by *Dr. Smith*, late Bishop of *Carlisle*, and other Benefactors: But the greatest Benefactress to this Town was the Lady *Anne*, Daughter and Heiress of *George Lord Clifford*, who in 1651 founded, and afterwards endowed an Hospital here, for a Governess, and twelve other Widows, commonly called, The *Mother* and *twelve Sisters*, settled Lands on the Town to the Value of 8 l. a Year to keep up the Repairs of the Church, School-house, Town-hall, and Bridge; rebuilt a good Part of the Church in which she lies interr'd, and wholly rebuilt the Church at *Bongate*, which is a Part of this Town.

The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, a Common-council, and Serjeants at Mace. It stands on the *Roman* military Way, which crosses this County from *Rear-Croft* on *Stainmore* in the East, to the River *Eden*, a little below *Penrith* in the West.

Other Towns of chief Note in this County are,

1. *Kendal*, called also *Kirkby-Candale*, i. e. a Church in the Valley upon the River *Can*, over which it has two Bridges of Stone, and one of Wood, and a Harbour for Boats. *Dr. Gale* thinks it to be the *Bravonaca* of *Antoninus*, and allows that it was the Station of the *Romans*, called *Concangi*; but both these Points are disputed. 'Tis much superior to *Appleby* in Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants, and is indeed the largest Town in the County. It has two good Streets, which cross each other, and is enriched by the Industry of the Townsmen, and the Woollen Manufacture, with which they have drove a Trade throughout *England* ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* As early as *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* special Laws were enacted on purpose for regulating *Kendal* Cloths. *Queen Elizabeth* erected it into a Corporation by the Name of Aldermen and Burgesses; and King *James I.* incorporated it with a Mayor, Recorder, Town-Clerk, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Burgesses, and two Attorneys, of whom the Mayor, Recorder, and two Senior Aldermen, are always Justices of the Peace. It is of Note also for the Manufacture of Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, Worsted and Yarn Stockings, &c.

Kendal.
10 M. fr. Appleby,
257 fr. London.
Market on Sat. Monday before Lady-day, and Fairs on Trinity-Monday.
April 25.
October 28.
and between them a great Beast-market every Fortnight.

There are seven trading Companies belonging to the Town, viz. Mercers, Sheermen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Taylors, and Pewterers, who have each their Hall. The Church here is beautiful, and very large, and yet has twelve Chapels of Ease belonging to it. 'Tis supported by five Rows of handsome Pillars. Near the Church is a Free-School well endowed, with Exhibitions for such Scholars as are sent from hence to *Queen's-College, Oxford*. There's a Charity-School here for sixteen Boys and ten Girls, all clothed and taught. At a little Distance from the wooden Bridge are the Ruins of a Castle, in which *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII.* was born.

This Place has had the great Honour of giving Title of Baron, Earl and Duke, particularly that of Earl to Prince *George of Denmark*; and last of all, that of Dutchess to the late *Melusina Schulenberg*, who had before been created Dutchess of *Munster* in *Ireland*.

2. *Kirkby Lonsdale*, the chief Town of *Lonsdale*, i. e. a Kirkby Lonsdale. Vale upon the *Lone*, that Tract which gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Lowthers*, of *Lowther-Hall*, in this County. It is called *Kirkby* from the Bishop of *Carlisle* of that Name, who routed the *Scots*, and 'tis said was a Native of this Place. 'Tis a pretty large Town, with a Woollen Manufacture, and has a fair Church, with a good Stone Bridge over the River *Lone*.

Kirkby-Stephen.
224 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Frid.
Fairs on St. Mark's, and St. Luke's, Whitmonday.

3. *Kirkby Stephen*, or *Stephen's Church*, on the River *Eden*, is one of the Towns in this County noted for weaving Yarn Stockings, and a Free-school founded and endowed by the Family of *Wharton*.

4. *Amble-side*, is another Town noted for a Manufacture of Cloth, on the upper Corner of *Winander Mere*. Its Market is well stored with Provisions.

Amble-side.
250 M. fr. Lond.
Market Wed.

5. *Brough*, or *Burgh*, under *Stanemore*, i. e. a Burrough under a stony Mountain. It stands on a Rivulet about two Miles from the River *Eden*, and is divided into two Towns, viz. the Upper alias *Church-Brough*, where the Church stands, with a Castle and a small Fort called *Cæsar's Tower*, the former of which being demolished, was rebuilt not very many Years ago by the Countess of *Pembroke*. Near the Bridge a Spaw-well was lately discovered. The other Part is called *Lower Brough* from its Situation, and *Market Brough* from its Market, which is pretty considerable.

Brough.
6 M. fr. Appleby.
255 fr. London.
Market on Thurs.

6. *Milthorpe*, at the Mouth of the *Can*, is the only Sea-Port Town in the County, Commodities being brought hither in small Vessels from *Grange* in *Lancashire*.

Milthorpe.
5 M. fr. Kendal.

7. *Shap*, once called *Chepe* and *Hepe*, is a Market-Town five Miles from the Road that leads from *Penrith* to *Brough*, and belongs to the Family of *Wharton*. It has a Moot-house, the upper Part of which is a Room for the publick Business.

Shap.

The ancient Places of most Note in this County are,

1. *Amboglana*, which if we regard the Analogy of Names, can be placed no where more conveniently than at *Amble-side* upon *Winander Mere*, and the rather, because it shews the

Amboglana.
Amboglana.

APPLEBY.
Long. 2. 27.
Lat. 54. 32.
276 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Sat.
Fairs on Whit-monday, May 30, June 10.

APPLEBY, which claims the first Place both on account of its Antiquity, and because 'tis a County Town, where the yearly Assizes are held, tho' 'tis neither very rich nor beautiful; but the Situation of it in the midst of pleasant Fields, and on the Banks of the River *Eden*, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. The Name is a Corruption of the *Aballaba* mentioned in the *Notitia*. In the *Romans* Time it was the Station of the *Mauri Aureliani*, a Band of Soldiers, so called because they were sent hither by the Emperor *Aurelian*. King *Henry I.* gave it Privileges equal to *York*, that City's Charter being granted, as 'tis said, in the Forenoon, and this in the Afternoon of the same Day. It has the same Privileges still, its Charter having been confirmed by King *Henry II.* and also by King *Henry III.* (in whose Time there was an Exchequer here) and by the succeeding Kings of *England*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* it had a Mayor and two Provosts, who sign'd the public Acts of the Town together with the Mayor, tho' at present they only attend the Mayor with two Halberds. *Brompton* makes mention of *Applebyshire*, and 'tis supposed that it had once Sheriffs of its own, as most Cities had; or else that *Westmoreland* was called the County of *Appleby* or *Applebyshire*. In the 22d of *Hen. II.* it was set on Fire by the *Scots*, as it was again in the 12th of *Richard II.* In 1598 it was also a great Sufferer by a Pestilence, and so depopulated, as appears from an Inscription placed in the Garden belonging to the School-house, describing those Calamities, which it has never yet recovered, that the Market was removed to *Gilfhaughlin*, four or five Miles from the Town. *William* King of *Scots* took this Town, and Burgh under *Stanemore* by Surprise, a little before himself was taken at *Alnwick*; but they were afterwards recovered by King *John*, who gave the Castle and Barony of this Town and the Burgh to *John de Vipont*, whose Family and that of the *Cliffords* have been Lords of this County, and flourished at this Place for above 500 Years.

The Assizes are held here in the Town-hall, but the Gaol for Malefactors, which was formerly in the Castle, is now at the End of the Bridge. Here is the best Corn-market in all these northern Parts; but the chief Beauty of the Town consists in one broad Street, which runs with an easy Ascent from North to South; at the Head whereof of is the Castle, almost surrounded with the River, and with Trenches, where the River comes not. At the Lower-end of the Town are the Church, and a School built by

the Ruins of an old City, and other Marks of Antiquity, and several Medals of Gold, Silver, and Copper, have been found here, some of which were in that Collection which Mr. *Brathwate* of *Ambleside* gave in 1674 to the Univerlity Library at *Oxford*.

Vertera. 2. *Vertera* must be *Brough* under *Stanemore* for several Reasons, viz. the Name which imports Antiquity, its Situation on a *Roman* Highway, and the exact Agreement of the Distances from *Leuatra* and *Brouonacum*.

Gallatun. 3. *Gallatun* is supposed to be *Whelp-Castle*, near *Kirkby-Thore*, where are the Ruins of an old Town, and very considerable Remains of Antiquity.

Winander-Mere. 4. *Setantiorum Lacus* is supposed to be *Winander Mere*.

Kirkby-Thore. 5. At *Kirkby-Thore* begins the old Causey called the *Maiden-Way*, which runs twenty Miles from hence to *Caer-Iorran* near the *Picts Wall*.

King Arthur's Castle and Round Table. 6. That which the Country People call *King Arthur's*

Round Table is a little to the South of the Conflux of the *Louth* and *Eimot*. There's a Trench on the Inside of it, by which some think it was a Place for Jufts and Tournaments; but others, that it was only a Cockpit, or a Ring; to wrestle in. Near it is a kind of Fortification, being a Pile of Stones heaped up in the Form of a Horse-shoe, called *Mayburgh*. At this Place a Peace was concluded in 926. between King *Ethelfton*, *Constantine* King of *Scots*, and other Princes.

For the rest we refer to Mr. *Camden*, and the other Antiquaries.

The principal Seats in this County are *Pendragon-Castle*, twelve Miles from *Appleby*, the Seat of the Earl of *Sunderland*; *Hereditary Sheriff* of the County. The Earl of *Dorset* has *Beltham-Castle*, seven Miles from *Kendale*. The *Baron* counts *Lonfdale*, at *Louth-Hall*, near *Ulles-Water*.

LANCASHIRE, or the County Palatine

of LANCASTER.

Boundaries. THIS County is pent up in narrow Bounds between *Yorkshire* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West. On the South-side towards *Cheeshire* 'tis broader, but grows narrower by Degrees towards the North, where it borders on *Westmoreland*; and there 'tis divided by an Arm of the Sea, so as a considerable Part lies beyond the Bay, and joins to *Cumberland*.

Extent. 'Tis a large maritime County, being, according to Mr. *Templeman's* Calculation, 68 Miles in Length, from North to South, and 40 in Breadth from East to West; and he gives it an Area of 1429 square Miles. Others make the Length but 45 Miles, the Breadth 32, and the Circuit 170 Miles; in which they reckon one Million 150,000 Acres, above 40,000 Houses, 240,000 Inhabitants, six Hundreds, 27 Market-Towns; and besides Chapels, as big as Parish-Churches, 60 Parishes, as they were computed upon an Ecclesiastical Survey made in the beginning of the Reign of King *James I.* which Parishes are very large, and far exceeding the greatest any where else in Number of Parishioners.

Its Air. It enjoys a serener Air than any other Maritime County, being the least subject to Fogs; so that the People are generally strong and healthy, except near the Fens and Sea-shore, where they are often visited with Fevers, Scurvy, Consumptions, Rheumatisms, and Droopies; which some impute to the sulphureous saline Streams that are sometimes extremely fætid, especially on the Approach of Storms. Besides, there are certain moist and unwholsome Spots of Ground, which the Inhabitants call Mosses; but they yield Turf for Fuel, and Marle to cultivate the Soil.

Soil and Product. The Soil, where 'tis plain and level, yields for most Part store of Wheat and Barley; and though the hilly Parts on the East Side of the County are generally stony and barren, yet the Bottoms of those Hills produce excellent Oats. The Lands in some Parts bear very good Hemp, and the Pasture is so particularly nourishing to their Cattle, that both their Oxen and Cows are of a larger Size than those of any other County of *England*, and their Horns wider and bigger. Here is Plenty of Timber, Coal, and Cannel Coal-Pits, with Mines of Lead, Iron, and Copper, Antimony, Black-Lead, Lapis Calaminaris, and Quarries of Stone for Building; besides Allom, Brimstone, and green Vitriol, found in some of the Coal-Pits. This Cannel, or Candle-Coal, which comes out of the Manor of *Haigh*, belonging to the *Bradshaigh* Family, is not only known to make a much clearer Fire than Pit-Coal, but is capable of being polished, and then looks like Marble, so that Candlesticks, Cups, Standishes, Snuff-boxes, &c. have been made of it. It will not soil a Handkerchief, though 'tis as black as Jet.

Rivers. Its chief Rivers are, 1. The *Mersey*, which divides it from *Cheeshire*. It rises in the Mountains of *Derbyshire*, and in its Passage along the Borders of this County to the Sea, receives several Rivulets, particularly the *Gout*, which parts *Derbyshire* and *Cheeshire*; the *Irwell*, which rises near the *Calder*, runs close by *Manchester*, and brings several Streams into it; and the *Bollen* out of *Cheeshire*, which is also augmented with other Rivulets. 2. The *Ribble*, which rises in *Yorkshire*, enters this County at *Clithero*, and runs by *Preston* into the *Irish* Sea, being augmented by the larger *Calder*, the *Hodder*, the *Derwen*, the *Sawock*, and divers small Rivulets. 3. The *Wre*, which is made up of the *Little Calder*, *Brake*, and other small Currents. 4. The *Lon*, which rising near *Kirkby-Lonsdale* in *Westmoreland*, enters this Shire near *Tunstal*, and, after being augmented by the *Hartbeck*, as well as by several Brooks, is made a navigable River to *Lancaster*, and then falls into the Sea

Nº 18.

at a wide Chanel, which also receives the *Conder* and *Coker*.

5. The *Ken*, which passing by *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, falls into the Sea not long after it enters this Shire, at the Creek called *Kenfands*. All these Rivers abound with Fish: The *Mersey* in particular, with Sparlings and Smelts; and the *Ribble*, with Salmon, Cod-fish, Flounders, Turbut, and Plaice; the *Lon* is noted for yielding the best of Salmon, and the *Wre* for a Fishery of Pearls, often found in a large sort of Mufcles called *Hambledon Hookings* by the Inhabitants, because they pluck them out of their Beds with Hooks. The *Irke* is a River noted for Eels, reckoned the fattest in *England*, and too luscious for common Digestion; which Fatness is ascribed to the Grease and Oils pressed by the Number of Water-Mills upon it out of the Woollen Cloths that are therein milled.

Here are also some Lakes or Meers, particularly *Keningston*, about five Miles from *Winander-Mere*, which, though not so large, nor so full of Fish as that, has Charrs, which, 'tis said, are fairer and more servicable. The Male, which they call the Milting Charr, is the largest, has a red Bell, and Flesh somewhat white. The Female Charr is not so red on the Belly, yet in the Flesh 'tis very red, and when potted is most delicious Food. *Merton* was a Lake of several Miles in Circumference near the Sea, on the South Side of the *Ribble*, till lately drained, when besides the Fish found in it, were eight Canoes somewhat like those of *America*, in which 'tis supposed the ancient *Britons* used to fish in this Lake. There were three sorts of Mosses or Mosses here, white, grey, and black, which by being drained and marled, now bear good Corn. There are sometimes found in these Mosses, particularly at *Charnock*, on the South Side of the County. The People use Poles and Spits to discover where they lie, and then dig for them, and use them for firing; for they burn like a Torch, supposed to be owing to the bituminous Stratum in which they lie, or, as some say, to the Turpentine contained in them, they being reckoned of the Fir-kind.

Besides the above-mentioned, several sorts of Fish are found and caught by the Sea-Shore, as the Sea-Dog, Ink-Fish, Sheath Fish, &c. upon the Sands near *Liverpole*; Sturgeons near *Warrington*; Green-backs, Mallets, Soles, Sand-Eels, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, Prawns, the best and largest Cockles in *England*, the Echim, Torculars, Whilks, and Perriwinkles; Rabbet-Fish and Pap-Fish, and such an abundance of Mufcles, that the Husbandmen on the Sea Coasts manure their Ground with them.

There are fine Springs in this Shire, besides *Chalybeat* Waters in several Parts of it, as particularly the Spaw at *Latham*, which has done great Cures, and would be more frequented if better accommodated; and those near *Wigan*, *Stockport*, *Burnley*, *Bolton*, *Plumptre*, *Middleton*, *Strangeways* near *Manchester*, *Lancaster*, *Larbrick*, and *Chorley*. The strongest of these, which are at *Stockport*, are of equal Strength all the Year round, which very few Waters in *England* are besides. They become insipid by being exposed for twenty-four Hours to the Air, and lie much lighter on the Stomach than those at *Knaresborough* and *Tunbridge*. Like those of the *Latham-Spaw*, they are impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, and Ocre, mixed with Iron, a little *Lapis Scissilis*, and a marine Salt, united with a bitter purging Salt; but the Sulphur is only discernible early in a Morning, except in one near *Manchester*, the Smell of whose Waters is very sulphurous at all Times.

At *Ancliff*, two Miles from *Wigan*, is a very rare Phenomenon much visited by the curious Travellers, which is called the *Burning-Wall*. 'Tis cold, and has no Smell, yet so strong a Vapour of Sulphur issues out with the Water,

I i i that

that upon putting a lighted Candle to it, it instantly catches the Flame like Spirits, which lasts several Hours, and sometimes a Day in calm Weather, with a Heat fierce enough to make a Pot boil, though the Water itself remains cold, and will not burn when taken out of the Well, any more than the Mud of it.

Salt Water Spring.

At *Barton*, about twelve Miles from *Liverpool*, is a remarkable Fountain of Salt Water, which must proceed from some Rock of Salt, and not from the Sea, because it has been demonstrated, that a Quart of Sea-Water will yield but an Ounce and a half of Salt, whereas the same Quantity of this Spring-Water produces near half a Pound of a good white granulated Salt.

Sea-Fowl.

Many uncommon Birds have been observed on its Coast, as the Sea-Crow, blue on the Body, and black on the Head and Wings, which lives on Muscles; the Puffin, the Asper, a Species of Sea-Eagles, the Sparling-Fisher, the Cormorant, the Curlew-hill, the Razor-Bill, the Bird like a Water-wag-tail, which loves a red Coat, and is called by Dr. Leigh the Copped Wren; Red-shanks and Perrs; Swans; the Tropick Bird, King's-Fisher, and Heyhough, with all the common sorts, as Ducks, Teal, &c.

Pendle-Hill.

Pendle-Hill, is a noted Mountain by the Entrance of the *Ribble* into this Shire.

When made a County Palatine.

King *Edward III.* made this a County Palatine in favour of his Son *John of Gaunt*. It has a Court, which sits in the Dutchy Chamber at *Westminster* for the Revenues of the Dutchy; and a *Chancery Court* at *Preston*; the Seal for the County Palatine being different from that of the Office kept in *Gray's-Inn, London*, for the Dutchy, which is for Lands that are not in the County, but belonging to the Duchy. This County from *Edward III.*'s Time always gave Title of Duke to a Branch of the Royal Family, till the Union of the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, distinguished by the white and red Roses in the Marriage of *Henry VII.* of the *Lancaster* Line, with *Elizabeth*, Heiress of the House of *York*.

It sends fourteen Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two for each of the Boroughs of

<i>Lancaster</i>	<i>Newton</i>	<i>Clithero</i>
<i>Preston</i>	<i>Wigan</i>	<i>Liverpool.</i>

LANCASTER.
S. n. 2. 47.
L. n. 24. 1.
232 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Wednesday,
and Saturday.
Fairs, April 20
June 24.
Sept. 29.

1. *LANCASTER*, the Shire Town, so call'd from the River *Lon*, on the Side of which it stands near its Mouth, gives Name to the whole County, and by the Inhabitants is pronounced *Longcaster*. 'Tis the ancient *Longovicum* mentioned in the *Itinerary*, where the Lieutenant of *Britain* kept a Company in Garison, call'd the *Longovici*. Here are sometimes found the Coins of *Roman* Emperors, especially where the *Benedictine* Fryars had once a Cloyster, which they say was the Area of an ancient City that in the Year 1322 was burnt to the Ground by the *Scots*. After this they began to build nearer the River, by a green Hill, upon which stands a fair strong Castle, and on the very Top of it a large handsome Church. At the Bottom of it there's a very fine Bridge over the *Lon*, and on the steepest Part of it there hangs a Piece of a very ancient *Roman* Wall, now call'd *Wery-wall*; and in digging a Cellar several Cups have been found used in Sacrifices. King *John* confirmed to the Burgesies all the Liberties he had granted to those of *Bristol*; and *Edward III.* granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs, that Pleas and Sessions should be here held, and no where else in the County. Mr. *Camden* says, that in his time it was not very populous, and that the Convenience of its Situation in a free open Tract fit for Cultivation, determined the Inhabitants to Agriculture more than Commerce, which might be the Case then; but 'tis since much improved in the latter, for 'tis at present a populous thriving Corporation, with a tolerable Harbour, and a Custom-house. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, two Bailiffs, twelve capital Burgesies, twelve common Burgesies, a Town Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. The County Assizes are held in the Castle, where is also the County Gaol. There's a handsome strong Stone-Bridge of five Arches over the River. In the Shire Hall, above the Bench, are the King's Arms, with *W.M.* above, and below it this Inscription, *Let Judgment run down as Waters, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream*. Its *Wednesday* Market is by Grant, and the other by Prescription; and it has one every other *Wednesday* throughout the Year for Cattle. Vessels of seventy Tuns go from hence to *America* with Hard-ware and Woollen Manufactures; but the Country hereabouts is so thinly peopled by reason of its Barrenness, that it cannot take off the Sugars imported.

Preston.
23 M. fr. Lanc.
201 M. fr. London.
Markets on
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
March 16,
June 24,
August 17,
October 28,
November 30.

2. *Preston* is said to be risen out of the Ruins of *Ribble-chester*, and may for its Beauty and Bigness compare with some Cities. 'Tis incorporated and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, four Under-Aldermen, seventeen Common-council-men, and a Town-clerk. It has a large Stone Bridge over the *Ribble*, which plentifully supplies it with Fish, Coal, and other Commodities. Here is a Charity-school for twenty-five Boys, and another for as many Girls. This Place, for its Situation on a clean

delightful Eminence, handsome Streets, and Variety of Company that board here, is reckoned one of the prettiest Retirements in *England*. 'Tis a very gay Town, the Residence of the Officers belonging to the Chancery of the County Palatine, and is called *Proud Preston*, tho' not near so rich as *Liverpool* and *Manchester*. 'Tis remarkable for the Defeat of Duke *Hamilton* near it in 1648, when he came to rescue King *Charles I.* from his Imprisonment; and also for the Defeat of the *English* Rebels who took Arms against King *George I.* on the 12th of *November* 1715, the very same Day that, by a remarkable Providence, the *Scots* Rebels were routed at *Dumblain*, which is above two hundred Miles Distance. The Town was incorporated by King *Henry II.* and had Privileges and large Immunities granted and confirmed by several of his Successors. Its *Saturday*'s Market is as considerable as any North of *Trent*, for Corn, Fish, Fowl, &c. And on the neighbouring Common are frequent Horse-races. There are Traces of a *Roman* Military Way over it from *Ribble-chester* to the Mouth of the *Ribble*.

3. *Newton*, is an ancient Borough by Prescription, govern'd by a Steward, Bailiff, and Burgesies. It stands almost in the Centre betwixt *Wigan* and *Warrington*, and had once a Market, but 'tis disus'd, so that 'tis only of Note for chusing two Members of Parliament, who are returned by the Steward of the Lord of the Manor, and for a Charity-school founded in 1707, and endowed with 2000 l. by one *Hornby* a Yeoman of this Place, where Children are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, and are allow'd every School-day a Dinner; besides which there are ten Boys and ten Girls lodged in a neighbouring Hospital, where they are provided with all other Necessaries till they are fourteen Years old. This Place is in the Parish of *Winwick*, the best Benefice in *England*, it being better than 800 l. a Year.

Newton.
5 M. fr. Wigan,
118 M. fr. London.
Fairs on
May 7,
August 1,
September 13,
December 5.

4. *Wigan*, or *Wiggin*, stands pleasantly near the Rise of a Rivulet called *Dugless*, and is a fair well-built Town in the high Post Road to *Lancaster*, famous for the Manufacture of Coverlets, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding; and for its Pit-coal, Iron-work, &c. 'Tis a Corporation erected by King *Henry I.* and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, a Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer. It has a stately Church, one of the best endowed in the County, and the Rector is always Lord of the Manor.

Winwick's rect. Benefice.

Wigan.
12 M. fr. Preston,
19 M. fr. London.
Markets on
Monday and
Friday.
Fairs on
Holy-thursday,
June 16,
October 18.

5. *Clithero*, with its ruinous Castle built by the *Laccys*, stands at the Bottom of *Pendle-Hill*, not far from the Rise of the *Ribble*. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, but has several Charters from K. *Henry II.* and others. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, one called the Out-bailiff, chose by such Gentlemen as have Borough-houses, but don't live in the Town; and the other, called the In-Bailiff, who lives in the Town. On the adjacent Moor are frequent Horse-races.

Clithero.
12 M. fr. Preston,
20 M. fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on
March 25,
July 22,
November 11.

6. *Liverpool*, *Litherpool*, or *Lirpool*. 'Tis not a very ancient Town, but is very neat and populous, and the most flourishing Sea-port Town in these Parts, pretending to rival, if not to excel, the City of *Bristol*, the second Port in *England*; its Customs being increased eight or ten Fold within these forty Years past: And tho' the Place is said to be above three times as large as it was in the beginning of the late King *James's* Reign, yet abundance of new Houses are building every Day. The Inhabitants are universally Merchants; and notwithstanding their out-of-the-way Situation, drive an incredible Trade, with great Success, and very large Stocks, to all the Northern Parts of the World, as to *Hamburg*, *Norway*, and the *Baltick*; to the *British* Colonies in *America*; to *Guinea* and *Ireland*; and also to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: So that there is no Trade but that of *Turky*, *Greenland*, and the *East-Indies*, in which they are not concerned. As it imports almost all Kind of foreign Goods, it has consequently a large Inland Trade, and shares that to *Ireland* and *Wales*, with *Bristol*, as follows: As *Bristol* trades chiefly to the South and West Parts of *Ireland* from *Dublin* in the East, to *Galloway* West, this Town has all the Trade of the East and North Shores from *Dublin* to *Londonderry*; as *Bristol* has the Trade of *South Wales*, this has great Part of that of *North Wales*; as *Bristol* has the South-west Counties of *England*, and some North of it as high as *Bridge-north*, if not to *Shrewsbury*, *Liverpool* has all the North Counties, besides what Goods it sends to *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, by the new Navigation of the Rivers *Mersey*, the *Weaver*, and the *Dane*, even so near to the *Trent*, that its Goods are carry'd by Land to *Burton*. The Merchants of *Liverpool* are also concerned with those of *Londonderry* in the Fishery on the North Coast of *Ireland*. 'Tis moreover the most convenient and most frequented Passage to *Ireland*, for it stands at the Mouth of the *Mersey* River, or *Liverpool* Water, as the Sailors call it, who see it open to them on the right, as soon as they have pass'd *Chester* Water by Sea North; and tho' this River is not near so large as the *Dee*, no not including the *Weaver*, another River which falls into the same Mouth, yet the Opening, at least as high as *Liverpool*,

Liverpool.
14 M. fr. Wigan,
183 M. fr. London.
Markets on
Wednesday and
Saturday.
Fairs on
June 25,
July 22,
November 11,
and every Wednesday
Fortnight
for all Sorts of
Cattle.

Liverpool, is infinitely before it, for hither Ships of any Burthen may come up with their full Lading, and ride just before the Town, if not go into their new wet Dock. The Harbour is defended on the South Side by a Castle, built by King *John*, and on the West by a Tower on the River *Mersee*, which is a stately strong Piece of Building, but the Town is quite open and unfortified. It has three handsome Churches. They have built a fine new Church, besides two which they had before, and several Meeting-houses; and all the new Buildings are very handsome in large spacious clean Streets, the Houses being of Brick, and as like *London* as possible, only not quite so high; tho' if some of them were in *Italy*, they would pass for Palaces. They have a fine Town-house standing upon twelve Free-stone Pillars and Arches, and under it is their Exchange. The Wet-dock, with its Iron Flood-gates, at the East-end of the Town, is the only thing of its Kind in *Britain*, *London* excepted, it being a most noble Work; for tho' it has been attended with a very great Expence, it fully answers the End, by accommodating the Town in all the essential Parts of Marine Business, whether for laying up Ships, or fitting them out, it being capable of containing eighty or hundred Sail, which may lie very quiet here, being sheltered by the Town from the West and North Winds, and by the Hills from the East Winds. The Custom-house, a commodious elegant Structure, joins to it. There's a Navigation from hence farther up the *Mersee*, and that for Ships of Burden too, as high almost as *Warrington*; and also up the South Channel, which they call the River *Weaver*; but 'tis chiefly for two Things, 1. For Rock-salt, which is dug out of the Earth, both in this County and *Cheshire*, and shipped off here in great Quantities, not only for *Devonshire*, *Bristol*, and other Parts of *Somersetshire*, but round to *London*, *Colchester*, and several other Places in the South of *England*, where 'tis dissolved in Sea-water, then boiled up again into a stronger and finer Salt, and is then as good as that strong Sort called *Salt upon Salt*, which the *Dutch* make of the *St. Ube's* Salt, and with which they cure their Herrings. 2. They also ship off great Quantities of *Cheshire* Cheese here.

It has been beautified with many handsome Buildings of hewn Stone, by the *Mores* of *Blankhall*, the chief Lords and Owners of the greatest Part of it; and some of the Streets are named from the Relation to that Family.

'Twas incorporated by King *John*, and its Privileges have been confirmed by several of his Successors. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen without Limitation, two Bailiffs, forty Common-council-men, of whom the Mayor is one; and the Burgesses are above fifteen hundred. The Freemen of this Town are also free at *Bristol* in *England*, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*. There is a Free-school here, which is a large beautiful Structure, and was formerly a Chapel, at the West-end whereof there once was a Statue of *St. Nicholas* (long since gone) to which the Mariners made Offerings when they went to Sea. Here are several Alms-houses for Sailors Widows, and other poor old People; a Work house for employing the Poor, which has vastly reduced the Poores Rate; and a noble Charity-school, where fifty Boys and twelve Girls are taught, fed, clothed, and lodged, by Contributions.

The *Mersee* abounds with Salmon, Codfish, Flounders, Turbut, Plaice, and Smelts, and at full Sea 'tis more than two Miles over. There's a Ferry here; and when People land on this Side, they are carried through the Water for a little Way on the Shoulders of Men, who wait Knee-deep in the Mud to take them out of the Boats. The Entrance into the Dock or Basin from the open Harbour, being so streight, that Ships and Vessels lying in the Dock were often hindered from getting out to Sea, and those without the Dock, in the open Harbour, were frequently forced ashore and lost; an Act of Parliament passed Anno 1738 for enlarging the said Entrance, for erecting a Pier in the open Harbour on the North and South Sides of the said Entrance, and for putting up a sufficient Number of Lamps to enlighten it. This Town has had the Honour of several Persons of the most considerable Families in this County for its Mayors.

There are other great and trading Towns in this County that have not the Honour of sending Members to Parliament, as

1. *Warrington*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Mersee*, that leads into *Cheshire*, and is a pretty large, neat, old built but populous and rich Town, with a considerable Market, the Privilege of which was obtained from *Edward I.* by its Lords the *Butlers*. It gives Title of Earl to the Right Hon. *George Booth*, whose Ancestor *Henry Booth*, Lord *Delamere*, of *Dunham-Massey*, was the first that was so created by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Town is famous for Malt, which is brought here to such Perfection, that the Ale brewed from it is said to be not inferior to *Derby*, or other the most noted Ales in *England*. In the River here are caught Sturgeon, Green Backs, Mulletts, Soals, Sand-Eels, Lobsters, Oysters, Shrimps, Prawns, the best and largest

Cockles in *England*, with other Shell-Fish and Muscles in such abundance, that the Husbandmen manure their Ground with them.

As this Town lies on the great Road to *Carlisle* and *Scotland*, it has always been judged a Pass of the utmost Importance in a Time of War, and therefore the Forces of the late King took special Care to secure it during the Rebellion in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*. The Town is full of good Country Tradesmen, and has a particular Market every Week for Linnen, which is generally that we call Huckaback, the Manufacture of its Neighbourhood; and 'tis said that at least 500*l.* worth, and sometimes much more, is sold every Market Day. Twenty four poor Boys are taught and clothed here out of an Estate given by *Peter Leigh* of *Lyme*, Esq; for building *Trinity Chapel*, and a School here; some of the Children are taught Grammar, till they are fit to be put out Apprentices, and then they have a Bible, Common-Prayer Book, and a Suit of Cloaths given them.

2. *Manchester* stands near the Conflux of the *Irk* with the *Irwell*, not above three Miles from the *Mersee*, and is so much improved in this and the last Century above its Neighbours, that though 'tis not a Corporation, nor sends Members to Parliament, yet as an inland Town, it has perhaps the best Trade of any in these North Parts, and surpasses all the Towns hereabouts in Buildings and Numbers of People, Manufactures, and its spacious Market-place and College. It had formerly the Privilege of a Sanctuary, which by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was transferred to *Chester*. The Fustian Manufacture, called *Manchester* Cottons, for which it has been famous for almost a hundred and fifty Years, has been very much improved of late by some Inventions of Dying and Printing; which, with the great Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of *Manchester* Goods, as Ticking, Tapes, Filleting, and Linnen Cloth, enrich not only the Town, but the whole Parish, and render the People industrious. Above a hundred Years ago there were reckoned near 20,000 Communicants in this Town and Parish, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous in proportion to the Increase of their Trade: A new Parish is erected, and a new Church built in it dedicated to *St. Ann*, and the Town has been much improved by the building of a very handsome Street of stately Houses, at the End of which the said Church was erected by the Contribution of the Inhabitants and others, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 7th of Queen *Anne*. The Collegiate Church, which was built in 1422, is also a very large, beautiful, and stately Edifice, with a Choir remarkable for its neat and curious carved Work, and a famous Clock that shews the Age of the Moon. The three most remarkable Foundations here are a College, Hospital, and a publick School. *Thomas de la Ware*, Rector of *St. Mary's Church*, succeeding his Brother the Lord *de la Ware* both in the Title and Estate, not only built its Market-place, but founded a College here in 1421, consisting of one Master or Keeper, eight Fellow-Chaplains, four Clerks, and six Choristers, in Honour of *St. Mary*, *St. Denis of France*, and *St. George of England*. Dr. *Fulter* says, that the Family, being by his late Brother's Death like to be extinct, the Pope allowed the Rector to marry on condition of his founding a College for a Warden, and such Fellows as the Bishops of *Durham* and *Litchfield* should think fit, which he accordingly did as above. This Foundation being dissolved by *Edward VI.* the Lands and Revenues of it were seized by the King, and demised to the Earl of *Derby*, who made a Purchase of the College-House, and some of the Lands. Queen *Mary* refounded the College, and restored most of the Lands and Revenues: only the College itself, and some of the Revenues, remained still in the Hands of the Earl of *Derby*. It was also founded anew by Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of *Christ's College* in *Manchester*, consisting of one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing Men, and four Choristers, the Number being lessened, because the Revenues were lessened by the Avarice and foul Practices of *Thomas Herle* the Warden, and his Fellows, who sold away, or made such long Leases of the Revenues, as could never yet be totally retrieved. It was last of all re-established by King *Charles I.* with the same Name, and the Statutes for it drawn up by Archbishop *Laud*. A late Author has observed, that the College has suffered more than once by Avarice, and that when a new Founder or Benefactor shin'd upon it, some Demolisher came in by Fraud or Force to keep them humble.

The King, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1729, is empowered to be Visitor of this Collegiate Church, whenever the Warden of it happens to be Bishop of *Chester*.

The Hospital was founded by *Humphrey Chetham*, Esq; and incorporated by King *Charles II.* for the Maintenance of forty poor Boys out of this Town and Parish, and other neighbouring Parishes: But 'tis enlarged since to the Number of sixty, by the Governors of the said Hospital, to be taken in between the Age of six and ten, and there maintained with Meat, Drink, Lodging, and Cloaths, to the

Manchester.
6. *M. fr. York.*
166. *fr. Lond. n.*
Manchester.
fr. Warrington.
Sept. 20.
Nov. 6.

Rock-Salt.

Warrington.
18. *M. fr. Lond.*
Market on Wed.
noted for Lamprey
and all sorts of
Fish.
Fairs July 25.
Nov. 29.

Age of fourteen, and then to be bound Apprentices to some honest Trade or Calling, at the Charge of the said Hospital. For the Maintenance hereof, he endowed it with 420 l. a Year, which was improved to 517 l. 8 s. 4 d. per Ann. in 1695, by the good Management of the Governors, who laid out 1825 l. in the Purchase of Lands, which was saved out of the yearly Income, over and above the Maintenance of the poor Children, and others belonging to the said Hospital, wherein near seventy Persons are annually provided for. The Founder also erected a Library in the Hospital, and settled 116 l. a Year on it to buy Books for ever, and to support a Library-keeper. There is also a large School for the Hospital-Boys, where they are taught every Day to read, write, &c.

The School.

The publick School was founded Anno 1519, by Dr. Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who bought the Ground on which it stands, and took a Lease of the Mills there for sixty Years of the Lord de la Ware. Hugh Bexwick and his Sister having afterwards purchased another Estate of the Lord de la Ware, and the Mills upon Irk, left them in Feoffment to the said Free-School for ever, which Revenues have been very much improved by the Feoffees of the School to the Augmentation of the Master's Salaries, and of the Exhibitions yearly allowed to the Maintenance of such Scholars at the University, as the Warden of the College and the upper Master shall think fit; and they have moreover for some Years past added a third Master, and erected a new School for him at the End of the other.

Besides these publick Benefactions, several other considerable Sums of Money and yearly Revenues have been left to the Poor of this Town. Here were above twenty Years ago two Charity-Schools for forty Boys each, and 6 or 700 l. in Bank for setting up another.

This Town gave Title first of Earl, as it does now of Duke, to a Branch of the Noble Family of Montague. As the Town lies on a stony Hill, it has noble Quarries, as Collyhurst below the Town; and that called Kerfal-Moor is noted for Horse-races.

As the Hague in Holland is deservedly called the most magnificent Village in Europe, Manchester may with equal Propriety be stiled the greatest mere Village in England, for 'tis not so much as a Town strictly speaking, the highest Magistrate being a Constable or Headborough; yet 'tis more populous than York, Norwich, or most Cities in England, and as big as two or three of the lesser ones put together. For the People here, including those in the Suburbs on the other Side of the River, are reckoned at not less than 50,000; which is ten times the Number of People that Preston has, and 'tis said to return more Money in one Month than that does in fifteen. Here is not only a spacious Market-place, but a modern Exchange.

Its new Church was finished about the Year 1723, by Subscriptions. The old Church, which is very large, has three Rows of neat Pillars. Here is an ancient but firm Stone Bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceeding high, because as the River comes from the mountainous Part of the Country, it rises sometimes four or five Yards in one Night, and falls next Day as suddenly. For the Space of three Miles above the Town, it has no less than sixty Mills upon it. The Weavers have Looms here that work twenty-four Laces at a Time, an Invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch.

3. *Rochdale*, is another Town of good Trade, which stands in a Valley on the River *Roch*, under the Hills called *Blackstone-Edge*, which are sometimes covered with Snow in August. 'Tis of late Years much improved in the Woollen Manufacture, and gives Title of Baron to Lord *Biron*.

4. *Bury*, is a Town also of good Trade on the *Irwell*. 'Tis the utmost Bound of the Fustian Manufacture, and drives a considerable Trade in coarse Goods, called Half-thicks and Kersies, which is the Employment of this Town and neighbouring Villages, and for which here's a very great Market, tho' the Town lies so much out of the Way, and at the Foot of the Mountains, that otherwise it would not be much frequented.

5. *Bolton*; 'tis a Staple for Fustians of divers Sorts, especially those called *Augsburg* and *Milan* Fustians, which are brought to its Market and Fairs from all Parts of the County, and sold to the Countrymen for Cloaths, and to the Gentry for Linings and other Uses. Here are medicinal Waters. The old Earl of *Derby* was beheaded at this Place in 1651, for proclaiming King *Charles II*.

6. *Kirkham*, stands near the *Ribble*, and has a Free-school well endowed with three Masters, by Mr. *Colborn* a Citizen of *London* in 1674. 'Tis situate in that Part of the County called the *Field-Lands*, which elbows out into the Sea in the Form of a Semicircle, between the *Ribble* and a little River, some Miles South of *Lancaster*. In many Places on this Coast, the Inhabitants gather great Heaps of Sand together, which after having lain some time they put into Troughs full of Holes at Bottom, pour Water on it, and boil the Lees into White Salt.

7. *Ormskirk*, is a handsome Town, with a good Inland Trade, but is of most Note for being the Burial-place of the *Stanleys* Earls of *Derby*, whose Seat at *Latham*, a neighbouring Village, was maintained by the Countess *Charlotte* against two Years Siege by the Parliament's Forces, who were then forced to leave it; but came again at last and took and demolished it. Here's a bituminous Earth, from which Oil of Amber is extracted that preserves raw Flesh, and serves the Country People instead of Candles; and in the adjacent Country there's a mineral Spring call'd *Maudlin-Well*, handsomely walled in and covered, the Waters of which have performed notable Cures. 'Tis impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Oker, and a Marine Salt united with a bitter Purging Salt. It used to cast up Marine Shells in great Quantities, tho' it be far from the Sea or any salt Rivers, till they found a Way to keep them down together with the Sand, by laying Mill-stones upon the Spring.

8. *Hawthhead*, is a Town with a good Trade in Cloth, in that Part of the County which is called *Furness*, towards *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*. It stands on the River *Foss*, not far from *Wrynose-Hill*. Betwixt this Place and the River *Dudden*, is the Promontory properly called *Furness*, which has the Isle of *Walney* lying along by it, and a small Arm of the Sea between. The Entrance to it is defended by a Fort call'd the *Pile of Fouldery*, situated upon a Rock in the middle of Water, and built by the Abbot of *Furness* in the Reign of King *Edward III*. And upon the Promontory are to be seen the Ruins of *Furness-Abbey*, built by King *Stephen*, in a Place formerly called *Bekenf-gill*, and the Mother of many Monasteries both in the Isle of *Man* and *Ireland*. The Continuator of *Camden* thinks it should be written *Furness*, or *Furnage*, from the many Furnaces which were there in old time, as the Rents and Services still paid for them testify; for the Tenants in this County pay a Rent called *Bloom-smithy-rent*.

9. *Carmel*, which lies among the Hills, called *Cartmel-Fells*, has a Harbour for Boats, in that Part of this County which is near *Kensford*, where the River *Ken* falls into the Ocean, at which Place are two other Sands called *Dudden-sand* and *Levensand*. These three Sands are very dangerous for Travellers, who pass them for the shortest Way commonly, both by reason of the Uncertainty of the Tides, which are quicker or slower, according as the Winds blow more or less from the *Irish Sea*, and by reason of the many Quicklands chiefly occasioned by much rainy Weather. Upon this Account there's a Guide on Horse back appointed to each Sand for the Direction of such Persons as shall have Occasion to pass over, and all three have a Salary paid by the Government. Here is a fair Church built in form of a Cathedral, and a good Market for Corn, Sheep, and Fish.

At *Wrayholm Tower* in this Neighbourhood, a medicinal Spring was lately discovered, which is much frequented in Summer for Cure of the Stone, Gout, Worms, Itch, &c.

10. *Poulton* lies near the River *Skippon*, and the Mouth of the River *Wire*, which advances its Trade, and 'tis noted for a good Pearl Fishing.

The ancient Places of most Note in this County are these, *Mancunium*, is *Manchester*, which seems to have taken part of its Name from the *Roman* one; and what is now called *Knock-Castle*, where many Antiquities have been found, was the Scite of the *Roman Castrum*. The Foundation of the Castle Wall and Ditch still remain in *Castle-field*, as 'tis sometimes called.

Bellifama must be an *Æstuary* hereabouts. The latter Syllable of the Name of *Ribell* would induce us to pitch on the Mouth of that River before any other.

Ribodunum (if we may change *Ptolemy's Rigodunum* into *Ribedunum*, that) need not be looked for in any other Place but *Ribblechester*, which produces a Variety of *Roman* Remains; and as inconsiderable as it is now, gave Rise to *Preston*.

A great many *Roman* Coins have been found at *Coln* and *Burnley*, both small Market-Towns, about eight Miles asunder.

Bremetonacum cannot probably be more conveniently placed than at *Overburrow* (where the *Lac* falls into the *Lon*) which, though it has no Remains of the old Name, yet carries Antiquity in the latter Part of its present one, and has the Tradition of the Inhabitants on its Side (who tell you of a spacious City that was there formerly) and the Evidence of *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions, &c. For the rest we refer to Dr. *Leigh's History of Lancashire*, Mr. *Camden*, &c.

It has been observed of this County, how justly we know not, that more ancient Families have continued to this Day at the Seats from whence they take their Names, than in any other throughout *England*. The chief are the Duke of *Hamilton's*, at *Ashton-Hall*. Lord *Willoughby of Parham's*, at *Shaw-Place* and *Worsley*. Lord *Preston*, at *Netherby*. Lord *Molineux*, at *Croxteth-Hall*. Mr. *Cheetham*, at *Turton-Chapel*. *Hulme* is the Seat of the *Blands*, Lords of the Town of *Manchester*, by Marriage with the Heiress of the *Moselys*. *Kirkby-Crofts-House*, the Seat of the *Kirkby's*, who have been Lords of it from the Conquest. *Bigland*, the Seat of *John Bigland*, Esq;

C H E S H I R E,

Rochdale.
175 M. fr. Lond.
12 fr. Manchester.
Market on
Tuesday.
Fairs on
May 3,
October 23.
Bury.
182 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Thursd.
Fairs on
Good-friday,
April 23,
September 8.

Bolton.
4 M. fr. Bury,
5 fr. Manchester,
183 fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
June 29,
July 20,
August 16.
Kirkham.
6 M. fr. the
Irish Sea,
191 fr. Lond.
Market on Tuesd.
Fair, June 24.

Ormskirk.
190 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs on
Wh t-mond.,
August 29.
Latham-house.

Hawthhead.
22 M. fr. Lanc-
aster.
26 fr. London.
Market, Mond.
Furness
Promontory.

Carmel.
102 M. fr. Lond.
Market Mond.
Kensford, Levens-
sand, and Duden-
sand.

Wrayholm-
Tower.

Poulton.
6 M. fr. Kirk-
ham,
210 fr. London.
Market Mond.
Ancient Places.
Mancunium.

Seats of the No-
bility and Gentry.

CHESHIRE, or the County Palatine of CHESTER.

In Boundaries.

IT is divided from *Lancashire* on the North by the River *Mersee*, has a Corner of *Yorkshire* on the North-East, *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire* on the East and South-East, *Shropshire* and part of *Flintshire* on the South, and *Denbysire*, the West of *Flintshire*, and the *Irish Sea* on the North-West Corner, where a *Chersoneuse*, sixteen Miles long, and seven broad, is formed by two Creeks of it, which receive all the Rivers of the County.

Extent.

'Tis forty-four Miles where longest, twenty-five where broadest, and a hundred and twelve, or, as some say, a hundred and thirty in Circumference. *Templeman* indeed makes the Length fifty-four Miles, and gives it an Area of 894 square Miles, which others call 72,000 Acres.

Contents.

It contains seven Hundreds, one City, twelve Market-Towns, and 124 Villages, in which are eighty-six Parish Churches, and thirty-eight Chapels; above 24,000 Houses, and near 125,000 Inhabitants.

Air and Soil.

The Air of this County is reckoned healthy, being more serene and mild than that of *Lancashire*, and the Soil for most part good. That Part which is a low level Ground, and abounds with Corn and Grass, was by *K. Edward I.* stiled *The Vale Royal of England*. On the Borders of *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, 'tis full of Risings, though the highest Hill is not much higher than *Highgate*. There's a peculiar Sort of Ground in this Shire, which the Inhabitants call Mosses, a Kind of moorish boggy Earth, very stringy and fat, out of which are cut out Turfs in Form of Bricks, and dried in the Sun for Fuel. There are few Townships in this Shire but have their particular Mosses, wherein is found much of what they call Fir-wood, which serves the Country People for Candles, Fuel, and sometimes for small Timber Uses; for in these Mosses, especially the black Sort, Fir-trees are sometimes found six Foot or more under Ground, which some think were brought thither by *Noah's Flood*, because they were never known to grow there.

Rivers.
The Dee.
Weaver and
Mersee.

The chief Rivers are the *Dee*, the *Weaver*, and the *Mersee*. The *Dee* is called in Latin *Deva*, and in British *Dyffindwy*, i. e. the *Water of the Dwy*. It abounds with Salmon, and springs from two Fountains in *Wales*, and is never observed to overflow by Rain, but by the South-west Wind. It enters this County at *Grafton*, and runs North to *Chester*, where it falls into the *Irish Sea*, by *Park-gate*, which is the Southern Creek of the *Chersoneuse*. The *Weaver* rises in *Shropshire*, and after a Course of eighteen Miles from South to North, makes an Angle at *Nantwich*, turns West, and runs into the Northern Creek of the *Chersoneuse*, as does also the *Mersee*, which runs from the North-east.

In Meres.

Besides Rivers, this Shire has great Store of Meres and Lakes, as *Cumbermere*, *Bagmere*, *Pickmere*, &c. with which there are other Waters called Pools, as *Ridley-Pool*, *Petty-Pool*, &c. of almost equal Extent, and all abounding with Carps and Tench, Trouts, Eels, &c.

Parks and Forests.

Here are so many Parks, that few Gentlemen of any considerable Estates are without them; and the Forests of *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* are very wide, and for most part very woody.

Product.

The Product of this County is more particularly Cheese and Salt. What remains to be said of the latter after the Account that has been already given of the Salt Works in *Worcestershire*, shall be mentioned at the *Wiches* where 'tis made.

In Cheese.

Its Cheese is said by most Authors, and commended by most Eaters as the best in *England*, except such as have tasted the *Cheddar Cheese* of *Somersetshire*, which must be allowed to excel it by far. But all the Cheese that passes for *Cheshire* at *London*, and other Places, is not made in this County; for great Part of it comes out of *Wales*, where some pretend the Goats are milked as well as the Cows for that Use. *William of Malmesbury* says of this Shire, 'It yields Corn very sparingly, especially Wheat, but Cattle and Fish in abundance.' On the contrary, *Ramulph of Chester* affirms, 'That whatever *Malmesbury* might fancy from the Report of others, yet it affords a great Store of all Sorts of Victuals, Corn, Flesh, Fish, and of the best Salmon. It drives a considerable Trade, not only by Importing, but by Return, as having within itself Salt-pits, Mines, and Metals.' To which *Camden* takes Leave to add, 'That the Grass of this County has a peculiar good Quality, so that they make great Store of Cheese, more agreeable and better relished than those of any other Parts of the Kingdom, even when they procure the same Dairy-woman to make them. He is of Opinion, that the Art of making Cheese was taught us by the *Romans*.' If it be the best Way of judging what

Arts the *Romans* taught the *Britons*, from the *Latin Terms* still retained in the *Welsh Tongue*, *Mr. Camden's Opinion* seems to be confirmed by that Language's affording no other Name of Cheese than *Caws*, which appears to be a Corruption of *Caseus*.

The other Commodities of this County are Mill-stones, Fish, Fowl, and Metals.

It was erected into a County Palatine by *William the Conqueror*, in favour of *Hugh Lupus* his Nephew, to whom he gave by the Grant of the Earldom as absolute a Power in it as he himself had in the rest of the Kingdom; but tho' the said Power carry'd in it Palatine Jurisdiction; 'tis certain, nevertheless, that neither this *Lupus*, nor any of his Successors, were in the said Grant, or any ancient Records stiled *Comites Palatini*, *Counts Palatine*. By virtue of this Grant, *Chester* enjoyed all sovereign Jurisdiction within its own Precincts, and that in so high a Degree, that the ancient Earls had Parliaments consisting of their own Barons and Tenants, and were not obliged by the Acts of the *English Parliament*. These high and uncontrollable Jurisdictions were thought necessary upon the Marches and Borders of the Kingdom, as investing the Governors of the Provinces with dictatorial Power and enabling them more effectually to subdue the common Enemies of the Nation. But when the same Power, that was at first a good Bar against Invaders, grew formidable to the Kings themselves, *Henry VIII.* restrained the Sovereignty of the Palatinates, and made them not only subordinate to, but dependant on the Crown of *England*; and yet after that restraining Statute, all Pleas of Lands and Tenements, all Contracts arising within this County, are and ought to be judicially heard and determined solely within this Shire; and if any such Determination be made out of it, 'tis void, and *coram non judice*, except in Cases of Error, Foreign Plea, and Foreign Voucher: And there is no other Crime but Treason that can draw an Inhabitant out of this County to be tried elsewhere. All the Inhabitants of this Palatinate held of the Earls as in Chief, and were under a sovereign Allegiance and Fealty to them, as they to the King: Though the Palatine Jurisdiction is now also held in other Counties, yet it was most anciently claimed and enjoyed by this of *Chester*.

In the Act of Parliament, which separated the Duchy of *Lancaster* from the Crown of *England*, *King Henry IV.* granted *Quasquunque, alias Libertates, & Jura Regalia ad Comitatum Palatinum pertinentia adeo liberè & integrè sicut Comes Cestrie infra eundem Comitatum Cestrie digressitur obtinere*, which ancient Reference proves plainly, that the County of *Chester* was esteemed the most ancient and best constituted Palatinate in this Kingdom; and though the Bishop of *Durham* does, by an old Plea, lay Claim to Royal Jurisdiction in his Province à tempore Conquestus & antea, yet 'tis evident, that not *Durham* itself, much less *Ely*, *Hexamsire*, or *Pembroke*, was erected into a County Palatine before *Chester*. *Dr. Fuller* says, it was a Palatinate before the Conquest, but we believe, that in this he is mistaken. 'Tis observable, that as the Words in the Common Law Records are, *contra Coronam & Dignitatem Regis*, the Records in this County run thus, *contra Dignitatem Gladii Cestrie*. And thus much for *Chester* as a County Palatine. The above-mentioned Earl *Hugh* created several Barons of this Shire, as,

<i>Haulten,</i>	<i>Maspar,</i>
<i>Mounthault,</i>	<i>Maffry,</i>
<i>Malbank,</i>	<i>Kinderton,</i>
<i>Skidbrcke,</i>	<i>Stockport,</i>

who all acknowledged him their superior Lord, as the other Inhabitants did, who held of their Earl, as I have said, in *Capite*, and were under the like sovereign Allegiance and Fealty to him and his Successors, as he and they were to the Kings of *England*.

As to the Inhabitants of this County, they have in all Ages been commended for their Bravery; *Chester Chief* of Men is a Proverb among them. The Character is a little vain, 'tis true, but 'tis not without some Foundation; which probably may arise from their frequent Occasions of Action, as living on the Borders. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* when the Earl of *Salisbury* fought the Lord *Audley* at *Blorebeath* in *Shropshire*, the former for the Line of *York*, the latter for that of *Lancaster*, the *Chester Men* had so great a Share in the Action, that what *Drayton* says upon it is too remarkable to be omitted.

Character of the
Inhabitants.

Battle of Blore-
beath.

*Here Dutton, Dutton kills, a Done doth kill a Done,
A Booth a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown.
A Venables against a Venables doth stand,
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck Hand to Hand.
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die,
And Egerton the Strength of Egerton doth try.
Oh! Cheshire, wer't thou mad of thine own native Gore,
So much until this Day thou never shed'st before.*

Camden has a long Quotation concerning the Natives of Cheshire out of *Lucian* the Monk, an Author almost as old as the Conquest; which, however, the Subject demands that we should transcribe as follows. 'But if any Man be desirous, either fully, or as near as may be, to treat of the Manners of the Inhabitants, with respect to them that live in other Places of the Kingdom, they are found to be partly different from the rest, partly better, and in some things equal. But they are seen, especially (which is very considerable in Points of Civility and Breeding) to feast in common, are chearful at Meals, liberal in Entertainments, hasty, but soon pacified; talkative, averse to Slavery, merciful to those in Distress, compassionate to the Poor, kind to Relations, not very industrious, plain and open, moderate in eating, far from designing, bold and forward in borrowing, abounding in Woods and Pastures, and rich in Cattle. They border on the *Welsh*, and have such a Tincture of their Manners and Customs by Intercourse, that they are very like them. 'Tis also to be observed, that as the County of Cheshire is shut in, and separated from the rest of England by the Wood *Lime*, so is it distinguished from all Parts of England by some peculiar Immunities; by the Grants of the Kings, and the Eminence of the Earls, they have been wont in Assemblies of the People to attend the Prince's Sword, rather than the King's Crown, and to try Causes of the greatest Consequence within themselves, with full Authority and License. Cheshire itself is frequented by the *Irish*, is Neighbour to the *Welsh*, and plentifully served with Provisions by the *English*. It is curiously situated, having Gates of an ancient Model. It has been exercised with many Difficulties, is worthy, according to the Name, to be called a City, secured and guarded with continual Watchings of holy Men, and through the Mercy of our Saviour, ever preserved by the Help of the Almighty.

The Gentry of this County, says Dr. Fuller, are to be noted for their *Numerousness*, not to be paralleled in England, in the like Extent of Ground; their *Antiquity*, many of their Ancestors being settled here before the Conquest; and their *Hospitality*.

Observation has been made of the Gentlemen's giving Wheat-Sheaves for their Arms here, as if it related to the Fertility of the Soil for Corn; but 'tis supposed to be in Imitation of *Hugh* the first Earl Palatine of Cheshire, who gave *Azure* six Wheat-Sheaves.

The Earldom of Cheshire having been united to the Crown by King Henry III. the eldest Sons of the Kings of England, and they alone, have ever since been stiled Earls of Cheshire, as well as Princes of Wales, &c.

This County, which is in the Northern Circuit, and in the Diocese of Cheshire, sends but four Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for the City of

CHESTER.
Lon. 3. O.
Lit. 3. II.
182 fr. London.
Market on Wed.
and Saturday.
Fairs on
June 24.
July 27.
Sept. 29.
each for a Week.

CHESTER, or, as 'tis commonly called *West-Chester*, from its Western Situation, to distinguish it from many other Cheshires in the Kingdom. 'Tis a large, fine, well-built City, and full of wealthy Inhabitants, who by its Neighbourhood to the *Severn*, and to *Ireland*, drive a considerable Trade, so that the Shop-keepers here have very good Business, as may be seen by the great Fairs held here every Year, to which abundance of Tradesmen and Merchants come from all Parts, but particularly from *Bristol* and *Dublin*.

Many Fables are told of its Antiquity; but 'tis supposed the *Romans* founded it, and quartered the 20th Legion *Vindicta* here, as appears by Inscriptions on several Altars dug up in and about it.

That it was eminent in the *Romans* Days is unquestionable also from the numerous Spoils of their Grandeur found here, as Vaults, vast Foundations, Coins, Altars, Pavements of Chequer Work, and the like. *Ranulph*, a Monk of Cheshire, wrote thus of it in his *Polychronicon*. 'There are Ways here Under-ground wonderfully arched with Stonework, vaulted Dining-rooms, huge Stones engraven with the Names of the Ancients, and sometimes Coins dug up with the Inscriptions of *Julius Caesar*, and other famous Men.' *Roger* of Cheshire, in his *Polyeraticon*, says, 'that when he beheld the Foundation of vast Buildings up and down the Streets, it seemed rather the Effect of the *Roman* Strength, and the Work of Giants, than of *British* Industry.'

We do not meet with any City in Britain that so long maintained the *Roman* Splendor as this; for we find the *Romans* continued here to the very last; and that long after

the Saxons were Masters of the other Parts of England, the *Roman Britons* preserved their Liberty here, and were under their own Masters, the *Britons* assuming the Government every where, when the *Roman* Soldiers quitted the Island. In *Wales* several petty Princes set up for Sovereigns, and Cheshire was the chief Seat of the *British* Sovereignty. This City and the neighbouring Country became subject to the Saxons about a hundred and fifty Years after *Hengist* and *Horsa* first landed in England; but the *Britons* recovered it again, and kept Possession of it, till King *Egbert* the first Saxon Monarch took it from them about the Year 826, and about sixty Years after, it was taken by the *Danes*. The Saxons and Britons hating those Robbers alike, assembled in great Numbers, and besieged the *Danes* so closely, that after they had been forced to eat Horse-flesh, they surrendered the City, which in the Time of King *Edward* the Elder was enlarged; and the Castle, which was before without the Walls, was now encompassed with them. King *Edgar* being here in the 13th Year of his Reign, required the Attendance of all the Kings and Princes of the Island of Britain to pay him Homage. Accordingly, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty Kings of Wales, having taken an Oath of Fidelity to him, he went with them next Day on Board a Barge in the River *Dee*, and caused all those Princes to row him up and down the River, where they laboured at the Oar like so many Barge-men, while himself sat in Triumph steering the Helm, and was rowed to and from *St. John's Church*, and his Palace; upon which he is reported to have said, *Tunc demum posse Successores suos gloriari se Reges Angliæ esse, cum tanta prærogativa Honorum fruerentur.*

In the Reign of *Edward III.* we read, that *Edward* the Black Prince came hither with other great Lords to protect the Justices Itinerant, who were threatened by the People of Cheshire; and that as King *Edward III.* had held this Earldom during his Father's Life-time, so he settled it by Patent on the said Black Prince his Son; since which all the succeeding Kings of England, when they created their Sons and Heirs apparent Princes of Wales, created them also Earls of Cheshire. *Richard II.* as has been already observed in the general History of the County, had so particular a Kindness for this Place, that he erected it into a Principality, annexing to it the Castle of *Lecon*, with the Territories of *Bromfield* and *Yale*, the Castle of *Chirk*, with *Chirkland*, the Castle of *Osweestre*, with the Hundred and the Townships belonging to it, the Castles of *Isabella* and *de le Ley*, with other large Possessions which had come to the Crown by the Attainder of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*. King *Richard* himself was stiled *Princeps Cestriæ*, though it was an unfortunate Title for him, this being the Place to which he was first brought Prisoner from *Flint-Castle*, where he had agreed to resign his Crown, and the Place from which he was conveyed to the Tower of *London*. His Successor *Henry IV.* made his Son *Henry*, commonly called *Hotspur*, Justice of Cheshire, and Constable of the Castle. He also repealed the Act, which erected this Earldom into a Principality; but it still retained the Prerogative of a County Palatine, and continued to give Title of Earl to the Princes of Wales, and Dukes of *Cornwall*.

When King *Henry VIII.* erected this City into an Episcopal See, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering the Freeholders of this City and County to elect Members to Parliament. The Sheriffs of this City, *Richard Maffy*, and *Peter Lycherbaud*, had such a Quarrel in 1569, that it ended in a Battle, for which they were forced to repair that Part of the Wall which runs between the *New Tower* and the *Water-Gate*.

In the Civil Wars this City held out a Siege for King *Charles I.* against the Parliament. In 1659, when one Protector was dead, another deposed, and the Nation was fallen into such a State of Anarchy, that the People longed for some Settlement, *Sir George Booth*, who had never taken Arms against the Parliament, declared for a free one, and seized this City, together with *Warrington* and *Manchester*; but on General *Lambert's* Approach, he thought fit to leave them, and to give him Battle, in which he was defeated, and afterwards taken in Woman's Apparel. In 1695, a Mint was established here for coining Money.

What remains relating to this City is a Description of its Situation, Building, Trade and Government. *Lucian* the Monk, who liv'd about six hundred Years ago, speaking of this Place, writes thus: 'It is to be considered, that the City of Cheshire is a Place very pleasantly seated, and being in the West Parts of Britain, it stood very convenient to receive the *Roman* Legions that were transported hither; and besides, it was proper for watching the Frontiers of the Empire, and was a proper Key to *Ireland*. For being opposite to the North Parts of *Ireland*, it opened a Passage thither for Ships, and Mariners, who were continually in Motion to and again. Besides, it lies curiously, not only for Prospect towards *Rome*, and the Empire, but the whole Earth; a Spectacle exposed to the Eye of all the World. So that from hence may be discerned the great Actions of the World, and the first Springs and Con-

Its Antiquity.

Its History.

‘sequents of them, the Persons who, the Places where, and the Times when they were transacted. We may also take Example from the ill Conduct of them to discern the base and mean things, and learn to avoid them. The City has four Gates answering the four Winds. On the East Side it has a Prospect towards *India*, on the West towards *Ireland*, and on the North towards the *Greater Norway*; and lastly, on the South to that little Corner wherein God’s Vengeance has confined the *Britons* for their Civil Wars and Dissensions, which heretofore changed the Name of *Britain* into *England*, and how they live to this Day, their Neighbours know to their Sorrow. Moreover, God has blest and enriched *Chester* with a River running pleasantly, and full of Fish, by the City Walls, and on the South Side with a Harbour to Ships coming from *Gascoigne*, *Spain*, *Ireland*, and *Germany*; who, by *Christ*’s Assistance, and by the Labour and Conduct of the Mariners, repair hither, and supply them with all sort of Commodities; so that being comforted by the Grace of God in all things, we drink Wine very plentifully, for those Countries have abundance of Vineyards. Moreover, the open Sea ceases not to visit us every Day with a Tide, which, according as the broad Shelves of Sands are open or shut by Tides and Ebbs, is wont more or less to change, or send one thing or other, and by reciprocal Ebb and Flow, either to bring in or carry out.

A populous City,
with empty
Streets.

That ’tis old may be seen by its wrinkled Face in many Particulars. The Houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the Buildings in *Britain*. They are for most Part of Timber very large and spacious; but they are built with Galleries, Piazzas, or covered Walls before them, in which the People, who walk, are so hid, that to look up or down the Streets, one sees no body stirring; except with Horses, Carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of People. By the same means also the Shops are, as it were, hid, little or no Part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those Rows, or just opposite to a House. This was formerly reckoned the Glory and Beauty of *Chester*, but now its Disgrace and Deformity; for to obtain this Conveniency of walking dry from one End of the Street to the other when it rains, the Houses are lessened, whose Fronts would otherwise come out into the Streets as far as those Galleries; also the Shops are all dark and close, and many ways incommodious. Yet, with all this Inconveniency and Disadvantage, ’tis a very handsome City; and in those Streets where the Rows do not cloud the Buildings, there are very large and well-built Houses. The Streets are generally strait, large, and very broad, and crossing one another in strait Lines, meet in the Centre as at *Chichester*.

Its Walls and
Castle.

The Walls of the City, first erected by *Ædelfleda* a *Mercian* Lady, Anno 908, are firm, and built of very large Stone. On the South Side of the Town, and on a rising Ground, surrounded in part by its River, is a very strong Castle, to which the Walls on that Side join; and from thence ’tis a most agreeable Walk round the whole City upon the Walls, only ’tis intercepted by some of the Towers over the Gates. ’Tis kept in good Repair, and has always a strong Garrison, for ’tis of very great Importance when any military Preparations are making for *Ireland*, or any Disturbances raised on that Side of the Country, it being a good Place for Magazines, as ’tis a Frontier either towards *Wales* or towards the North, as appeared in the late Rebellion at *Preston*, many of the Prisoners taken there being afterwards brought hither to be secured. The City consists of four large Streets, which make an exact Cross, with the Town-house and Exchange in the Middle, which is a neat Building, supported by Columns thirteen Foot high of one Stone each. From the City Walls there’s a Prospect of *Flintshire* and the Mountains of *Wales*.

River and
Bridge.

Here is a noble, firm, spacious, and very high-built Bridge, with a Gate at each End, and about a dozen Arches over the *Dee*, which here falls into the Sea. ’Tis the largest and longest River on the West Side of *Britain*, between the *Severn* and *Clyde*; but a strange River both for the Force of its Current, and the Quantity of its Waters in the Winter Seasons, and upon hally Rains or Snows; for then the Mountains of *Wales*, from whence they come, pour down such Floods, that the Height of the Waters is sometimes very frightful; and not many Years ago, such an Inundation happened here, as drowned and drove away all their new-built Key for the landing and shipping off Goods, with all the Ware-houses and Store-houses newly erected there, and all the Goods that were in them, to the incredible Loss and Damage of the Merchants and Tradesmen.

Cheshire.

There are eleven Parishes in this City, with well-built Churches to them all, which are also pretty well filled. The great Church or Cathedral, a venerable Pile, looks as antique as the Castle. ’Tis said they were both built by *Hugh Lupus* Nephew to *William the Conqueror*; but some say that he only finished and endowed the Church, and that *Edgar* founded it. In this Church they pretend, ac-

cording to *Camden*, to shew the Monument of *Henry IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, who having abdicated the Imperial Crown, came and lived here as an Hermit; tho’ ’tis certain that he did not abdicate, but was treacherously taken Prisoner as he was going to the Dyet at *Mentz*, after he had reigned fifty Years, in which he fought sixty-six Battles, wherein he was generally victorious; which, says *Dr. Nicholson*, was more than *Marcus Marcellus*, *Julius Cæsar*, or any *Roman* General could boast of. Nevertheless this brave Prince was so unfortunate, that besides his being deposed, he was denied a Prebend by the Bishop of *Spire*, in the very Church which himself had built and endowed, and died in Misery.

Tho’ *Chester* is without comparison the largest City in this Part of *England*, and has not its Equal between *Bristol* and *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, except *Worcester*, yet the Port, which is formed by *Hyle* Lake, and the Point of *Aire*, is but indifferent, the Bar often almost choaked up, and at best very difficult, the Ships being forced to unload their Goods at six Miles Distance, and to send them up to the City in small Vessels, by reason of the Sand-bank; otherwise had the River been able to bring up Ships to the Town-key, to lie afloat at Low-water, *Chester*, which is certainly much better situate for Trade, especially a Landward Trade, than *Liverpool*, must have cut it out long ago. But by the Favour of two Acts of Parliament in 1732 and 1741, the Inhabitants have in a great measure surmounted this Inconvenience, by having cut a Channel ten Miles in Length at a vast Expence, thro’ which large Vessels now come up to the City. The continual Resort here of Passengers to and from *Ireland*, adds not a little to its Trade.

The adjacent Country is the richest in Pasturage of any on the West-side of *Britain*, as is plain from the Produce of its Cheese, known all the World over by the Name of *Cheshire-cheese*. Of this ’tis said that *London* alone takes off 14000 Tons a Year; that the Navigation of the *Trent* and *Severn* carries off near 8000 Tons; and the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, above 4000 Tons more; besides all that goes away by Land-carriage, and is consumed in *Wales*, and in the several Inland Counties: So that the whole Produce is computed to be at least 30000 Tons a Year. And indeed if we consider the Consumption of the Cities of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, and *Bristol*, with all the populous Part of *England* down the *Severn*, and the *Severn* Sea, to *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, where they have hardly any other Cheese, the Account will not appear extravagant.

The Episcopal See was first translated to this City from *Litchfield*, immediately after the Conquest, by *Peter* Bishop of *Litchfield*; which is the Reason why the Bishops of *Litchfield* are sometimes called by our Historians Bishops of *Chester*; and why the said *Peter* is by the *Saxon* Annals sometimes called *Episcopus Licesfeldensis sive Cestrensis*. ’Twas afterwards translated to *Exeter*, and from thence to the ancient See again. So that *Chester* remained without this Dignity, till King *Henry VIII.* as aforesaid, restored it in the 23d of his Reign, to contain within its Jurisdiction this County, *Lancashire*, *Richmond*, &c. and to be itself contained within the Province of *York*.

This City was made a Corporation and County by King *Henry VII.* and is governed by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, two Sheriffs, and forty Common-council-men. The Cathedral, with the Bishop’s Palace, and the Prebendaries Houses, stand on the North-side of the City. In the Castle, where the Earls formerly assembled their Parliaments, is a stately Hall, in which the Palatine Court and Assizes are held twice a Year, with commodious Apartments for lodging the Judges, a Hall for the Prince’s Exchequer-Court, Offices for the Records, &c. a Prison for the County, an Office for a Prothonotary, and a Tower ascribed to *Julius Cæsar*. Here are kept the Courts for the County, which, as was said before, being a Palatinate, has a very extensive Jurisdiction still left, tho’ curtailed of many of its Privileges by King *Henry VIII.* for all Causes relating to the County, (criminal Causes excepted; which, as in other Places, are left to the Judges on their Circuit) are determined in these Courts, held by a Chamberlain, a Judge special, or Chief Justice of *Chester*, two Barons of the Exchequer, three Serjeants at Law, an Attorney, Escheator, &c. A *Dutch* Colony settled here some Years ago, by whose Ingenuity and Industry, the Traffick of this City was much augmented. The City is square, with Battlements on the Walls, four Gates, and three Posterns, and is two Miles in Compass. The Manufacture of most Note here is Tobacco-pipes, which it is said are the best in *Europe*, being made of Clay brought from the *Isle of Wight*, *Pool*, and *Biddisford*. Here are Assemblies every Week, and Horse-races are run every *St. George’s Day* beyond the *Rhadee*, which is a fine large low Green, often overflowed by the River *Dee*.

The Diocese, which at the first Foundation of the See was subjected to the Province of *Canterbury*, tho’ afterwards to *York*, contain 256 Parishes in it, of which 102 are impropriate.

H. 1741

Here's a Charity-school for forty Boys, who are taught, and clothed, and maintained by a Fund of 500 *l.* and 70 *l.* a Year Subscriptions.

The Suburbs of *Hanbrid* is called by the Welsh *Treboeth*, i. e. the *burnt Town*, it having been frequently burnt by them in their Incursions. This City is plentifully supplied with Water from the River *Dee*, by Mills erected for this Purpose on it about 1690, and by the Water-tower, which is one of the Gates on the Bridge. The keeping of the City Gates was formerly reckoned a very honourable Office, and several noble Houses pretended to it. *East-Gate* was committed to the Custody of the Earl of *Oxford*, *Bridge-Gate* to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Water-Gate* to the Earl of *Derby*, and *North-Gate* to the Mayor of the City. Another Gate is called *Pepper-Gate*, which has given Occasion to a Proverb here, *When the Daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-Gate*. 'Tis a Postern on the East-side of the Town, which in ancient time one of its Mayors shut up, because his Daughter, who had been playing with some Maidens at Stool-ball in *Pepper-Street*, was stolen from him, and convey'd away thro' this Gate.

The Center of the City, at which meet the four Streets facing the Cardinal Winds, is called the *Pentife*; from whence a Man has at once a pleasant Prospect of all four. The New-Exchange, or Common-Hall, which was begun in 1695, and finished in 1699, is 125 Foot long, 45 broad, 85 in height, and is a very noble Structure; as is the Shire Hall, built in the Castle, a handsome large Place, somewhat like that at *Westminster*. The Chamberlain has all the Jurisdiction of a Chancellor within *Cheshire*, the Inhabitants of which, for the Enjoyment of their Liberties, were to pay at the Change of every Owner of the Earldom, 3000 Marks, and the County of *Flint*, Parcel of this Palatinate, 2000 Marks. The Fee Farm-rents are vested in the Princes of *Wales* as Earls of *Chester*. These they hold with the Castle and Profits of the Temporalities of the Bishopric; and the Freemen swear to be true to the King and Earl. The Officers established here, are a Governor of the City and Castle, Lieutenant-Governor, with a Master-gunner, Store-keeper, and Furbisher of Small-arms: And for the Receipt of the Customs, here are a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, Searcher, and twenty-one subordinate Officers. The Cathedral is 370 Foot long, 80 Foot broad within the Body and Iles, and 260 in breadth in the great Cross-Ile from North to South.

The Walls here being built, like the Generality of the Houses, of Stone, which is a soft reddish Grit, and very brittle, are often out of Repair, so that here are Officers on purpose, called *Murengers*, who gradually refit them where they are most worn out.

Its other Towns of any Note are, 1. *Malpas*, on a high Hill, not far from the River *Dee*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, has a Church in the most eminent Part of the Town, a Grammar-school, and an Hospital, both founded by Sir *Ranulph Brereton*; and a good Market; and had formerly a Castle, which is now in Ruins. The Town consists of three Streets, and is well paved. 'Tis called *Male platea* in Latin, i. e. *Ill-street*; and for the same Reason was called by the Normans *Mal-pas*. *Giraldus Cambrensis* tells a pleasant Story of this Place, which is thus related by Mr. *Camden*; 'It happened, says he, in our Times, that a Jew travelling towards *Shrewsbury* with the Archdeacon of this Place, whose Name was *Peché*, i. e. *Sin*; and the Dean, whose Name was *Devil*; and hearing the former say that his Archdeaconry began at *Ill-street*, and reach'd as far as *Malpas*, the Jew knowing both their Names, told them very humourously, that he should think it next to a Miracle, if he got safe out of this County, where *Sin* was the Archdeacon, and the *Devil* was the Dean; and where there was such a *bad Way* to and from the Archdeaconry as *Malpas*.' But let the Road be as bad as it may, the Residence is a very good one for the spiritual Incumbent, the Benefice being rich enough to support two Rectors, who do Duty here alternately in a stately Church, in which are the Monuments of the Family of the Earls of *Cholmondeley*, to whom this Place gives the Title of Viscount.

2. *Cholmondeley*, from whence that noble Lord takes both Name and Title, stands on the River *Weaver*, near the Place where it receives the *Comber*, a small Stream that comes from the Lake called *Comber-mere*. It appears by Deeds in the Possession of his Lordship, that the Name of this Place has been writ twenty-five different Ways.

3. *Torperley*, is a Town, Church, and Parsonage, well known for their Situation, being a great Thoroughfare in the *Chester* Road, and the usual Place for keeping the Sheriffs, Towns, and Hundred Courts, for the Hundred of *Edisbury*, in which it lies. It has a Parish-Church, which is a Rectory.

4. *Nantwich*, or *Nantwich*, in the Vale Royal, gives Name to its Hundred, and is the greatest and best-built Town in the County. The whitest Salt is made here, and therefore 'tis called by the Welch *Hollath Wen*. Its Latin Name is *Vicus Malbancus*. It was consum'd by Fire

in 1438, and again in 1583; but by a Collection made through the whole Nation, promoted and compleated by Sir *Hugh Cholmondeley*, it was not only rebuilt, but in such Order and Beauty, that it rose better out of its Ashes, than it was before, and continues flourishing to this time.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, this Town was secured for the Parliament; and being besieged by General *Monk* and Lord *Byron*, was relieved by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who forced them to raise the Siege with great Loss. King *William III.* honoured this Place by creating *Hugh Lord Cholmondeley* Baron of *Wick-Malbank*, alias *Nantwich*, which is therefore one of the Titles of the present Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

The Streets here are very regular, and adorned with many Gentlemen's Houses. The Church is a large beautiful Structure in Form of a Cross, like a Cathedral, with the Steeple in the Middle. The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade, and grow rich not only by means of its large weekly Market for Corn and Cattle, its *Bartholomew-Fair*, and the Advantage of a great Road to *Ireland*, but by means of its Cheese and Salt, which are made to greater Perfection here than any where else. The Soil in and about this Town yields such a sweet and pleasant Feed for the Cattle, that tho' good Cheese is made in other Parts of this County, yet that made here and hereabouts, excels all the rest. Several Ladies and others have endeavour'd to come up to it in their Dairies, but in vain, it having a Taste peculiarly agreeable; and its easy Digestion rendering it acceptable to the most delicate Stomachs.

As to the Salt-Works, they require, or at least deserve a full and exact Discussion, as it has been given by Dr. *William Jackson*, who lived here not many Years ago, but our Limits allow us room only for what follows:

The Salt Springs in some Places are not above three or four Yards deep, but the Pit in this Township is full seven. In two Places in *Nantwich* the Springs break up so in the Meadows, as to fret away not only the Grass, but part of the Earth, which has a salt Liquor oozing as it were out of the Mud. Our Springs are about thirty Miles from the Sea, and generally lie all along the River *Weaver*; yet there is an Appearance of the same Vein at *Middlewich*, nearer the River *Dane* than the *Weaver*; which notwithstanding seems not to be out of the Line of the *Weaver's* Stream; and those lie all near Brooks, and in the Meadow-grounds. The Water is so very cold at the Bottom of the Pit, that when the Briners sometimes go about to cleanse it, they cannot stay in it above half an Hour, and in that time they are forced to drink Strong-waters. The Springs are rich or poor in a double Sense; for a Spring may be rich in Salt, but poor in the Quantity of Brine it affords. Our Pit yields about one Pound of Salt for six Pounds of Brine; but then 'tis always without any sensible Difference so plentiful a Spring, that whereas they seldom wall, i. e. make Salt in above six Houses at a time, and there are or should be above fifty Wich-houses in the Town, this Pit is judged sufficient to supply them all, without falling much lower than a Yard or two at most. 'Tis a mistaken Notion of the Briners, that the Brine is strongest at the Full and Change of the Moon. The quick Use of the Pit adds extremely to the Strength of the Brine, for much or frequent Drawing makes way for the Salt-springs to come quicker, and allows the less Time for the Admission of fresh Springs. 'Tis observed by the Briners, that they make more Salt with the same Quantity of Brine in dry than in wet Seasons. They use for their Fuel *Staffordshire* Pit-coal. The Pans in which they boil the Salt are set upon Iron-bars, and closed up on all Sides with Clay and Bricks, that neither Flame nor Smoak may get through. They first fill their Pans with Brine out of the Pit, from which it comes to them in several wooden Gutters: Then they put into their Pans, among their Brine, a certain Mixture made of about twenty Gallons of Brine, and two Quarts of Calve's, Cow's, or chiefly Sheep's Blood, mixed into a Claret Colour. Of this Mixture they put about two Quarts into a Pan that holds about 360 Quarts of Brine. This bloody Brine, at the first boiling up at the Pan, brings up a Scum, which they are careful to rake off with a wooden Handle thrust thro' a long Square of Wainscot-board, twice as big as a good square Trencher. This they call a Zoot. Here they continue the Fire as quick as they can, till half of the Brine be wasted, and this they call boiling up of the Fresh; but when 'tis half boiled away, they fill their Pans again with new Brine out of the Ship (the Name they give to a great Cistern by their Pan's-side,) into which their Brine runs thro' the wooden Gutters from the Pump which stands in the Pit. Then they put into the Pan two Quarts of the following Mixture: They take a Quart of Whites of Eggs, beat them thoroughly with as much Brine till they are well broken; then they mix them with twenty Gallons of Brine, as before was done with Blood; and thus that which they call the Whites is made. As soon as this is in,

Malpas.
9 M. fr. Nantwich.
157 fr. London.
Market on Mond.
Fairs on
March 25,
July 25,
December 8.

A Jew Pan upon
its Archdeacon
and Dean.

Cholmondeley.
3 M. fr. Malpas.

Torperley.
6 M. fr. Cholmondeley.

Nantwich.
14 M. fr. Chester.
162 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs Aug. 14.

Gray-Salt is the Sweepings of the Salt which are constantly shed and scattered about on the Floor, not without taking much of the Dirt which occasions its Greyness. This does not sell at half the Price of white Salt, and is only bought up by the poorer sort of People to salt their Bacon, coarse Cheese, &c. Catts of Salt are made of the worst sort of Salt, when yet wettish from the Pans, molded and intermixed with Cummin-Seed and Ashes, and so baked into a hard Lump in the Mouths of their Ovens. The Use of those is only for Pigeon-houses; but Loaves of Salt are the finest of all for Trencher Use. There is no Difference in the boiling of these from the common Way of fine Salt, but in the making up some Care is used; for first, they cut their Barrows, which they intend for Salt-Loaves, with a long Slit from Top to Bottom, equally on both Sides; then they tie both Sides together with Cords; then they fill this Barrow with Salt boiled as usually, but in the filling are careful to ram down the Salt with the End of some wooden Bar, continuing this till their Barrow be fill'd to their Minds: Then placing it speedily in their Hot-house, they let it stand there all the Time of their Walling; wherefore they prepare for their Loaves at the Beginning of the Work, that they may have all the Benefit of their Hot-houses; and when these begin to slack, they take out the Loaves, and untie the Cords which fastened the Barrow, that both Sides may open easily without breaking the Loaf. Then they take the Loaf and bake it in an Oven, where Household Bread has been baked, and just drawn out. This they do twice or thrice till they see 'tis baked firm; and this being placed in a Stove, or a Chimney Corner, and covered close with a Hose of Cloth or Leather like the Sugar Loaf Papers, will keep very white; and when they have Occasion to use any they shave it off with a Knife, as is done with Loaf Sugar to fill the Salt-Cellar. Here is but one Brine Pit, the Water of which smells as if it were corrupted, or like Sulphur, and upon a few Days Forbearance of the Pit, it becomes atramentous with Galls. It yields a white Sand or Stone, in the manner of thin Scales, to the

N^o 18.

We will here only add an Observation of a *Cheshire Man* on this Article, and then quit the Subject. • With our
L L L • Salt.

'Salt, says he, both Beef and Bacon are very well preserved sweet and good for a whole Year together; and I apprehend this Salt to be rather more searching than French Salt, because I have often observed that Meat kept with this Salt, shall be more fiery salt to the middle of it, than I have observed when, being in a Dutch Vessel in the British Channel, I have eaten powder'd Meat which was probably done with French Salt. 'Tis certain *Cheshire* sends a great deal of Bacon yearly to London, which yet had never any Mark of Infamy set upon it; and Hung-beef, which others call *Martinmas*-beef, is as good, and as frequent in *Cheshire* as in any Place: But I conclude that our Salt is fully effectual for any Use, and as good as any other.'

This is an ancient Borough governed by Burgeses, and a very large Parish, extending into many Townships round about it, and has a spacious fair Church, where the *Fe-nables* have a Burying-place in a handsome Chapel. The Town consists of several Streets and Lanes, that are well peopled.

Sandbach.
5 M. fr. Con-
glet-on,
1:3 fr. London.
Market, Thursd.
Fairs, Easter-
tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday; and
Friday before
Christmas.

7. *Sandbach*, is delightfully situate on the River *Whe-lock*, which comes with three Streams from *Mowcop-Hill*, near *Congleton*, and falls into the *Dan* a little above this Town. It was made a Market in the last Century by Sir *John Radcliff* of *Urdshall* in *Lancashire*, the Lord of the Manor. In the Market-place are two small Stone Crosses on Steps, with certain Images, and the History of Christ's Passion engraved on them. The Ale here is so famous, that the staunch Ale-conners say 'tis as good as that of *Derby*.

Congleton.
7 M. fr. Maccles-
field,
1:7 fr. London.
Market on Sat.
Fairs on May-
day,
July 2,
Sept. 21.

8. *Congleton*, near the Borders of *Staffordshire*, is an ancient but handsome Town, which in old Writings is called a Borough. 'Tis watered on all Sides by the River *Dan*, the Brook *Howtey*, and the *Daning Schow*. 'Tis a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor and six Aldermen. 'Tis noted for a good Trade in Leather-gloves, Purfes, and Points, and has two Churches; tho' Mr. *Camden* said, that in his Time it had only one Chapel, and that intirely of Wood, excepting the Choir and a little Tower; and that the Mother-Church was at *Astbury*, two Miles off, a curious high Fabric with a Spire Steeple, and a very rich Benefice.

Astbury.

Macclesfield.
8 M. fr. Knots-
ford,
1:1 fr. London.
Market, Mond.
Fairs on
June 11, and 30.
Nov. 2.

9. *Macclesfield*, or *Maxfield*, gives Name to its Hundred, and to a spacious Forest on the Edge of *Derbyshire*, which is watered, besides other Rivers, by the *Bellin*, on which the Town stands. 'Tis an ancient large Town, one of the fairest in this County, and was erected into a Borough by *K. Edward III.* 'Tis governed by a Mayor, and enjoys great Privileges and Jurisdictions, by virtue of the Court and the Liberties of the Forest. The Church, or rather Chapel, it being in the Parish of *Presbury*, is a fair Edifice, with a very high Spire Steeple, and a College adjoining to it, with Monuments of the *Savages*, and other Persons of Note; and there was an Oratory in it belonging to the Earls *Rivers*, where are two Bra's Plates, on one of which there's a Promise of 26000 Years, and 26 Days Pardon for saying five Pater-nosters, and five Aves. The chief Manufacture of this Town is Buttons, and it has a Free school of an ancient Foundation. It first gave Title of Earl to Lord *Gerard of Brandon*, in the Reign of *Charles II.* as it does now to one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, the right honourable *George Parker*, Son of Sir *Thomas Parker*, who was created Earl of *Macclesfield*, and Lord High Chancellor by King *George I.*

Knottesford.
8 M. fr. Stock-
port,
1:6 fr. London.
Market on Sat.

10. *Knottesford*, or *Camutesford*, is as it were a double Town, called Upper and Lower, parted only by a Rivulet called *Bicken*, and finely situate. There's a Market and Town-house in the latter, where the Justices often keep

the Sessions; and in the former stands the Parish-Church or Chapel. The Duke of *Bridgewater* is, or lately was, the Lord of the Manor.

11. *Altrincham*, is a Town of so much Note as to be governed by a Mayor of an ancient Institution, and stands near the Borders of *Lancashire*; but it has otherwise nothing remarkable, and therefore we pass to

12. *Frodesham*, a good Port Town, consisting of one long Street, with a Castle at the West End. It stands on the River *Weaver*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, and has a Harbour for Ships.

13. *Halton*, or *Hault*, i. e. *High Town*, stands on a Hill, where *Hugh Lupus*, Nephew to *William the Conqueror*, built a Castle, which is still a goodly Building, and gave it to *Nigel a Norman*, from whose Posterity it came to the Crown, and remains a considerable Member of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which maintains a large Jurisdiction in the Country round it, by the Name of *Halton, Fee*, or *Honor*, having a Court of Record, Prison, and many other Privileges within themselves. About *Michaelmas* the King's Officers of the Duchy of *Lancaster* keep a Law-day at the Castle, and once in a Fortnight a Court is kept to determine all Matters within their Jurisdiction; but Felons and Thieves are carried to *Chester*, to receive their Sentence at the Sessions.

The ancient Places in this County worth mentioning, are not many, besides

1. *Deva*, which is agreed on all hands to be the City of *Chester*.

2. *Bonium*, seems to have left something in its Name of the ancient *Banchor*, on the River *Dee*, a Monastery of great Note among our Forefathers; the Distances and the other Circumstances confirm the Conjecture that 'tis the same.

3. The *Cangi*, a People of the *Britons*, are settled in these Parts upon the Authority of an old Inscription dug up near this Coast.

4. *Condatum*, seems to be *Congleton* by the Sound, but not by the Distances and Course of the *Itinerary*; and is rather thought to be *Presbrig* in the Bishopric of *Durham*, from an Inscription dug up there.

The principal Seats of the *Cheshire* Nobility and Gentry, are, the Earl of *Cholmondeley's*, at *Cholmondeley-Hall*, seven Miles from *Nantwich*; the Earl of *Warrington's*, at *Dunham-Massey*, near *Altrincham*, and twenty-two Miles from *Chester*; Earl of *Barrymore*, at *Rock-Savage*, near *Frodesham*, and twelve Miles from *Chester*; Earl of *Dysert*, at *Wood-hay*, five Miles from *Nantwich*; Lord *Gerrard*, at *Dutton*, thirteen Miles from *Chester*; Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, Bart. at *Eaton*, near *Chester*; Sir *Robert Salusbury Cotton*, Bart. at *Cumbermere*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*; Sir *Thomas Aston*, at *Aston-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*; Sir *Charles Bunbury's*, at *Staney*; Sir *Peter Warburton's*, at *Arley*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*; Mr. *Egerton's*, at *Oulton*, near the Forest of *Delamere*; *Charles Cholmondeley*, Esq; at *Vale-Royal*; *John Crew*, Esq; at *Crew-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*; *Peter Leigh*, Esq; at *Lime*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*; Lord *Bulkeley's*, at *Cheadle Hall*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*; Sir *Thomas Maimwaring's*, at *Baddiley*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*; *Thomas Brereton*, Esq; at *Sough-Hall*, near *Chester*; Mr. *Warren's*, at *Pointon-Hall*, near *Stockport*; Sir *Roger Mofyn*, at *Chriftleton*, in the Hundred of *Proxton*; Mr. *Venables Vernon's*, at *Kinderton-Park*; Mr. *Swettenham's*, at *Swettenham-Hall*; and the late *John Lawton*, Esq; at *Lawton Hall*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Is: Boundary.

IS bounded on the East by *Warwickshire* and *Derbyshire*; on the South by *Worcestershire*; on the West by *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*; which last joining *Derbyshire* on the North, where it ends in an obtuse Angle, make the North Border.

Division.

'Tis divided by the *Trent* into the North and South, or rather into the North-east and South-west Parts; the former of which is again divided into the Moor-lands, which are the more northerly mountainous Parts, lying between the Rivers *Trent* and *Dore*, from the three Shire-heads to *Draycot* in the Moors; and the Wood-lands, which is the more southerly Part of the Country from *Draycot* to *Wichmore*, &c. It lies from South to North almost in Form of a Rhombus, being broad in the Middle, and narrow and contracted towards the Ends. 'Tis commonly reckoned 40 Miles in Length, 26 in Breadth, and 141 in Compass. But *Templeman* gives seven Miles more to the Length, and six more to the Breadth; so that according to him, the Area takes up 1006 square Miles, which others call 810,000 Acres; in which are contained one City, 18

Extent.

Contents.

Market-Towns, five Hundreds, 150 Parishes, and 24000 Houses.

Its Air is generally good, and tho' there is a Bog here and there, yet in most Parts 'tis hilly, where the Air is excellent, particularly all that Part between *Beach* and *Trentham*, which is free from Woods, Mines, Waters and Bogs, either whereof is enough to render the Air unwholesome; and the People here say, that they have three Christenings to one Burial.

This County is water'd by the following Rivers, 1. The great River *Trent*, the third River in *England*, which rising among the Moor-lands in the North-west Side of the County, out of *New-Pool*, a Spring in the Grounds of Sir *John Bowyer*, Bart. and two other Springs near *Molecop* and *Norton-hay*, runs almost thro' the Middle of the Shire to *Derbyshire*, being increased on the North Side by many Rivulets, which with the *Sow*, *Eccleshal* Water, and other Streams that fall into them, abound with Fish; and the *Trent* is famous for Salmon.

Dove.

2. The *Dove* rises in the most Northern Point of this County, and separates it with a great Stream on the East Side of it from *Derbyshire*, which it enters just as it falls into the *Trent*. It has a white clayish Channel, without any Shelves of Mud, which running thro' a Lime-stone Soil, is so enriched by it, says *Camden*, that in the very Depth of Winter the Meadows on both Sides look fresh and green, and if it overflows them in *April*, it makes them so fruitful, that the neighbouring Inhabitants joyfully apply the following Rhime to it;

*In April, Dove's Flood,
Is worth a King's Good.*

in the same Sense as is commonly said in *England* of *March* Dust, *That a Bushel of it is worth a King's Ransom*. But *Dr. Plot* ascribes this Fertility to the Sheeps Dung that is washed down from the Hills by the Rains, and thrown upon the Banks by a Flood.

Tame.

3. The *Tame* (not that which joins the *Isis*) rises in the Hundred of *Sersdon*, where being joined with *Walsal-Water*, it passes through *Offton Hundred* into *Warwickshire*, and entering this County again at *Draiton-Basset* runs by *Tamworth*, and along the Borders of *Offlow Hundred*, till it falls into the *Trent*, being increased in the Way by that called the *Black-Brook*, and other Rivulets.

In Pools.

Besides its Rivers, this County is plentifully supplied with Water from its Meres, Ponds and Lakes, as *Ladford-Pool*, which contains about sixty Acres, *Cock-meer* and *Eccleshal-Castle-Pools*, *New* and *Mare Pools*, with divers others, most of which, however, have Rivulets continually passing thro' and mixing with them, or are as constantly fed with Springs, and plentifully stocked with Fish, which perpetually moving the Waters, keep them always free from that Stagnation which is so sure to corrupt the Air.

Medicinal Waters.

Here are Medicinal Waters also of various kinds, some mixed with *Bitumen*, some with Salts, and others with Sulphur. Of the bituminous kind in particular are the Springs near *Beresford-House* called *Warm-Well*, because in Frost and Snow it will smok like a boiling Pot; and another of the like Nature at *Hynts* near *Mr. Floyer's-House*. Of the saline kind here are divers sorts, some of a stronger Brine than the rest, as the Brine-Pits at *Chertley*, which, though they don't afford so much Salt as the Wiches in *Cheshire*, yet make as good white Salt for all Uses as any in *England*. Others are of a weaker Brine, as those about *Epsom*, *Pensnet-Close*, and a *Lough*, issuing out of a Coal-mine in *Blew-hill*, in the Parish of *Leeke*, which tinges the Stones and Earth it touches, with the Colour of Rust. Of the sulphureous, which is properly the most medicinal kind of Waters, is *St. Erasmus's-Well* at *Ingestre*, another near *Codsal-Wood*, and a Well at *Willough-Bridge Park*, which contains a most rectify'd Sulphur; and though 'tis hardly visible in the Water itself, yet being put into a Glass, leaves a bright Oiliness upon it, and with Sublimate turns yellow. Of this sort of Springs, 'tis said, there are no less than sixty in this Park, by which unaccountable Cures have been performed. There are other Waters not reducible to either of the former Heads, which also do strange Cures, as *Salter's-Well* near *Newcastle under Line*, which has the Reputation of curing the King's-Evil. *Elder-Well* near *Blim-Hill*, a good Water to cure sore Eyes; and a Well called the *Spaw* near *Wolver-hampton*.

In Soil.

The Moorlands of this County, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the most barren, produce a short but sweet Grass, by which they bring up as fine large Cattle as those of *Lancashire*; and the Grasers say, that they will feed better, and much more in the rich Pastures and Meadows that adorn the Banks of the *Dove*, *Trent*, *Blythe*, *Churnet*, &c. all in this North Part of the County. *Dove-Bank*, or the Banks of the *Dove*, is reckoned the best feeding Ground in *England* for the Reasons above-mentioned; and by these rich Pastures and Meadows the great Dairies are maintained in this Part of *Staffordshire*, which supply *Uttexeter-Market* with such vast Quantities of Butter and Cheese. Sheep are also fed in the Northern as well as the Southern Parts in great Numbers, but they are small, and their Wool is coarse. They generally have black Noses, and their Wool is something finer in the South than in the North. Much of it is manufactured in this County in the Cloathing Trade and Felting. Nor is the Arable Ground less fruitful than the Pasture; for even the barren Moorlands, when manured by the Husbandman with Marle and Lime mixed with Turf-Ashes, produces good Oats and Barley, the last not so Plenty indeed, but as good as in the South. And as to the Southern Parts, and some adjacent Parishes in the North, they produce all sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pulse, &c. In these Parts they also sow Hemp and Flax, so that this Shire, all things considered, may be called *Terra juis contenta bonis*, i. e. that can subsist of itself without the Help of any other Country.

Its Produ.

As to subterraneous Productions, both the Moor-lands and Wood-lands yield Lead, Copper, Iron, Marble, Alabaster,

Mill-stones, Coal, Salt, &c. Of this sort of Lands consist the Chase of *Canock-Wood*, and most of the Warrens and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry, of which last before the late Civil Wars there were near fifty. In the more fruitful Part of the County are found Marles of several sorts and Earths, Colours, most of which are laid upon their Lands with very great Success; and of some they make very good Bricks, especially of the reddish Clay Marle. Here are other useful Earths, as *Brick-Earth*, which burns blew, and is supposed to be that sort whereof the *Romans* made their Urns; Fullers-Earth; Potters-Clay; particularly a sort used in the Glasses at *Amblecot*, whereof are made the best in *England*, for which Reason 'tis sold for 7 d. a Bushel, and sent as far as *London*, *Bristol*, &c. Slip, a reddish sort of Earth, wherewith they paint divers Vessels; Yellow and Red Okres, which are observed to lie chiefly in their best Lands; and Tobacco-pipe Clay, of which the best sort is found in *Monway Field*, between *Wednesbury* and *Wilingsforth*.

It produces also valuable Stones, and Minerals of various Sorts. As, 1. The Fire-stone for Hearths of Iron Furnaces, Ovens, &c. 2. Rocks of Lime-stone. 3. Iron-stone dug at *Darleston*, *Apedale*, and many other Places. The best Sort of Iron-stone, called *Mush*, is as big sometimes as the Crown of a Hat, and contains a Pint of a cold sharp Liqueur, yet so pleasant to the Taste, that the Workmen are fond of it. This Sort is found at *Rusball*; and the best Sort of Iron-ware, as Keys, &c. are made of it. 4. The Blood-stone, or *Hematites*, found in the Brook *Tert*, which is very weighty, and if a little wet, will draw red Lines like Ruddle. 5. Copper-ore, or Stones dug out of *Eaton-Hill* in the Parish of *Weston*, where a Mine was formerly worked by the Earl of *Devonshire* and other Gentlemen; but they soon left it off, because Copper could be had cheaper from *Sweden*. 6. Lead-ore, dug in a yellowish Stone with Cawk and Spar in *Townfield*, on the Side of *Lawton-Park*. 7. Quarry-stones, Mill-stones, and Grind-stones of several Colours. 8. Alabaster and good Marble of divers Kinds, some of which exceeds any brought from beyond Sea; and there are whole Mountains of it in the Lordship of *Grindon* at *Yelpersley-Tor*, *Powke-Hill*, &c.

To supply the Scarcity of Wood, which is seldom used in this County for Fuel, there's Plenty of Turf and Peat, Cannel-coal, Peacock-coal, and Pit-coal. The Cannel-coal, which has been formerly mentioned, is supposed to take its Name from the *British* Word *Canwill*, signifying a Candle, because it gives so bright a Flame that in the Dark it supplies the Place of a Candle. The Peacock-coal, which is dug upon *Hanley-Green*, near *Newcastle under Line*, is softer than Cannel-coal, and therefore not capable of being polished as that is. 'Tis so called because it has all the Colours in the Peacock's Train, when turn'd towards the Light; but 'tis better for the Forge than the Kitchen, which is supplied by the Pit-coal dug about *Wednesbury*, *Dudley*, and *Sedgeley*, and is preferred by some to Cannel-coal; for it burns into white Ashes, leaving no such Cinder as the Coal from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Of this Sort of Coal there's such Plenty in this County, that commonly there are twelve or fourteen Collieries, and twice as many out-of-work within ten Miles round, which afford from 2000 to 5000 Tons a Year; but it will not be serviceable in Malting till it is charr'd; when 'tis so freed from all its unpleasant Fumes, then it makes fit Winter-firing for a Chamber. The Coal thus prepared is called Coak, and gives as good Heat almost as Charcoal. This Pit-coal often takes Fire in the Pit, which *Dr. Plot* ascribes to the Bitumen in the Coal, which being put into a Ferment by Water, produceth Fire, and so the Pits take Fire of themselves.—We refer the Curious for the rest of the Natural History of this Shire, to that Author, who has treated of the Subject very largely in his History of *Staffordshire*; as also to *Mr. Ray*, who says that the mountainous Part of this Shire, called the Moor-lands, produces the same Plants as the *Peak* of *Derby*.

This County lies in the *Oxford Circuit*, and in the Diocese of *Litchfield*, which includes *Staffordshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Shropshire*, is governed by four Arch-deacons of *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry*, and *Shrewsbury*, and contains near six hundred Parishes. This Shire sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, two for the City of *Litchfield*, two for *Stafford* the County Town, and two for *Newcastle under Line*.

1. *LITCHFIELD* is a pretty large, neat Town, which (joined with *Coventry*) is a Bishoprick. It stands low, near three Miles from the *Trent*, and is divided into two Parts, by a little clear Rivulet, over which are two Causeys with Sluices. The Bishop's See was erected, as 'tis said, in 606, by *Osuy King* of *Northumberland*. 'Tis said to have been once Archiepiscopal, with Jurisdiction over the Kingdoms of the *Mercians* and *East-Angles*. That Part of the City which stands on the South Side of the Rivulet is called the City; and the other the Close. It was incorporated by *Edward VI.* under the Name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, and is a Town and County governed by two Bailiffs, twenty-four

LITCHFIELD.
Lon. 2. 7.
Lat. 52. 42.
116 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Tue. d. and Frid.
Fairs on the three
first Thursdays
after Epiphany,
Asth-wednesday,
May-day,
Friday before St.
Simon and Jude.

four Burgesses, out of whom are chose a Recorder, who upon Occasion is Judge, with a Sheriff, a Steward, and other Officers. The South Part of it, which is much the greatest, has a Gaol for Felons and Debtors apprehended within its Liberties, a Free-school, and a pretty large, well-endowed Hospital dedicated to *St. John* for the Relief of the Poor. The County of the City is ten or twelve Miles in Compass round, which every Year on *Sept. 8.* the Sheriff rides, and feasts the Corporation and neighbouring Gentry.

The Clofe.

The Clofe is so called, because 'tis inclosed with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where 'tis defended by a great Lake or Marsh form'd by the abovementioned Brook.

The Cathedral.

The Cathedral, which stands in this Clofe, was begun in 1148; it suffered very much during the Civil Wars, when it was several times taken and retaken by the Forces of the King and Parliament, but was so restored a little after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* that 'tis now a noble and an admirable Structure, and perhaps one of the fairest, and best repair'd in *England.* 'Tis wall'd in like a Castle, but stands on such an Eminence, that 'tis seen ten Miles round. The Dimensions of it in the Inside, are 450 Foot in Length, of which the Choir is 110; and the Breadth of it in the broadest Place is 80. Its Portico, or Front can scarcely be parallel'd in *England.* There are twenty-six Statues of the Kings of *Judah* in a Row above it, as big as the Life; and on the Top, at each Corner of the Portico, is a stately Spire, besides a fine high Steeple on the middle of the Church. Dr. *Plot* scruples not to say, that this Cathedral is the most eminent public Building, whether Ecclesiastical or Civil, in *England*; being adorn'd with three such lofty Spires as no Church in *England* can boast of. There are several Statues on the Outside of it as well as within. The Choir, which is in great part pav'd with Alabaster and Cannel-coal, in Imitation of Black and White Marble, has a Chapel behind it. The Prebendaries Stalls, which are by some thought to be the best of the Kind in the Kingdom, are indeed of excellent Workmanship, and were re-erected most of them at the Charge of the Country Gentlemen, each Stall bearing the Arms of the Benefactor that gave it. In the same Clofe are the Palaces of the Bishop and Dean, and the Houses of the Prebendaries in a Court on the Hill, all very handsome.

Other Churches.

Here are three other Churches, of which *St. Michael's* has so large a Church-yard, that 'tis scarce to be parallel'd in *England* for its Extent; for it contains six or seven Acres of Ground.

This City had once a Castle, long since destroyed, and has given Title of Earl to several Family, but now to the noble Descendant of *Edward Henry Lee*, who was so created in 1674 by King *Charles II.* Some think this the principal City next to *Chester*, of all the North-west Part of *England*; but 'tis a long straggling Place, tho' it has some very handsome Houses in it; and as it is a Thoroughfare to the North-west Counties, has several very good Inns. The Ale is incomparable here, as it is indeed all over the County. The Country hereabouts is both pleasant and fruitful. The Brook here, which has two Bridges over it, runs into the *Trent*. The Streets are well pav'd, and kept very clean. In its Neighbourhood are frequent Horse-races.

Stafford.
12 M. fr. Litchfield,
156 M. fr. Lond.
Market on
Saturday.
Fair, on the
Tuesday before
Shrove-tide,
Feb. 6, and 26.
April 22,
May 3,
June 29,
July 30,
Sept. 21,
Dec. 4.

2. *Stafford*, the Shire-Town where the Affizes are held, is an ancient Borough, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, twenty Common-council-men, and a Town-clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. It stands low on the River *Sow*, over which it has a good Bridge. Here are two handsome Churches, a Free-school, and a spacious Market-place, in which stands the Shire-hall. This Place gives Title of Earl to the Catholic Branch of the Family of *Howard*, so created by King *James II.* The Town is said to have been founded by the Widow of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, who made it the chief Town of the Shire. 'Tis well built and pav'd, and much increased of late both in Wealth and Inhabitants, by its Manufacture in Cloth. The old Custom of *Borough-English*, which has been already mentioned more than once in this Work, is still kept up here. In *Domesday-book* this Town is termed a City; but tho' 'tis more commodious for the transacting the County Business, 'tis now much inferior to *Litchfield*. *William the Conqueror* built a Castle here, now demolish'd, and 'tis supposed to have had Walls round it, because of the Remains of them that are still to be seen. The Buildings are for most part of Stone and Slate, and some of them are very modish. Not only the Affizes, but the Quarter-sessions are always to be kept at this Town, by virtue of a Statute 1 Q. *Eliz.* King *John* made it a Corporation, and *Edward VI.* confirmed, and enlarged the Charter. The Barony of this Town, from the *Conqueror's* Reign to that of *Edward III.* is said to have been very large, insomuch that there were few if any like it in *England.* There belonged to it sixty Knights-Fees, and eighty Villages held of it; but by the Attainder of *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Bucks*, it was dissolved.

3. *Newcastle under Line*, or *Line*, was incorporated by *Newcastle under King Henry I.* and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four capital Burgesses. The three first Fairs are great Fairs for all sorts of Cattle, and the fourth for Wool. The chief Manufacture is Hats. The Streets are broad, and well paved, but most of the Buildings low and thatched. The Cloathing Trade flourishes here, and the Town is surrounded with Coal-pits.

The Corporation has a Court vested with the Privilege of holding Pleas for Actions under 40 l. The Castle here built in the Reign of *Hen. III.* had the Epithet *New* given to it, according to Mr. *Camden*, to distinguish it from an older Castle, which formerly stood not far from it at *Chesterston under Line*. It had four Churches formerly, which are reduced to one, the Town having suffered much in the Barons Wars. In the Neighbourhood are frequent Horse-races. The Town stands on a Branch of the *Trent*.

Some Accounts of our Shires add *Tamworth* to the Parliamentary Boroughs of this County; but we have described it in *Warwickshire*, to which it more properly belongs.

The other Towns of chief Note are,

1. *Wolverhampton* was anciently called *Hampion*, and so large a Parish, that 'twas near thirty Miles in Compass, and contained seventeen great Villages. A Priory was formerly built here by King *Edgar*, as Sir *William Dugdale* says, at the Request of his dying Sister *Wulfruna*, and for this Reason the Place was called *Wulfrune's-Hampton*, which is since corrupted to *Wolverhampton*. It stands upon high Ground, and is a populous Town, well built, and the Streets well paved, but all the Water the Town is supplied with, except what falls from the Skies, comes from four weak Springs of different Qualities, which go by the Names of *Pudding-Well*, *Horse-Well*, *Washing-Well*, and *Meat-Well*, all appropriated to their several Uses. From the last they fetch all the Water which they use for boiling or brewing in Leather Budgets laid across a Horse, with a Funnel at the Top, by which they fill them; and to the other three Wells they carry their Tripe, Horses, and Linnen. To this Scarcity of Water, and the high Situation of the Place, is ascribed its healthy State in spite of the adjacent Coal-Mines; and 'tis said the Plague was hardly ever known here, but the Small-pox often, which has been observed to be an Indication of the Wholesomeness of the Air.

The chief Manufacturers of this Town are Locksmiths, who are reckoned the most expert of that Trade in *England*. They are so curious in this Art, that they can contrive a Lock so, that if a Servant be sent into the Closet with the Master Key, or their own, it will shew how many times that Servant has gone in at any Distance of Time, and how many times the Lock has been shot for a whole Year, some of them being made to discover 500 or 1000 times. We are informed also, that a very fine Lock was made in this Town, sold for twenty Pounds, which had a Set of Chimes in it that would go at any Hour the Owner should think fit.

There's a Charity-school here, erected and endowed by *Stephen Jennings*, a Native of this Town, who was Lord-Mayor of *London* in 1608. And here are two other considerable Schools, the one for fifty Boys, who are both taught and cloathed; and the other for forty Girls, Part of whom are also cloathed; which Schools are maintained by Subscription. There's a Collegiate Church here, which is annexed to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*. King *Henry III.* granted a Charter to the Town for its Market, and for a Fair on the Eve and Day of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

2. *Walsal*, or *Walsall*, a Town which *Camden* said in his Time was none of the meanest, has a pleasant Situation on the Top of a Hill, and is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, &c. It has a good Market, and in and near it are several Mines of Iron, wherewith the Townsmen make Spurs, Bridle-bits, Stirrups, Buckles, &c. in which they carry on a considerable Trade. Here, Dr. *Plot* says, is dug that best sort of Iron-Ore, which the Miners call *Mush*; that contains the Liquor which the Workmen are so fond of, as was observed before in the Natural History.

3. *Penkridge*, or *Penkrich*, has a Stone Bridge over the River *Penk*, is noted for its great Horse-Fair, especially Saddle-Nags, which are brought hither from *Yorkshire*, and all the Horse-breeding Counties in *England*; for the Pursue of which there's a vast Resort of Jockeys from *London*. 'Tis reckoned, in short, the greatest Horse-Fair in the World for Hunters and Road-Horses; nor are there wanting fine large Stone-Horses. The Lord of the Village obtained the Grant of this Fair from King *Edward II.*

4. *Rugeley*, a handsome, well-built and well situated Town near the River *Trent*, in the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Road from *London*, and on one Side of *Cankwood-Chase*. In its Neighbourhood is a Paper-Mill.

Burton upon Trent.
123 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday.
Fairs on Holy Thursday, June 27, Oct. 18.
Its fine Bridge.

5. *Burton*, on the North Side of *Trent*, was formerly remarkable for an Abbey, and for its Alabaster Works; but 'tis now of most Note for its fine Ale. It had a Castle once which belonged to the *Ferrar's* Family; but the principal Structure which this Town has now to boast of is its Bridge over the *Trent*, which some think is the finest Piece of Workmanship of any civil public Building in *England*. 'Tis all of squared Free-stone, and above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, with thirty-seven Arches, through which the River runs, and here divides into three Channels. The Parish Church joins to the decay'd Abbey, which was a rich one, founded for the *Benedictines*, Anno 1004, and its Abbot being mitred sate in Parliament. The Town consists chiefly of one long Street, extending from the Abbey to the Bridge. Here was not very long ago, if there be not still a Manufacture of Cloth, which was carried on to great Advantage. Barges come up hither by the Help of Art, with a full Stream, in a deep, safe Channel. Betwixt the *Trent*, *Dove*, and *Blith*, near this Place, is *Newwood*, a large Forest, with many Parks in it, where the Gentry often divert themselves with Hunting and Horse-races.

Tutbury.
120 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday.

6. *Tutbury*, or *Statshbury*, stands near the *Dove*, a little before it falls into the *Trent*. It had a Castle built, with a little Monastery, by *Henry de Ferrars*, a Norman, to whom it was given by *William the Conqueror*. Mr. *Camden* says, it was very large, and commanded the low Country by its Situation on an Alabaster Hill; but we read, that 'twas demolished by *Henry III.* and that *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards built the Gate-house and Walls about it. 'Tis at this Time a good old House, walled in on all Sides but one, where the Hill is so steep that it needs no Fortification, and yet there 'tis inclosed with a strong Pale. It has a Prospect Eastward over the *Dove* and *Trent*, as far as *Nottingham*, on the South-East towards *Burton*, &c. and on the South and South-East are all Wood-lands, in which are many Parks, most of which belong to the Castle and Honour of *Tutbury*, to which great Part of the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country are Homagers, and of which they hold their Estates.

Bromley.
- M. fr. Tutbury.
128 fr. London.
Market, Tuesday, Fair, Aug. 24.

7. *Bromley-Pagets*, a pretty Town on the Skirts of *Derbyshire*, was formerly called *Abbats-Bromley*, because it belonged to the Abbey of that Name, and afterwards *Pagets*, because at the Dissolution of the Monasteries 'twas given to the Lord *Paget*, to hold of the Crown. At this Place, within the Memory of Man, says Dr. *Plot*, they had a Sport on *New-Years-Day* and *Twelfth-Day*, called the *Hobby-Horse Dance*, from a Person who rode upon the Image of a Horse made of thin Boards, with a Bow and Arrow in his Hands, with which he made a snapping Noise as he drew it to and fro, keeping Time with the Music, while six other Men danced the Hay, and other Country Dances, with as many Rain-Deers Heads on their Shoulders, half white, and half red. To this Hobby-horse belonged a Por, which the Reeves of the Town kept and filled with Cakes and Ale, and to which all the Spectators gave a Penny for themselves and Families, wherewith they paid for the Cakes and Ale, and with the rest maintained their Poor, and repaired their Church.

Uttoxeter.
6 M. fr. Tutbury.
120 fr. London.
Market Wednesday.
Fairs on April 5, Sept. 8.

8. *Uttoxeter*, *Ukester*, or *Tocster*, stands on a Hill of easy Ascent, near the River *Dove*, over which is a firm Stone Bridge. *Camden* says, 'twas rather rich, by means of its fine Meadows and Cattle, than neat and handsome in respect of Buildings; but since his Time the Town is improved, though it has suffered much by Fire. The Market is reckoned one of the greatest in these Parts of *England* for Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Butter, Cheese, Corn, and all Provisions. Some of the *London* Cheesemongers have Factors here, who, 'tis said, often lay out 500*l.* a Day in those Goods. The Buildings are but ordinary, yet the Town is pretty large, and the Market-place very neat and commodious. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, procured its Market and a Fair the 21st of *July*, which is since changed.

Ston.
6 M. fr. Stafford.
140 fr. London.
Market on Tuesday.
Fairs on July 25.

9. *Ston*, is a Place on the *Trent*, with commodious Inns, in the great Road to *Westchester*. The History of *Peterborough* says, 'twas so called from Stones anciently heaped up there (according to the Custom of the *Saxons*) to preserve the Memory of the Murder committed by *Ulfere* King of *Mercia* on his two Sons, for embracing Christianity; of which, however, he so repented afterwards, that he turned Christian himself, and destroyed all the Heathen Temples in his Kingdom, which he converted into Christian Churches and Monasteries. And the History adds, that Queen *Ermenild* their Mother turned the Heap of Stones into a Tomb to cover their Bodies, and thereupon erected a Church. Here is a small Charity-School.

10. *Eccleshall*, near the River *Sow*, had once a Castle built, or at least repaired, in the Reign of *Edward I.* by *Walter de Longton*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*, to whom the Manor belonged. 'Tis a pretty Town noted for Pedler's Wares, and has a Charity-School, in which twenty Boys and as many Girls are taught, the former to read and write, the latter to knit and spin, and are cloathed with the Cloth that is made of their Yarn. Six or eight of the poor Children are yearly put out to Farmers.

Eccleshall.
4 M. fr. Stone.
136 fr. London.
Market, Tuesday.
Fair on Holy-thursday.

As for the ancient Places in this Shire, *Etocetum* seems to be most agreeable to the Course and Order of the *Itine-rary*, if it be settled at *Chesterfield Wall*, about one Mile South of *Litchfield*; for the Remains of old Walls and Buildings plainly shew it to be a Place of Antiquity and Extent. 'Tis said to have had a Castle that was demolished before the *Conqueror's* Time.

Etocetum.
Ancient Places and Remarkables.

At *Checkley* three Stones, with little Images cut upon two of them, are erected Spire-wise in the Church-yard, which are very remarkable, on what Account, or by whomsoever they were set up. The Inhabitants have a Tradition that there was an Engagement between two Armies in a Field called *Naked Field*, near this Place, one with Weapons, the other without; that three Bishops were kill'd in one of them, for whom these Stones are Memorials; and that they were erected by the *Danes*.

Checkley.
14 M. fr. New-castle.

Near *Wiggington* are several *Lanes*, as they call them, which appears from the Pieces of Bones, Coals, and Ashes which they contain, to have been the Depositories of the *Roman* Bones after they were burnt.

Wiggington.

At *Wratteley*, to the North west of *Wolverhampton*, are the Ruins of some old City that was three Miles in Compass; and at *Kinsare*, in the Neighbourhood, those of an old Fortification.

Wratteley.

The Annotator on *Camden* says Stones of a vast Bigness have been found here, of which he mentions one that made a hundred Loads; and another, that after ten Loads were hewn off, required thirty-six Yoke of Oxen to draw it, and made a great Cistern in a Malt-house here, which wets thirty-seven Strikes of Barley at a time.

Great Stones.

In *Dudley-Castle* Hall there's a Table of one intire Oak-plank, which is above seventeen Yards in Length, a Yard in Breadth, and measured seven Yards and nine Inches more, which was cut off to suit it to the Hall. The Tree, when intire, was a prodigious large one, and 'tis supposed could not have contained less than a hundred Ton of neat Timber. It grew in the new Park at *Dudley*. The Castle here, of which great Part is in Ruins, is said to have been built by *Dudo* or *Dado*, a *Saxon*, about the Year 700. It stands on a high Mountain, and is cut out of a Rock, with a high Tower on it, from whence there's a Prospect into five Shires and Part of *Wales*. 'Tis to be observed, that the neighbouring Town of *Dudley* is in *Worcestershire*.

Dudley-Castle.
4 M. fr. Wolverhampton.
5 fr. Walsall.
Market on Sat.

At *Albans*, or *Aplewood-Castle*, near *Seaford*, on the Edge of *Shropshire*, is an ancient Fortification, supposed to have been *British*, standing on a lofty round Promontory, with a steep Ridge for half a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which 'tis thought they pitched their Tents.

Aplewood-Castle.

Upon *Aplewood-Heath*, in the Parish of *King's-Swinford*, is a large Intrenchment, which Dr. *Plot* thinks to be *Roman*.

Aplewood-Heath.

On the Top of a Hill, in a Place called *Berry-Bank*, at *Darlaston*, are the Ruins of a large Castle, which, according to Tradition, was the Seat of the *Mercian* King above-mentioned, who murdered his Sons.

Darlaston.

In *Beaufort-Park*, near the *Trent*, a large Fortification remains, called *Castle-Hill*, which is supposed by the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden*, to have been cast up by *Canutus* when he ravaged this Part of the Country.

Beaufort.
8 M. fr. Stafford.
4 fr. Litchfield.

The chief Seats in this County are, the Duke of *Bridge-water's*, at *Newborough*, five Miles from *Litchfield*; the Earl of *Berkshire's*, at *Eiford*, near that City; Earl of *Stafford's*, at *Stafford-Castle*; Earl of *Uxbridge*, at *Beaufort*, which gives him Title of Baron, as well as *Burton* in this County; Earl of *Dartmouth*, at *Sandwell*; Earl of *Stamford*, at *Envicild-Hall*, three Miles from *Sturbridge*; Lord *Gower*, at *Trentham*, near *Newcastle under Line*; Lord *Leigh*, at *Ridware*, near *Litchfield*; Lord *Fane*, at *Carewell*, nine Miles from *Stafford*; Lord *Dudley and Ward*, at *Dudley-Castle*; Lord *Aston*, at *Tixal*, near *Stafford*; Lord *Cherwind*, at *Ingestree*, where are the finest Park and Gardens in this Part of *England*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP.

Its Boundaries.

TIS bounded on the East by *Staffordshire*, on the North by *Cheshire*, on the South by *Worcestershire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Radnorshire*; and on the West by *Montgomery* and *Denbighshires* in *Wales*. The River *Severn*, which rises in *Plumlimon-Hills* in *Montgomeryshire*, and runs thro' the County from West to South-east, divides it into two Parts.

Extent, and

'Tis an Inland County, and reckoned generally the biggest of that Denomination. Mr. *Templeman* makes it forty Miles in Length, and thirty-three in Breadth, giving it an Area of 1106 square Miles. Some reckon it thirty-four Miles from *Woferton* below *Ludlow* on the South, to *Over* near *Trent* on the North, and twenty-five from *Tong* in the South, to *Oswestry* on the West. 'Tis in an oval Form, almost circular, which is computed to be 134 Miles in Compass, and contains 890,000 Acres, with about 139,000 Inhabitants, and 23,300 Houses, in 15 Market-towns, and 170 Parishes; which are all distributed into 15 Hundreds, and the Dioceses of *Hereford*, of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and *St. Asaph*.

Contents.

The Part beyond the *Severn* is bounded on the South, from *Hereford*, *Radnor*, and *Worcestershires*, by the River term'd in Welch *Tifidiane*, or *Fafidiang*, which rises in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*, and enters this County at the Village of *Ruthin Ruggantin*, after which 'tis joined by the *Clun* near *Bridge-Castle*. The other Division, viz. the Tract on this Side of the *Severn*, is divided into two Parts by the River *Tern*, which flows from North to South, and has its Name from a large Pool in *Staffordshire*, one of those we call *Tearnes*, where it begins. Both these Rivers receive several smaller ones, and all abound with Trouts, Pikes, Lampries, Grailing, Carp, Eels, &c.

The Air, and Soil, and Produce.

The Air of this County is very healthy, as it generally is in such as are mountainous or hilly. The Soil, which is in many Parts of a reddish Clay, is various as in other Places; the South and West Parts, which are the most hilly, not being altogether so fruitful as the Low grounds, of which this County has its Share. Plenty of Wheat and Barley is produced here, together with the other Sorts of Grain necessary for human Life, besides inexhaustible Pits of Coal, of which Dr. *Fuller* mentions a River or Fresh-water Coal dug out of this County. By the *Severn* Side are rich large Meadows, that yield abundance of Grass and Hay for the Cattle, which are chiefly fed on the Upland Pastures; and the hilly Country on the Borders of *Wales*, is excellent Sheep-pasture. Here are also Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron-stone, and Lime-stone. Over most of the Coal-pits there lies a Stratum of a blackish, hard, but very porous Substance, containing great Quantities of Bitumen, which being ground to powder in the Horse-mills, such as are used in grinding Flints to make Glass, and well boiled in Coppers of Water, the earthy and gritty Parts sink to the Bottom, but on the Surface swims the bituminous Matter, which, by Evaporation, is brought to the Consistency of Pitch; or by the Help of an Oil distill'd from the same Stone, and mixed with it, may be thinn'd to a sort of Tar; and both Substances serve particularly for caulking of Ships as well as Pitch or Tar, if not better; for they don't crack as the common Pitch or Tar, but always keep black and soft, and might, as 'tis imagined, be very serviceable against the Worm so mischievous to our Ships.

The Political or Civil History of this County.

This County (as a Frontier between the *Welsh* and *English*) has had more Castles built in it than any other County in *England*, inasmuch that *Fuller* observes, it seems to be parted from *Wales* with a continual Wall of Castles; and 'tis said by *Speed*, that no less than thirty-two Castles have been built within this Shire, besides the fortified Towns. *Camden* informs us these Castles were of great Use in checking the Excursions of their *Welsh* Neighbours; from whence the Borders of it towards *Wales* were, in the *Saxon* Language, termed the *Marches*, being the Limits between the two Nations. Some of the Nobility of this County were stiled *Lords of the Marches*, and these Lords, within the Bounds of their Jurisdiction, acted with a sort of Palatinate Authority, which approached nearer to Sovereign than any other deputed Power. They held Courts of Justice to determine Controversies among their Neighbours, and enjoy'd several great Privileges and Immunities. The King's Writs were not to run here in some Causes; but if any Dispute arose concerning the Right or Extent of Lordship, it was only determinable in the King's Court of Justice. In ancient Writings they were stiled *Marchiones de Marchia Wallie*, i. e. *Marquesses of the Marches of Wales*, as appears by the Red Book in the Exchequer, where it is said, that at the Coronation of Queen *Eleanor*, Consort to King *Henry III.* these Marquisses, or Lords

Marchers of *Wales*, viz. *John Fitz Alane*, *Ralph de Mortimer*, *John de Monmouth*, and *Walter de Clifford*, in Behalf of the Marches, did claim in their Right to provide Silver Spears, and bring them to support the square Canopy of Purple Silk at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of *England*; but peaceful Times since the Reduction of *Wales*, and its being united to the Crown of *England* and the Royal Authority, have by Degrees abolished the private Rights of these Lords, which they exercised with great Insolence over the Inhabitants of the Marches; and the Right of supporting the Coronation Canopy, is now claimed and used only by the Wardens of the Cinque-Ports.

As for the Ecclesiastical State of this County, the South-side of the *Severn* is for most part under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Hereford*, and the North Part under the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, except *Oswestry*, &c. that belongs to *St. Asaph*; but there is only one Archdeacon for both Dioceses, viz. the Archdeacon of *Shrewsbury* or *Salop*, who hath under his Visitation,

The Deaneries of	<div> <div>Burford,</div> <div>Clun and Wenlock,</div> <div>Ludlow,</div> <div>Pentisbury,</div> <div>Sotterfden, or</div> <div>Stottesden,</div> </div>	} within the Diocese of Hereford.
The Deaneries of	<div> <div>Newport,</div> <div>Shrewsbury,</div> </div>	} within the Diocese of Coventry and Litchfield.

The County of *Salop* lies in the *Oxford* Circuit, and sends twelve Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, two Burgesses for the County-town of *Shrewsbury*, and two each for *Bruges*, alias *Bridgenorth*, *Ludlow*, *Wenlock*, and *Bishop's-Castle*.

The Metropolis of this County is *SHREWSBURY*, most delightfully situate on the *Severn*. 'Tho' it cannot pretend to *Roman* Antiquity, yet it rose out of the Ruins of an old neighbouring City *Uriconium*, now called *Wroxeter*, a Village about four Miles from it, and was of very good Note among the *Saxons*, who termed it *Scrobber-byrig*, or *Scrobber-berig*, because the Hill it stands upon was cover'd with Shrubs. The *Britons* call'd it *Penguene*, i. e. a *Brew of Alders*; and the *Normans*, *Scropesbury*, *Sloppesbury*, and *Salop*. It has two fair Bridges over the *Severn*, which surrounds it, except on the North-side, in form of a Horse-shoe, and renders it a Peninsula. King *Ethelred* happened to lie at this Town when the *Danish* Invaders landed in the *Isle of Wight*. When the *Normans* first settled here, it was a well built and well frequented Place; so that it had 252 Townsmen, of whom twelve were bound to keep Guard when the Kings of *England* came hither, and as many to attend him in Hunting. *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom it was granted by the Conqueror, with the Title of Earl, and the greatest Part of the County, improved it considerably with Buildings, and erected a Castle in the Neck of the Peninsula on the North-side, tho' it was before naturally strong by its Situation within the Bosom of the *Severn*. His Son *Robert*, when he revolted from *Henry I.* inclosed it with Walls on that Side where the *Severn* does not defend it; which *Camden* says, were never assaulted that he knew of, except in the Barons Wars with King *John*. When *Domesday-book* was made, there was a Custom in this City (for so it is often called by *Camden*) That howsoever a Woman married, if a Widow, she should pay to the King 20s. but if a Virgin, 10s. of which Custom there are not now the least Remains. The above-mentioned *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Year 1083, founded and endowed a *Benedictin* Abbey here, to the Honour of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, as also a Church dedicated to *St. Gregory* (as *Camden* calls it, tho' 'tis rather supposed to be *St. Giles*, for of *St. Gregory's* Church there is no Remembrance) on these Conditions mentioned in a private History of this Monastery, viz. That when the *Prebendaries* died, the *Prebends* should go to the Monks. From hence arose no small Contest between the Monks and Seculars; for the Sons of the *Prebendaries* immediately went to Law with the Monks for their Fathers *Prebends*, this being at a Time when the Clergy were not obliged to Celibacy; and it was customary for Ecclesiastical Benefices to descend hereditarily to the next of Blood. To return: This Earl having obtained Leave of the Conqueror to get what he could from the *Welsh* by Force of Arms, defeated them in frequent Skirmishes, invaded *Powis-Land*, and took the Castle and Town of *Baldwin*, which he

SHREWSBURY.
Lon. 2. 45.
Lat. 52. 47.
17 M. fr. Lond.
Markets on
Wednesday,
Thursday, and
Saturday.
Fairs on
Wednesday after
Holy-thursday,
June 22,
August 11,
September 21.

Its History

he fortified, and called *Montgomery*, after his own Name; but when old Age came upon him, he retired a Monk into his Abbey, where he spent the rest of his Days in Devotion, and was interred in its Church. His Son Earl *Robert* was a good Benefactor to this Abbey, in giving the Monks several Churches and Lordships, by which and other Benefactions the Monastery grew so rich, that the Abbot was mitred, and sat in the upper House of Parliament.

After the Convent built as abovementioned by *Roger de Montgomery*, other Churches were erected here; and to pass by the Monasteries of the *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Augustine Fryars*, founded by the *Charlton's*, *Jennevill's*, and *Stafford's*, there were two Collegiate Churches, viz. *St. Chad's*, with a Dean, and ten Prebendaries; and *St. Mary's*, with a Dean, and nine Minor Prebendaries.

History informs us, that in the Reign of King *Stephen*, *William Fitz-Alan*, then Governor of this Town, and Sheriff of this County, joined with the Nobility of the Realm in Defence of the Empress *Maud*, and held out the Castle against that King, till it was taken from him by Storm. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* part of this Town was burnt by the *Welsh* under their Prince *Leoline*, who was joined by *Richard Marshall*, then Earl of *Pembroke*, and other Malecontent Noblemen of *England*. A Parliament met here in the Reign of King *Richard II.* wherein he sat with the Crown on his Head. When *Henry Percy* the Younger, surnamed *Hotspur*, rebelled against King *Henry IV.* and was about to storm this Place, of which the King had made the Walls exceeding strong, he was prevented, and his Measures broke in a Trice; for the King being at his Heels with an Army, the hot Youth rashly engaged him on the Eve of *St. Mary Magdalen's*, A.D. 1403, but was routed and killed on the Spot, at a Place from hence called *Battlefield*, where the King afterwards built a Chapel, and settled two Priests to pray for the Souls of the Slain. The Lord *Furnival* caused the Corpse of *Hotspur* to be buried; but King *Henry* commanded it to be taken up again and put between two Mill-stones in *Shrewsbury*; after which it was here beheaded and quartered. His Uncle, the Earl of *Worcester*, being taken Prisoner, was also beheaded in this Town in the third Year of King *Henry*.

'Tis very probable, that *Edward IV.* frequently kept his Court here; for two of his Sons were born here, viz. *Richard*, stiled Duke of *York*, whom *Perkin Warbeck* personated after he was murdered in the Tower; and *George Plantagenet*, who died before his Brothers, or doubtless had been butchered with them. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* (afterwards *Henry VII.*) marched hither from *Wales*, where he landed, and was met here by Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, Sheriff of the County, and two thousand of the Tenants and Retainers of his Nephew the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

'Tis affirmed by several Historians, and no where contradicted as we know of, that the *Sweating Sickness* so mortal to Numbers of People, especially the middle-aged, broke out in this Town on the 15th of *April*, A.D. 1551, and from hence dispersed itself through the whole Kingdom. Upon this Head, Mr. *Camden* digresses into certain Astrological Observations, with which some Readers, especially such as have any Relish of Experimental Learning, may be extremely edified; and to please such, we insert them. 'Such as had it, says he, either died, or recovered in the Space of twenty-four Hours; but there was a speedy Remedy found out, that those who were taken ill in the Day-time should go to Bed immediately in their Cloaths, and they who sickened in the Night should lie out their twenty-four Hours in Bed, but were not to sleep at all. The most eminent Physicians are puzzled about the Cause of this Distemper. There are some who ascribe it to the Nature of chalky Grounds in *England*, which yet are very rare. They tell you, That in some certain moist Constitutions the subtle but corrupt Steams, which evaporate from that sort of Soil, which are very piercing and contagious, either infect the animal Spirits, or the thin frothy Serum of the Blood; but be the Cause what it will, 'tis most certain there is some Analogy between it and the subtle Parts of the Blood, which occasions, in so small a Space as twenty-four Hours, the Expiration either of the Patient, or of the Disease. But let others inquire into these Matters. For my part I have observed it thrice in the last Age, rise throughout the whole Kingdom of *England*; and I doubt not but it has been so before, though we cannot find it chronicled. I observe it first in the Year 1485, some time after a great Conjunction of the superior Planets in *Scorpio*; secondly, less violent (but accompanied with the Plague) in the 33d Year after, namely 1518, after a great Opposition of the same Planets in *Scorpio* and *Taurus*, at which Time it was likewise rise in the Low Countries and *Germany*; and lastly, thirty-three Years after that, viz. in the Year 1551, while another Conjunction of the same Planets in *Scorpio* shewed its malignant Influences.'

To those who may object against our Digressions at any time, we offer the Example of this learned Antiquary in our *Vindication*. His venerable Annotator seems to be concerned, that his Astrological Discoveries will be little regard-

ed by such as attribute nothing at all to Cælestial Influence, and learned Experience. In the meantime 'tis to be observed, that Dr. *Childrey* is in quite another Tone. 'We must crave Leave to tell *Camden*, says he, that his pretended Revolution of thirty-three Years is not so; for the middle Sweat was not in 1518, as he affirms it, but in 1517, as both *Gedwin* and *Stone* inform us, though we confess the Plague was in 1518, so that then there will be instead of 33 and 33, 32 and 34. And that which will do this Revolution more Mischief is, that there was a fourth Sweat between the Years 1517 and 1551, viz. Anno 1518, which *Camden* never mentions, besides another fifth Sweat that happened before 1517. Moreover, whereas *Camden* says, that the Sweat of 1485, was a little after a great Conjunction of the superior Planets in *Scorpio*, if by the superior Planets he means all the three, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, that was not so; for neither did *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars* meet in the same Degree of *Scorpio*, nor were all the three Conjunctions which these three Planets made at that Turn, in *Scorpio*, &c.' Dr. *Childrey* bestows two or three Pages to prove, that Mr. *Camden's* Astrological Remarks, and learned Experience, were both very much out. But we are afraid the Reader has had so much of it already, that he will not let even such great Examples be our Excuse.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign there flourished a very remarkable Person, a Native of this Borough, Mr. *Thomas Churchyard*, who wrote a Book in Verse, of the *Worthiness of Wales*, including *Shropshire*; wherein he calls *Wales* the Park, and the Marches the Pale.

In the Beginning of the Civil Wars King *Charles I.* came to this Town, which, says *Eachard*, was very commodious for him in all Respects, strong in its Situation, and by reason of the Neighbourhood of *North-Wales*, and the Use of the *Severn*, yielding excellent Provisions of all kinds, so that both Court and Army were for a while very well accommodated. Here his Majesty formed an Army, with which he marched towards *London*, but was stopped at *Edgehill* by the Parliament's Forces. His Majesty stayed here from the 20th of *September* 1642, to the 12th of *October* following, during which he was joined by Prince *Rupert*, and a great Number of Gentry from the adjacent Counties, some of whom raised both Horse and Foot for him at their own Charge, and others brought in their Money and Plate to be coined for him at the Mint; and after the Revolt of *Lancashire* from him, the Lord *Capel* came hither, and raised Recruits for him. But when King *Charles II.* arriv'd with the Scotch Army, after his Coronation in that Kingdom, there was a Garrison here for the Parliament commanded by Colonel *Mackworth*, who was summoned, but refused to surrender. While his Majesty was at *Calais*, Lord *Newport* and others seized this and other Towns in order to favour his Restoration; but their Conspiracy being discovered by Sir *Richard Willis*, many of the Conspirators were apprehended and punished.

This Town for many Years gave the Title of Earl to the *Montgomerys* and *Talbots*, of whom *Charles Talbot*, the Earl, who was Lord Chamberlain to King *James II.* perceiving the Measures which that Prince was taking to introduce the Popish Religion into these Kingdoms, which he had lately quitted, mortgaged his Estate for 40,000 *l.* and went over to the Prince of *Orange*, with whom he came back to *England*, and was by his Majesty created Marquis and Duke of *Shrewsbury*; which Titles ceased by his Death without Issue Male; but the Earldom reverted to a Descendant of his Uncle, and is now enjoyed by that Branch of the Family.

Mr. *Camden* say, that in his Time 'twas a fine Town well inhabited, and of good Commerce, much enriched by the Industry of the Inhabitants, their Cloth Manufacture, and their Trade with the *Welsh*, who brought their Commodities to this Place, as to the common Mart of both Nations; and to their Praise he adds, that they had erected one of the largest Schools in *England* for the Education of Youth. This School was first founded and endowed by *Edward VI.* by the Name of the Free Grammar School of King *Edward VI.* Queen *Elizabeth* built it anew from the Ground, and endowed it more largely. 'Tis a fine, stately Fabric, with a very good Library, and spacious Buildings, not inferior to many Colleges in the Universities; besides which there are very good convenient Houses belonging to it, for the Masters, who are called first, second, and third, and have Salaries from thirty to one hundred Pounds a Year, besides Ushers to teach the Accidence and Writing, whose Salaries are from 10 to 20 *l.* It has a Chapel which was consecrated by the Bishop of *Conventry* and *Litchfield* the 10th of *Sept.* 1617, and the Consecration Sermon was preached by Dr. *Sampson Price*, a Native of this Town, and Vicar of *Christ-church*, *London*, who for his Hatred and Opposition to Popish Idolatry and Superstition, was commonly called *The Mauler* (or Scourge) of Heretics. There are several Scholarships founded in *Cambridge* University in Favour of this School, to which belongs another School-house, built of the same white Stone, at a Place called *Grimhill*, five Miles off, to which the Masters

The Fall of
Henry Hotspur.

The Sweating-
Sickness.

H. Fracastorius.

Mr. Church-
yard, the Park.

State of the
Town.

Masters and Scholars may repair in case any contagious Distemper, or other Cause, should render it unsafe for them to stay in the Town. Besides Hospitals and Alms-houses, there are several Charity-Schools in this Town, where a hundred and forty Boys, and forty Girls, are taught, and part clothed.

Though the Resentment of the Parliament fell with heavy Weight upon this Town for its Adherence to King Charles I. yet it has fully recovered itself, and is now one of the most flourishing Towns in England. Here are besides Meeting-houses, five Churches; 1. *St. Chad's*; 2. *St. Mary's*, 3. *St. Alkman's*; 4. *St. Julian's*; 5. *Holy-Cross*, or *Abbey-Forgate*, of whose Parish united to *St. Giles's*, the Jurisdiction was granted to the Corporation upon the Dissolution of Abbeys, it being no Part of the ancient Borough of *Shrewsbury*, or the Suburbs thereof.

Its Market Days for Corn, Cattle, and Provisions, are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and every *Thursday* is the Market for the *Welsh* Cottons and Flannels, of which there are sold as much as comes to 1000*l.* a Week one with another. They are kept in a Hall over the Market-house. King Charles I. incorporated the Bailiffs and Burgeses of this Town by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses; and the Government consists therefore of a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, Town-Clerk, twenty-four Aldermen, and forty-eight Common-council Men or Assistants, who have their Sword Bearer, three Serjeants at Mace, and other inferior Officers. The Senior Alderman below the Chair is usually chofe Mayor. The Corporation has a Power of trying Causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for High-Treason. The Burgeses, who have the Right of chusing Members, are about 450. Here are no less than twelve incorporated Trading Companies, who repair in their Formalities once a Year (*viz.* the Monday-fortnight after *Whitsuntide*) to a Place call'd *Kingstand*, on the South-side of the Town, but on the opposite Bank of the *Severn*, where they have the Honour of entertaining the Mayor and Corporation at their particular Bowers or Arbors, erected for the Purpose, and distinguished by some Mottos or Devices suitable to their several Arts and Crafts.

The Streets are large, and the Houses well built. The Earl of *Bradford* has a handsome House, with hanging Gardens down to the River, as have several other Gentlemen. 'Tis said, that King Charles II. would have erected this Town into a City; but the Townsmen chose rather to remain a Corporation as it is; for which Refusal of such an Honour, they were afterwards called the *Proud Salopians*. This Town has been fam'd many Years throughout England for its delicate Cakes; and its Brawn is reckoned to exceed that of *Canterbury*. There's such Plenty of Provisions of all Sorts here, but especially Salmon and other good Fish, both from the *Severn* and the *Dec*, and the Place itself is so pleasant, that 'tis full of Gentry, who chuse to live within the Compaſs of their Estates; and there are Assemblies and Balls for the Gentlemen and Ladies once a Week all the Year round, it being a Town which, for Mirth and Gallantry, has been compared to *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*; but 'tis much bigger; and 'tis observed that more Gentlemen's Coaches are kept here than in any Town in this Part of England. One great Ornament of this Town, is that call'd the *Quarry*, from Stones having been dug there formerly, but since converted into one of the finest Walks in England both for Beauty and Extent. It takes in at least twenty Acres of Ground on the South and South-west Sides of the Town, betwixt its Walls and the *Severn*. 'Tis so shaded with delightful Rows of Lime-trees on each hand, and adorned in the Centre with such a fine double Alcove, and Seats on both Sides of it, one of them facing the Town, the other the River; that the Place is reckoned not inferior to the Mall in *St. James's Park*. Upon the *Welch* Bridge, there's a very noble Gate, over the Arch of which is placed the Statue of the great *Llewellyn*, the Idol of the *Welch*, and their last Prince of *Wales*. The Walls and Gates of this Town are yet standing, tho' there are Houses built on some Part of the Walls; and the Castle is not in so ruinous a State as most of the old Castles in England. The great Roman Road, called *Watling Street*, is visible at *Wroxeter* in the Neighbourhood; and in the Bottom of the River, when the Water is low, are to be seen the Remains of a Stone-bridge. This Road is raised a good Height above the Soil, and so strait, that it may be seen from an Eminence ten or fifteen Miles, both before and behind. Roman Coins are frequently dug up here, as are the Bones of Men of a large Size. Dr. *Gibson* says that 'Teeth three Inches long, and three Inches about, have been taken out of the Jaw-bones of dead Men here, and the Thigh-bones of some a full Yard in Length.

2. *Bruges*, or *Bridgnorth*, or *Brugmorfe*, is a very ancient Town on the Bank of the *Severn*. *Leland* says it was in all old Records called *Bridge*, but later Historians have tacked the Word *North* to it, on the building of some Bridge over the *Severn* to the South of it. This River flows in among the Rocks here, with a very steep

Fall. The Town was first built, *Anno* 582, by *Edelfeda*, a Lady of the *Mercians*, and afterwards fortified with Walls and a Castle, now in Ruins. It stands secure upon a Rock, thro' which the Ways leading to the Upper-part of the Town were cut. 'Tis a large Place, consisting of the Upper and Lower Towns, separated by the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge of seven Arches, which has a Gate and Gate-house on it, besides some Houses for Defence and Ornament. Its Situation is pleasant, as well as commodious for Trade; its Air healthy, and its Prospect delightful. The Hill, on which the Upper-town stands, rises sixty Yards from the West Bank of the River. Many of the Houses are founded upon a Rock, and most of their Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. On the Roof of the Caves are Gardens, made without much Cost or Art; and Pathways are made over them, so that one may walk over the Tops of several Houses without Danger or Difficulty. The Church is a large handsome Structure. Some Part of the demolished Castle, which stood on the South-side of the Hill, where 'tis very steep, is converted into one of the finest Bowling-greens in the Kingdom for its Prospect. Upon the Brow of the Castle-hill there's a Walk, so much the Delight of King Charles I. who was here three times in the Civil Wars, that he said he thought it the pleasantest in his Dominions. The Town consists chiefly of three Streets well pav'd with Pebbles, and well-built; one of which is called *Mill-street*, because it leads to the Town Mills, that are parallel to the River on the West-side; and 'tis adorned with fine stately Structures.

This Town, which is a Place of great Trade, carried on both by Land and Water, had Charters from King Henry II. and King John, with many great Privileges, for which it may vie with most Corporations in England. 'Tis free from paying Pontage, Toll, and Customs, to any other Towns, and receives from several. 'Tis governed under King John's Charter, by two Bailiffs, who are elected yearly, by a Jury of fourteen Men, twelve of whom must agree in the Choice of two Persons out of the twenty-four Aldermen (who are such as have gone through the Offices of the Town) together with forty-eight Common-council Men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers; and the Bailiffs for the Time being are Lords of the Manor for the Town and Liberties. Its Market is well stocked with all Necessaries, and its Fairs are resorted to from most Parts of the Kingdom for Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Linnen-Cloth, Hops, and most other Goods and Merchandize. The Town is well furnished with all sorts of Artificers, who deal in making and selling Cloaths, Leather, Iron-Tools, and the common Manufactures of the Kingdom. Here are also Gun-makers, Carpenters and Joyners, for building of Houses, or Vessels for the River; and 'tis as famous a Town for making of Stockings as any in the Kingdom. Here were formerly several religious Houses, but now only two Churches, one within the Castle, called *St. Mary Magdalen's*, stiled in ancient Records *Libera Regia Capella*, i.e. a free Chapel of the King's; an old Building that was made exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction by King John: The other Church is at the North End of the Town on the highest Part of the Hill; and 'tis not only called *Leonard's* from its Saint, but the *High Church* from its Situation. In the late Civil Wars, when this Town was burnt, this Church was so damaged by the Fire, that the Town was forced to rebuild it. The Parishes are large, and the Town is populous. Here is a Free-school for the Sons of the Burgeses, which is as ancient as the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and sends and maintains eighteen Scholars at the University of Oxford. The Town is not only supplied with good Water, by *Leaden Pipes* from a Spring half a Mile off, but a sufficient Quantity of *Severn* Water is thrown up by an Engine to the Top of the *Castle-Hill*, the Contrivance of those who erected the Water-works at *London-Bridge*. There are very good Mills also belonging to the Town built on a little River called *Worse*, which falls into the *Severn*. There are four Mills all under one Roof granted to the Town from the Crown by Charter, on Payment only of 10*l.* a Year Chief Rent.

Besides other Benefactions to this Town, it has an Hospital in the High Church-yard for ten poor Widows of the Upper Town.

3. *Ludlow* stands on a Hill near the Place where the River *Teme* joins with the *Corve*, on the Borders of *Worcestershire* and *Herefordshire*. 'Tis a Town, says *Camden*, of greater Elegance than Antiquity. *Roger de Montgomery* first built a beautiful strong Castle over the *Corve*, and inclosed it with Walls, about one Mile in Compass. King *Stephen* laid close Siege to it; and here Henry Son of the King of *Scots*, being lifted up from his Horse by a Grappling-hook, had like to have been drawn within the Walls, if King *Stephen* himself had not assisted him, and with singular Courage delivered him from that Danger. It has a large, neat Church, which was formerly Collegiate, but now only Parochial, and stands on the highest Ground in the Town. Though the

Ludlow.
18 M. fr. *Shrewsbury*.
136 fr. *London*:
Market on Monday
and Wednesday.
Frid. and Sat.
Fair, Tuesday
before Easter,
Whitsun. Wedn.
June 24.
Aug. 4, and 10.
Sept. 17, 29.
Nov. 1. 25.

Churches.

The Corporation.

Why called
Proud Salopians.

Bridgnorth.
12 M. fr. *London*.
Markets on
Saturday.
Fairs on
Shrove-tuesday.
June 19,
July 22,
October 18.

Town was much damaged by the Civil Wars during the Reigns of King *Stephen* and *Henry VI.* yet it always recovered, especially after *Henry VIII.* established the Council of the Marches, the Lord President whereof generally kept his Courts here; which Council subsisted, till being found a great Grievance to the Publick, it was dissolved, and taken away by Parliament 1. *William* and *Mary*, who divided the Government between two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of Lord Lieutenants of *North-Wales* and *South Wales.* This Town lying so near *Wales*, receives great Advantage by its Thoroughfare, and the Education of many of the *Welsh* Youth of both Sexes. The Inhabitants are reckoned more polite than their Neighbours; and though it has not thrived much since the Suppression of the abovementioned hateful Court, yet it continues in as flourishing a State as the most flourishing Town in these Parts. 'Twas incorporated by *Edward IV.* has a Power of trying and executing Criminals distinct from the County, and is governed by two Bailiffs, and twelve Aldermen, of whom the Head Bailiff is one, and twenty-five Common-council Men, of whom the Under-Bailiff is another. The other chief Officers are, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Steward, Chamberlain, Coroner, &c. The Head Bailiff is a Justice of the Peace during his Office, and a Year after. The Under-Bailiff is also Justice of the Peace for his Year of Office, and the next Year Coroner. Here are an Alms-house for thirty poor People, and two Charity-schools for fifty Boys and thirty Girls, who are taught and clothed. Its greatest Market is on *Monday.* The Town is divided into four Wards, has seven Gates in its Walls, and is one of the neatest in *England.* The Street which enters the Town is spacious, with handsome Houses, Sash-window'd on each Side; and the Castle to which it leads by an Ascent to the Top of the Hill, has a very commanding Prospect of the adjacent Country. The Offices in the Outer-court are falling down, and great Part of it is turned into a Bowling-green; but the Royal Apartments, with some old Velvet Furniture, and a Sword of State, are still left. There is also a neat little Chapel, which has abundance of Coats of Arms, upon the Pannels, of the *Welsh* Gentry. Provisions are extremely cheap here, and there's very good Company at the annual Horse-races. There's a Lawn before the Castle, which formerly extended near two Miles, but much of it is now inclosed. The Battlements of the Castle are very high, and of a great Thickness, with Towers at convenient Distances. That half which is within the Walls of the Town, is secured with a deep Ditch. Over several of the Stable Doors are the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Earls of *Pembroke*, &c. *Samuel Butler* wrote the *First Part* of *Hudibras* in an Apartment of the Outer Gate-house. The River *Teme*, which runs on the South-side of the Town, with a good Bridge over it, has several Dams or Weirs across it, and turns abundance of Mills. The Church, which has a handsome Tower, with a pleasant Ring of six Bells, is adorned with some old Monuments of the Lords Presidents, &c. and there's an Inscription on the North Wall of the Choir relating to Prince *Arthur*, elder Brother to King *Henry VIII.* who died here, and whose Bowels were deposited in this Spot; tho' 'tis said his Heart was taken up some time ago in a Lead Box. In the Choir is a Closet, commonly called the *God-house*, where the Priests used to keep their consecrated Utensils; and in the Market place is a Conduit, on the Top whereof is a long Stone-cross bearing a Niche, wherein is the Image of *St. Laurence*, to whom the Church is dedicated. On the West-side of the Church was a College, now converted to a private House; and without the Town, on the North-side, there was a rich Priory, whereof there are few Ruins to be seen, except those of a small Church which formerly belonged to it. The Country round is exceeding pleasant, fruitful, and populous, especially that Part call'd the *Corve*, from the River *Corve* abovementioned.

4. *Wenlock*, call'd *Great Wenlock*, to distinguish it from the Village of *Wenlock Parva*, is an ancient Corporation, governed by a Bailiff, Recorder, and two other Justices of the Peace. The Bailiff is also Justice of the Quorum; he is chose on *Michaelmas-day* in a Common-hall, by thirteen Electors, who chuse another Justice, the preceding Bailiff being one for the Year ensuing. There are twelve Bailiffs Peers, and about one thousand Burgesses. In the *Saxons* Time it had a Nunnery, and in that of King *Richard II.* a Copper Mine; and is now noted for Lime-stones and Tobacco-pipe Clay, but for nothing else extraordinary.

5. *Bishop's-Castle*, is a small Town, but an antient Body Corporate, endow'd with many Privileges, and having a Market and Fairs much frequented by the *Welsh.* 'Tis call'd *Bishop's-Castle*, because it anciently belonged to the Bishops of *Hereford*, in whose Diocese it lies; but it was alienated from them by Queen *Elizabeth*, and granted to Sir *Christopher Hatton*, with the Privilege of chusing Members of Parliament, to which it made the first Return in the 27th of her Reign. The Corporation con-

sists of a Bailiff, Recorder, and fifteen Aldermen, out of whom the Bailiff is annually chose. The Bailiff for his Year, and the Year after, is Justice of the Peace and Quorum. Its Market is noted for Cattle and all Sorts of Commodities. The Situation of this Town is upon the River *Clun*, in a kind of Promontory between *Montgomeryshire* and *Radnorshire.*

The other Towns of most Note in this County, which have not the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, are,

1. *Whitchurch*, is a pleasant, large, and populous Town, but of no great Trade, on the Borders of *Cheshire*, so denominated, according to *Camden*, from *Albo Monasterio*, i. e. the *White Monastery*; but there having never been any Monastery here that we read of, we can't think it was so called from thence, any more than twenty other Places of the same Name in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales.* *Camden* takes notice that 'tis famous for several Monuments of the *Talbots*, particularly for that of Sir *John Talbot*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who acquired such Fame for his Prowess in the Wars with *France*, that he was there call'd the *English Achilles*; and no Man in that Kingdom dar'd to encounter him single-handed. There are many Gentry in this Neighbourhood, of whom some are Roman Catholics. 'Tis said that this Town, when King *Charles I.* removed his Standard from *Nottingham* to *Shrewsbury*, rais'd a whole Regiment for his Service. In 1712 a Brief was granted for rebuilding the Parish-Church here, which amounted to above 5500 *l.*

2. *Oswestry*, or *Oswaldestry*, is a very ancient Town, the Chief of a Hundred of its own Name, towards *Denbighshire*, inclosed with a Wall and Ditch, and fortified with a small Castle. Here is a great Traffick on its Market-day for the *Welsh* Flannels and Freezes, of which it is the Staple. It was at first call'd *Maserfeld*, but took its present Name from *Oswald* King of the *Northumbrians*, who was here slain in Battle with *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, and torn Limb from Limb with the most inhuman Cruelty. Its *St. Andrew's* Fair was granted by King *Henry III.* for four Days. The Church of *St. Oswald* was call'd *Blancminster*, and once a Monastery, but 'tis now Parochial. It stands without the New Gate, but there is not one in the Town. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, Burgesses, &c. and was anciently a Borough, but whether Parliamentary or not, we cannot determine.

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1542, there was a Fire in this Town, that occasioned Mr. *Camden* to make some Astrological Remarks, which we shall take from him, though Astrology is not quite in so high Repute now as it was in his Time. 'Tis observable, says he, that the Eclipses of the Sun in *Aries* have been very fatal to this Place, for in the Years 1542, and 1567, when the Sun was eclipsed in that Planet, it suffered very much by Fire; but after the last Eclipse of the two, a Fire raged here so furiously, that about two hundred Houses in the Town and Suburbs were consumed. Dr. *Childrey*, who wrote of Astrology, goes farther in his Remarks on this Occasion. 'Camden, says he, observed not all; for that which is most remarkable is, that those two Eclipses happened within two Degrees one of another, so that it may be the Ascendant of *Oswestry* is about the 27th Degree of *Aries.* And, perhaps, the Reason why the late Eclipse of the Sun in *Aries*, March 29, 1652, had no Influence upon *Oswestry*, was, because it happened in the 19th Degree of *Aries*, eight Degrees distant from its Ascendant. This, adds the Doctor, is farther observable, and it looks as if there was something in it, that in 1567, when *Oswestry* was burnt, *Mil-den-hall* in *Suffolk* was burnt too; and that though the Eclipse in *Aries* 1652, had nothing to do with them (perhaps for the Reason given above) yet within the Time that Astrologers limit the Effect of Eclipses, two Towns in the two very same Shires, *Bungey* in *Suffolk*, and *Drayton* in *Shropshire*, were both burnt. Query, Whether in February 1655-6, any thing happened to the Town of *Oswestry* upon the Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Mars*? As those learned Gentlemen wrote these things gravely and in earnest, and as there are still many who really think highly of the Power of the Stars, we durst not omit what they have said so nearly relating to our Subject.

Besides the Grammar-School here, in which several Men of Note have been educated, here is a Charity-school, where forty Boys are clothed, and taught to read, write and cypher; and the Girls to spin, knit and sew. Divers ingenious Methods are made use of in this School to excite the Children to outstrip each other in their Learning, some of which deserve Imitation. Twenty of them are set to strive against other twenty for Shoes, and the twenty that perform their Tasks best have Shoes first. Then ten more of the Boys are set against other ten for the like Premium, and so on till they are all shod. To the like Purpose in the Girls School, a Shift is put up for the best Spinner, a Head-dress for the best Sempstress, a Pair of Stockings for the best Knitter, as well as a Bible for the best Reader, and a Copy-Book for the best Writer.

Whitchurch.
20 M. fr. Shrewsbury,
12 fr. London.
Market on Friday.
Fair, Oct. 23.

Sir John Talbot's
Fame.

Oswestry.
10 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Monday.
Fair, May 1,
Nov. 30.

Mr. Camden's
Astrology, with
Dr. Childrey's
Remarks.

Wenlock.
10 M. fr. Shrewsbury,
10 M. fr. London.
Market on Monday.
Fair on Friday.
June 24,
October 6.

Bishop's-Castle.
10 M. fr. Wenlock,
10 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Friday.
Fairs on Friday
before Good-Friday.
June 24,
August 29,
Nov. 1.

Wem.
148 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Thurs.
Fairs on June 29,
Nov. 10.

Judge Jefferies.

The Poet
Wycherley.

Sir Thomas
Adams's Charity.

Newport.
174 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Sat.
Fairs on
April 11,
June 11,
Nov. 6.

Mr. William
Adams's Charity.

Antiquities and
other Remarka-
bles.

Chirbury.

Rowton.

Caer-Caradock.

Rushbury.

Clee-hill.

Clebury.
10 M. fr. Brdg-
north,
118 M. fr. London.
Market, Wednesd.

Aston-Burnell.
3 M. fr. Wen-
lock.

3. *Wem*, near the Head of the River *Rodan*, is a Town of good Note and Antiquity. In the Civil Wars it had a Garrison for the Parliament, to which the famous *Richard Baxter* was one while Chaplain. In the Year 1676, great Part of this Town was consumed by a dreadful Fire. It was formerly a Barony in the Families of the *Butlers* and *Ferrers*; but 'tis scarce to be imagined, that after the Expiration of the Title in those Families, it received any Honour by being erected into a Barony in favour of *Sir George Jefferies*, that hated Judge (so obnoxious to several Parliaments, and so professed an Enemy to the Rights and Liberties of the People) who, after having dipped his Hands deeply in the Blood of several illustrious Patriots, was by King *James II.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of *Wem*. However, though this Town suffered Dishonour, by being the Barony of that Actor of Tragedy, it received Glory in being the Birth place of the most witty Writer of Comedy in his Age, *M. Wycherley*, whose admirable Compositions, the *Plain-Dealer*, *Country-Wife*, &c. are reckoned among the most excellent of the kind, ancient and modern. *Sir Thomas Adams*, Draper, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1645, who died in 1667, Father of the City, gave the House here, in which he was born, to be a Free-School, for the Children of this Town, and liberally endowed it.

4. *Newport* boasts of a handsome Foundation of the same kind by a Native of the same Name, who made a Fortune too in the same City, by the Trade of a Haberdasher. This was *William Adams*, Esq; who having got such an Estate, that he fined for Alderman of *London*, founded and endowed a School here to the Value of 7000 *l.* and gave a Library, with a House for both the Master and Usher, and 60 *l.* a Year to the former, and 30 to the latter; with a Garden of an Acre to each House, and two Acres for the Boys to play in. Near it he also built an Alms-house, and gave 550 *l.* towards building the Town-house. The Haberdashers Company of *London* present the Master of the School, whose Place is now said to be worth 100 *l.* a Year. Here was formerly a Collegiate Church erected in the Reign of *K. Henry VI.* by *Thomas Draper* of this Town. The List of the Charity-Schools mentions one at this Place which it calls an *English Free-School*, erected for all the Children of the Town, which is pretty large, and endowed with 20 *l.* a Year by a private Gentleman, to which the Crown has made an Addition of 5 *l.* a Year for the Encouragement of the Teachers.

This is a good Town, with a well-furnished Market, on the Borders of *Staffordshire*, by the Roman Way called *Watling Street*.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables of this Shire are principally these:

1. *Chirbury*, near the *Severn*, as it enters it from *Montgomeryshire*, is said to have had a Castle formerly built by *Ethelfleda*, a Lady of the *Mercians*; but is of most Note now for giving Title of Baron to *Henry Herbert*, descended from *Sir Edward Herbert*, who was so created by King *Charles I.*

2. *Rutunium* is supposed to be *Rowton*, in the West Part of this County, not far from the *Severn*; which Analogy of Names is of the more Weight, because the Distances agree very well on both Sides. This was anciently the Estate of the Family of the *Corbets*, and since of the *Lifers*, to whom it came from the *L'Esrange's* of *Knockin*.

3. *Caer-Caradock*, a large Hill at the Conflux of the *Clun* and *Teme*, which was the Scene of that Action between *Ostorius the Roman*, and *Caratacus the Briton*, whereof we have a very distinct Account in *Tacitus*. The Tokens of it are still to be seen near *Lanterden*, where are two Barrows, in which have been found burnt Bones, and an Urn. The Trenches of the *Romans* Camp at *Caer-Caradock* are very deep, and yet the Soil is a hard Rock. The Rampiers are walled, but now covered with Earth. 'Tis commonly called the *Gair*, being situate on the East Point of a very steep Hill, which is only accessible in the West Part. Other Marks of this memorable Engagement are a large Fortification on the South Point of a high Hill called *Tongley*, a Mile North of the *Clun*, and another called the *Bishop's-Mote*, a Mile from *Bishop's-Castle* towards *Montgomery*, where is a high steep Hill, like the Keep of a Castle at the West End; and towards the East there's near an Acre of Ground encompassed with an Intrenchment.

4. *Rushbury*, near *Bridgenorth*, is by all Circumstances, according to *Dr. Gale's* Conjecture, the *Bramonium* or *Bravonium* of *Antoninus*.

5. *Clee-hill*, on which are the Remains of an ancient Camp, is famous for producing the best Pit-Coal, and has some Veins of Iron; and at the Bottom of it, on the North Side of the *Teme*, is a little Town called *Mortimer's Clebury*, because *Hugh de Mortimer* built a Castle there, which was immediately demolished by King *Henry II.* as a Nursery of Rebellion.

6. *Aston Burnell*, where the *Burnel's*, an honourable Family in *Shropshire*, as ancient as *William the Conqueror*, and afterwards the *Lovel's* Family, had a Castle, was in the

Reign of King *Edward I.* honoured with an Assembly of Fair on Good-Friday. the Parliament, when the Lords sat in the Castle, and the Commons in a Barn (then belonging to the Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, at *Shrewsbury*) which is still standing, and belongs to *Francis Prince*, Esq; In this Session the famous Statute was enacted, or rather renewed, for the Assurance of Debts, which was called the *Statute-Merchant*. One of the *Burnel's* obtained a Charter from King *Henry III.* for a Market here, and two annual Fairs; but though it has one Fair, the other with its Market are disused.

7. *Pitchford*, in that Neighbourhood, gave Name to an ancient Family in these Parts now extinct, and took it, as *Camden* says, from a Well here, where a liquid Bitumen floats, which the Inhabitants skim off, and use instead of Pitch. Some think 'tis good against the Falling Sickness and Wounds.

8. *Wroxeter*, at some little Distance from *Shrewsbury*, was the ancient *Uriconium*, though some will have it to be the *Rutunium* above-mentioned. The Roman Fortifications and Buildings, the Remains whereof are still visible, are called *The old Works of Wroxeter*, and are in the middle about twenty Foot high, and one hundred in Length. It stands on the *Severn*, near its Conjunction with the *Tern*. The Author of the Additions to *Camden* tells us, that this Place, which some reckon the Metropolis, others the second City of the *Cornavii*, was three Miles in Compass, and that it was surrounded with a Wall, founded for most part on Pebble Stones, which was three Yards thick, and had a vast Trench round it, which in some Places appears even now to be exceeding deep. The Name is rationally enough deriv'd from *Wreken-Caster*, or the City near the *Wreken*.

9. *Wreken*, or *Wreken-Hill*, by some called *Gilbert's-Hill*, is noted for the highest Ground in all the County, and stands between the *Severn* and the *Watling-Street* Road, within one Mile of *Wroxeter*. It ascends gradually from a Level, and extends to a pretty great Length, being well shaded with Trees, and affording a fine Prospect of all the Country round. The above-mentioned military Road went thro' the midst of *Wroxeter*, and the Ford now called *Wroxeter-Ford*, as is plain by the old Strait-way pointing exactly upon it on each Side of the River to the *Strettons*, i. e. Towns seated by the Street, and from thence to *Herefordshire* and *Cardiganshire*.

10. *Okenyate*, a Village not far from the Foot of this Hill, is noted for its Plenty of Coal.

11. *Brofely*, is noted for a Well exhaling a sulphurous Vapour, which, when contracted to one Vent by means of an Iron Cover with a semicircular Hole, and set on fire by a Candle, burns like the Spirit of Wine or Brandy, with a Heat which will even boil a large Piece of Beef in two Hours. 'Tis very remarkable that a Piece of Meat broil'd in its Flame, has not the least ill Taste from the Sulphur; and yet more strange, that the Water of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as ever the Fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

12. *White-Ladies*, in the Parish of *Tonge*, on the East-side of the County next to *Staffordshire*, was noted formerly for a Nunnery, and is still a Popish Chapel; but it much rather deserves mention for having been the Shelter of King *Charles II.* who fled hither after his Defeat at *Worcester*, and was so close pursued by his Enemies, that he was conducted to the neighbouring Grove of *Boscobel*, and there hid himself in the Day-time in an Oak, from whence he had once the Pleasure of seeing the Parliament Soldiers, then in quest of him, diverted to another Side of the Wood by the Chace of an Owl which flew out of a neighbouring Tree, and flutter'd along the Ground as if it had been broken-wing'd. The Tree is now inclos'd with a Brick-wall, but has been almost cut away by Travellers. 'Tis said that the King coming hither after his Restoration, gather'd some of the Acorns, and carried them to *St. James's*, where he planted them in the Park or Gardens, and used to water them.

The Fishermen in this Part of *England* have a pretty Device to catch Fish, which is called a *Coracle*, wherein one Man being seated, will row himself very swiftly with one Hand, whilst with the other he manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackel. 'Tis of a Form almost oval, made of split Sally-twigs interwoven (round at the Bottom) and that Part which is next to the Water, is covered with a Horse's Hide. 'Tis about five Foot long, and three broad, and so light that they carry it out and home on their Backs.

Thomas Parr, who lived to the Age of one hundred and fifty, was a Native of this Shire.

The principal Seats of the Nobility, &c. in this County, are, The Duke of *Kingston*, at *Tong Castle*, near *Staffordshire*; Earl of *Bradford*, at *Arcal* and *Eyton*; Earl of *Sorewsbury*, at *Pepper-hill*, sixteen Miles from *Salop*; Earl of *Stafford*, at *Shesnal*, twelve Miles from *Salop*; Lord Viscount *Kilmurray*, at *Shenton-hall*, three Miles from *Drayton*; Lord *Craven*,

Pitchford.

A bituminous Well.

Wroxeter.

Wreken-hill.

Okenyate.

Brofely.
6 M. fr. Bridge-north.

Burning Well.

White-Ladies.

Boscobel.

The Royal Oak.

A Coracle to catch Fish.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

Craven, at *Stoke*, near *Wenlock*; *Lord Herbert*, at *Ockley-Park*, near *Munslow*; *Sir Thomas Whitmore*, Knight of the *Bath*, at *Apley*; *Sir Richard Corbet*, of *Leighton*, Baronet, (Member of Parliament for *Shrewsbury*) at *Longnor*; *William Kynaston*, Esq; Master in *Chancery*, its other Representative, and Recorder, at *Ryton* of the eleven Towns; *Sir William Corbet*, Bart. at *Adderley*, near *Drayton*; *Sir Hugh Briggs*, Baronet, at *Houghton*, near *Shesnal*; *Sir Richard Aſton*, Baronet, at *Audley*, near *Bridgenorth*; *Sir Watkin Williams Wynn*, Bart. at *Lanwarda*, near *Oswestry*; *Sir Richard Smith*, Baronet, at *Aſton Burnel*; *Sir Edward Leighton*, Baronet, at *Wattlesborough*; *Sir Rowland Hill*, Baronet, at *Hawkſton*, near *Hodnet*; *Sir John Aſtley*, Bart. at the *Abbey Foregate*, near *Salop*; *Mr. Dean Cresset*, at *Cond*, near *Salop*; the *Rev. Robert Eyton*, D. D. at *Criggen*; *Lady Woolridge*, at *Didmarſton*; *Mrs. Pope*, at *Wiſtanton*, near *Ludlow*; *Orlando Bridgeman*, Esq; at *Blodwal*; *Edward Brown*, Esq; at *Caugley*; *Thomas Beale*, Esq; at the *Heath*, near *Ludlow*; *Trafford Barnſton*, Esq; at *Condover*, near *Salop*; *William Cludd*, Esq; at *Orton*; — *Clive*, Esq, at *Stich*; *Job Charlton*, Esq; at *Park-Hall*, near *Oswestry*; *Sherrington Davenport*, of *Davenport*, Esq; *Thomas Eyton*, Esq; at *Wilmores*; *Godolphin Edwards*, Esq; at *Froddeſley*, near *Salop*; *William Forreſter*, Esq; at *Dothill*; *Tho-*

mas Gardiner, Esq; at *Sanſeau*; *Thomas Hunt*, Esq; at *Boreatton*; — *Harnage*, Esq; at *Belfordine*, near *Condover*; *Thomas Harwood Hill*, Esq; at *Tearn*, near *Salop*; *Edward Jordan*, Esq; of *Priors Leigh*; *Andrew Corbet*, Esq; at *Morceton-Corbet*, near *Salop*; *John Corbet*, Esq; at *Hall-Huſſy*, near *Salop*; *Edward Kynaston*, Esq; at *Oatley*, near *Elleſmere*; *Edward Kynaston*; Esq; at *Hardwick*; *Henry Powis*, Esq; of the *Abley* and *Underbil*; *Thomas Powis*, Esq; at *Barwick*, near *Salop*; *Edward Powis*, Esq; at *West-Coppice*, where he has a Deer-Park bounded by the *Severn*; — *Powis*, Esq; at *Onſlow*, near *Salop*; *Richard Liſter*, Esq; at *Rewton-Caſtle*; *Thomas Langley*, Esq; at *Goulding*, near *Condover*; *Thomas Lloyd*, Esq; at *Aſton*; — *Lutwyche*, Esq; at *Lutwyche*; *John Myſton*, Esq; at *Haſton*; *Herbert Mackworth*, Esq; at *Buntingſdale*, near *Drayton*; *Robert More*, Esq; at *Linley*, near *Wenlock*; *William Owen*, Esq; at *Porkington*, near *Oswestry*; *Adam Ottley*, Esq; at *Pitchford*, near *Condover*; *Robert Piggot*, Esq; at *Chetwind*, near *Newport*; *George Weld*, Esq; at *Willy*, near *Wenlock*; *John Weaver*, Esq; at *Mirvil*, near *Wenlock*; *John Walcot*, Esq; at *Walcot*; *Thomas Wingfield*, Esq; at *Alderton*; *William Yonge*, Esq; at *Keynton*; *Thomas Yeates*, Esq; at *Darnford*.



The PRINCIPALITY of W A L E S.

Its Name.

THE ancient Britons divided the whole Island of Albion into Loegria, Albantia, and Cambria, which are now called England, Scotland, and Wales. The Saxons, when they had conquered the Island, and drove a Remnant of the Natives to seek Shelter among the Mountains in this Corner of it, called it Wallia, and the People in their Tongue *Welsh*; which was the Word they used to denote Nations or Languages that were to them strange and unknown. So to this Day, the Tirolese, and other Inhabitants of Upper Germany, call the Italians, tho' their next Neighbours, *Welshmen*, and their Language *Welsh*. And that this Name was given it by the Saxons, is plain enough, because the *Welsh* themselves don't understand what the Words *Wales* and *Welsh* really mean; neither do they know any other Name of their Country or themselves, but *Cymry*, i. e. the first, or old Country; nor of their Language, but *Cymraeg*. In like manner the common People know not what *England* or *English* mean; but they commonly call the Country, *Lhyger*; and the *Englishmen*, *Sacson*, instead of *Saxons*, (the *x* being no Letter in their Alphabet) and the *English* Language they call *Saisfarneg*, i. e. the *Saxon* Tongue. Mean time the better sort of People throughout *Wales* speak *English*, and all Judicial Proceedings and Law-Instruments are in this Tongue, which is also in divers Places the Language of the Pulpit.

Its ancient Division.

The first Division of this Country that we read of, was about the Year 870, when Roderick, the great King of *Wales*, divided it in favour of three Sons, into three Territories, which they called Kingdoms; and these were *Demetia*, or *South-Wales*; *Powisia*, or *Powis-Land*; and *Ienedotia*, or *North-Wales*: Which Division was attended with such Discord, that it was not long e'er the middlemost was swallowed up by the other two. The ancient Records also divided it into three Parts, called *North-Wales*, *South-Wales*, and *West-Wales*, containing fourteen Shires, in which were then included *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; but as they have both been since lopt off, and reckoned among those of *England*, where we have described them, the only Divisions known now are,

S O U T H - W A L E S, containing

Cardiganshire, *Pembrokeshire*, *Caermarthenshire*,
Glamorganshire, *Brecknockshire*, *Radnorshire*.

N O R T H - W A L E S, containing

Flintshire, *Caernarvanshire*, *Montgomeryshire*,
Merionethshire, *Denbighshire*, *Anglesey*.

Extent and Boundaries.

It was anciently bounded almost on all Sides by the Sea, and by the *Severn* and *Dee*, till the *Saxons* made themselves Masters of all the plain champaign Countries over those Rivers, and till *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, in particular, made a great Ditch to be the Boundary betwixt his Kingdom and *Wales*, when the interjacent Country was called the *Marches*. The Kings of *England* also, after the Conquest, obliged the Inhabitants to retire farther Westward, and to secure themselves among the Mountains. Notwithstanding this, they still enjoy'd their own Laws, lived under their own Princes, and maintained their own Liberties against all the Designs and Attempts of the *English*, till at last, in the Year 1282, *Llewellyn ap Gryffith*, Prince of *Wales*, lost both his Life and Principality to *K. Edward I.* who yet did not think himself safe, notwithstanding his Victory seemed intire and absolute; for he observed the Humour of the *Welsh* to be intirely set against any foreign Prince or Governor, and was very hard put to it to settle

himself in the secure Possession of his new Conquests, till he enter'd upon this lucky Expedient: His Queen being then big with Child, he sent for her to come immediately to *Caernarvan*; and when she was delivered of a Son, he summoned a Meeting of the *Welsh* Lords, and proffered them the young Child (a Native of their own Country) for their Lord and Governor, to whom they readily swore Obedience; and since that Time the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have commonly been created PRINCES OF WALES. The common Bounds of the Principality to this Day, are those established by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who makes the River *Wye* its Boundary betwixt *England* and *South-Wales*, and measures the Length of all *Wales* from *Caerleon* upon *Isk*, to *Holyhead* in *Anglesey*, above 100 Miles, and its Breadth from *Sallow* or *Willweford* upon the River *Wye*, to *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, at least the same Number of Miles.

WALES was incorporated and united with *England*, by a Statute of 27 Hen. VIII. by which all Laws and Liberties of *England* were to take Place there; and all *Welsh* Laws, Customs, and Tenures, not agreeable to those of *England*, to be abrogated: Officers of Law, and Ministers, were to keep Courts in the *English* Tongue; and the King of *England* was to have a Chancery and Exchequer Court at *Brecknock* and *Denbigh*. By the same Statute *Wales* was divided into twelve Counties, each of which had the Privilege of returning a Knight, and every Shire-Town a Burgess to Parliament, except the Town of *Merioneth*. And by the 34th and 35th of the same Reign, there were ordained four several Circuits for the Administration of Justice in the said Shires, each of which was to include three Shires; so that the Chief Justice of *Chester* has under his Jurisdiction the three several Shires of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomery*. The Shires of *Caernarvan*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesey*, are under the Justices of *North-Wales*. Those of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*, have also their Justices, as have likewise those of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*. By the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth*, one other Justice-Assistant was ordained to the former Justices; so that now every of the said four Circuits have two Justices, viz. one Chief-Justice, and a second Justice-Assistant.

For other Particulars relating to this Principality, we refer to Sir *John Dodridge's* and other Histories of it, and shall conclude with an Observation which is universally acknowledged to be true of the Character of the *Welsh* in general, viz. That since the Bible and Common-Prayer Book have been translated into the *Welsh* Tongue, pursuant to an Order of Queen *Elizabeth*, no Place has adhered more strictly than *Wales* to the Rubrick and Constitution of the Church of *England*, both as to the Substance and Form of Worship: That since they have been incorporated with the *English*, they have approved themselves as loyal, hearty, and affectionate Subjects of the State, as cordially devoted to their King, and as zealous in Defence of their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the best of their Fellow-Subjects: That the Gentlemen are very hospitable, and the People in general, tho' very jealous of Affronts, and apt to take fire, yet are soon reconciled, and are most civil and obliging, especially to Strangers. To conclude, the Gentlemen have very good Reason to boast of the Antiquity of their Families, which they have preserved so intire for many Ages, that they despise a Pedigree that can't be traced higher than the Conquest.

We proceed now to the Topography of this Principality; and first of SOUTH-WALES, beginning with

1. The SHIRE of R A D N O R, (in Welch) *Sir Vaes y Ved.*

Its Bound.

TIS bounded on the East with *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*; with *Brecknockshire* and *Cardiganshire* on the South and West, and with *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales* on the North. 'Tis, according to Mr. *Templeman*, 29 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth, and has an Area of 385 square Miles. Others make it 90 Miles in Circumference, containing 310,000 Acres, four Market-Towns, six Hundreds, fifty-two Parishes, and about 3200 Houses, with 19,000 Inhabitants, thirteen Rivers,

five Castles, and three Forests, all in the Dioceses of *Hereford* and *St. David's*.

The Air is sharp and piercing. The East and South Parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in Corn; but the Soil elsewhere, especially in the North and West Parts, is so rocky and mountainous, that 'tis only fit to feed Cattle and Sheep, though 'tis well stored with Woods, and watered with Rivulets, and in some Places standing Lakes. The chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. The River

Wye,

The Wye. *Wye*, which divides it from *Brecknockshire*, crosses the West Angle of the County, and in its rapid Course through the Rocks, forms several Cataracts, and receives the *Ithon*, *Weyerly*, and other Streams. 'Tis parted from *Shropshire* by the River *Ternd*; but the River, which it has peculiar to itself, is the *Ython*, into which run the *Dulas*, the *Clowd*, and the *Cameran*. It rises among the Hills in the North Side of the Shire, and forming its Course Southward, falls into the River *Wye*, a little below *Dyffart*, on the South-West Side of the County; but after it has passed *Llanhadern*, it winds about so short, that it runs near six Miles in a Mile and a half Distance from that Town. In these Rivers are Plenty of Salmon and other Fish. It sends two Members to Parliament, one for the County, and one for the chief Town, viz.

NEW RADNOR. *NEW RADNOR*, a very ancient Borough by Prescription, from whence the County takes its Name. *Old Radnor* (called by the *Welch* *Maesfved hen*, and from its high Situation *Pencraig*) was laid in Ashes by *Rhys ap Griffydd*, in the Reign of King *John*. The new Town is well built for these Parts, being chiefly of thatched Houses, after the manner of the Country, and was formerly defended with Walls and a Castle, and might have been much more considerable had it not been burnt down by the Rebel *Owen Glendour*, who usurped the Title of Prince of *Wales* upon the Deposition of King *Richard II.* But the more immediate Cause of its Decay seems to be the Encouragement that was given to its Neighbour *Presteign*, by *Martin* Bishop of *St. Davids*, by whose Favour the latter grew up to be a considerable Market, and must by consequence draw off the Trade and Resort from *Radnor*. 'Twas so called by the *English*, as some think, from *Rhaiadr Gwy*, or the Cataract of the River *Wye*, near the Town of *Rhaiadr*. Though 'tis the County Town, the Assizes are not held here; however, it has a Court of Pleas for all Actions, without Limitation to any particular Sum. Of the Castle which stood in a Nook of the River *Somergil*, just by the Cataract abovementioned, nothing remains but a deep Trench cut out of a Rock on one Side of the *Castle-yard*. The Town stands in a fruitful Valley at the Bottom of a Hill, where abundance of Sheep are fed. *Queen Elizabeth*, in the fourth Year of her Reign, granted it a Charter, with large Privileges; and likewise the Manor, which contains eleven large Townships, with a Jurisdiction extending ten or twelve Miles to the capital Council, which consists of twenty-five Burgesses, and a Recorder, out of whom a Bailiff and two Aldermen are chose yearly. This Town has the Honour of giving the Title of Earl to *Henry Lord Roberts*.

2. *Presteign*, or *Prestaig*, by the *British* called *Lhan Andras*, or *St. Andrews*, stands on the River *Lug*, in a rich and pleasant Valley, near its Entrance into *Herefordshire*, and is the Place where the Assizes and the County Gaol are kept, on which Account 'tis pretty populous, and well frequented. 'Tis a fair, large, well-built Town, and the Streets are well

paved. Here is a very good Market for Grain, especially Barley, of which they make good Store of Malt. To whom its flourishing State is principally owing, was mentioned in *Radnor*.

3. *Knighton*, the only Town of Note in the Hundred of its own Name. It stands in a Valley on the River *Teme*, over which it has a Bridge. 'Tis a well-built Borough, of good Trade and Resort, and its Market is well served with Cattle, Corn, Iron-Ware, Hops, Salt, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, and other Commodities.

The *Magi*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, is supposed to be *Old Radnor*, which the *Britons* call *Maesfved her*; for the Writers of the middle Age call the Inhabitants of these Parts *Magesetæ*, as if one should say the Seat of the *Magi*.

The most remarkable Thing mentioned in this Shire is *Offa's Dyke*, or *Clawd Offa*, as the *Britons* call it, a mighty Work of itself, and much talked of by our Historians. It has its Name from the Contriver *Offa* the *Mercian* King, who had it cast up as a Boundary between the *English Saxons*, and the ancient *Britons* that were drove into *Wales*, and a Protection of the former against the Invasions of the latter. It begins at *Bleachey* over against *Aust Passage*, on the *Severn*, and extends from the Mouth of the *Wye* to that of the *Dee* ninety Miles. It runs through *Herefordshire*, passes by *Knighton* abovementioned, proceeds Northward through part of *Shropshire* into *Montgomeryshire*, then returns to *Shropshire* near *Oswestry*, and so through *Denbyshire* into *Flintshire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*, where that Water runs into the *Dee*. 'Tis said, that *Harold* made a Law, that if any *Welchman* passed this Dyke, the King's Officers should cut off his right Hand.

Rhagadar Wilderness, so called from a small inconsiderable Town, is famous among the *Welch* for the Destruction of *Vortigern*, whose Memory they detest for his having invited the *Saxons* into *Britain*; and therefore they say, that both he and his new-built Town were consumed by Lightning.

On the Top of a Hill called *Gwaistedin* near *Rhaiadar Gwy*, are three large Heaps of Stones of that kind which are common upon the Mountains of *Wales*, and called *Karns*. In some Places there are confused Piles of no less than two hundred Cart Loads. They are also frequent in the North of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and were no doubt intended generally as Memorials for the Dead, it being still a Custom in several Places to cast Heaps of Stones on the Graves of Robbers, Self-Murderers, and other Malefactors; and it being the worst thing that a Man can express to an Enemy, to wish that a *Karn* be his Monument, tho', before Christianity was planted here, Men of the best Quality seem to have had such Funeral Piles.

The chief Seats in this Shire, are, *Sir William Fowler's*, at *Chief Seat*, *Harnage-Grange*; *Sir Humphry Howarth's*, at *Maesfwtich*; *Thomas Lewis*, Esq; at *Harpsen*.

2. BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Its Name and Bounds. 'TIS so called by the *English* from the *Welch* Name *Brycheineg*, or *Breckiniauc*, and is bounded with *Radnorshire* on the North, from which 'tis divided by the River *Wye*; *Herefordshire* on the East, *Monmouthshire* on the South-East, *Glamorganshire* on the South and South-West, *Gaermarthenshire* and part of *Cardiganshire* on the West. *Mr. Templeman* extends it to thirty-five Miles in Length, and thirty-four in Breadth, and gives it an Area of seven hundred and seventy square Miles, though some make it but twenty Miles from East to West, and twenty-eight from North to South. Others make the Circumference a hundred and nine Miles, and compute the Area at 620,000 Acres. 'Tis divided into six Hundreds, containing four Market Towns, about 6000 Houses, and 35,300 Inhabitants.

Extent and Contents. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, (except on the North Side) so that some call it *Breckneckshire*; but 'tis intermixed with a good Number of pleasant and fruitful Vales and Plains, which produce Plenty of Corn; and as for Cattle, they send great Herds every Year to *England* from the Mountains. The Air is very mild, except on the Hills, where 'tis sharp, but wholesome.

Soil and Air. Its chief Rivers are, the *Uſk*, the *Wye*, and the *Yvon*. The *Uſk*, whereof the *British* Name is *Wyſk*, which in the *Irish* signifies Water, comes from the *Black Mountain*, on the South-West Side of the County, and from thence runs Northward till it reaches *Tre-Castle*, after which it winds towards the East, passing by the Town of *Brecknock*, and leaves this County a little below *Crick-Howel*. The *Uſk* runs through the middle of it, but the *Wye* only waters the North Side of it; and at *Hay* it leaves it, and enters *Herefordshire*. The *Yvon* rises among the Hills on the North-West Side of the County, from whence it runs South towards *Llangamauh*, and thence turns to the North-East, falling into the *Wye* at *Bealt*. These and the lesser Rivulets

are all well stored with Fish, but particularly the *Uſk* and the *Wye*, which abound with Salmon and Trout. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who was Archdeacon of this County above five hundred Years ago, and wrote an *Itinerary of Wales*, says, that the *Wye* abounds with a better sort of Trout than common, called *Umbrae*, and that in his Time it had Plenty of Woods, Pasture, and wild Deer; and he mentions a Mountain among the Southern Hills, called *Arthur's Chair*, with two Peaks on the Top, and between them a Fountain that had Trouts, though no Water ran from it.

There's a famous Pool or Meer in this County, about two Miles East of *Brecknock Town*, called *Brecknock-Meer*, which is two Miles long, and almost as broad, and though much haunted by Otters, so abounds with Perch, Tench, and Eel, that they commonly say 'tis two-thirds Water, and one-third Fish. The Fishermen take them with their Coracles, the same that we mentioned at *Shrewsbury*. The *Welch* call it *Llyn Savedhan*, i. e. a standing Lake. *Giraldus* calls it *Clamsfum* from the thundering Noise it makes upon the breaking of the Ice.

This County, which not only produces Black Cattle and Goats, but some Venison, and Store of Fowl, lies in the Diocese of *St. David's*; though *Chamberlain* and others have placed it in that of *Landaff*, and sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one for the County, and one for the Town of

BRECKNOCK, or *Bracon*, which is the Capital and almost the Centre of the County, a compact, well-built Town, and the Place where the Assizes are held. It stands at the Confluence of the Rivers *Hondby* and *Uſk*, over which is a good Stone Bridge; and from thence the *Britons* call it *Aber Hondby*. That 'twas inhabited in the Time of the *Romans* is plain from several Coins of their Emperors that

have been found, and from *Roman Bricks* often turned up by the Plough, in a square Camp near it, with this Inscription, *LEG. II. AUG. Bernard Newmarch*, who conquered this County in the Time of *William Rufus*, built a stately Castle here, which was repaired by the *Breoses* and *Bohuns*; and King *Henry VIII.* founded a Collegiate Church of fourteen Prebendaries (in the Priory of the *Dominicans*) which he translated hither from *Abergwily* in *Caermarthenshire*. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, fifteen Aldermen, two Chamberlains, two Constables, a Town-Clerk, two Serjeants, and other inferior Officers, is pretty well inhabited, has some Share in the Woollen Manufacture, has still the Ruins of its Castle, with some Towers, three Churches, and its Markets are well supplied with Cattle, Corn, and other Provisions. *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was in 1660 created Earl of *Brecknock*, in which and his other Titles he was succeeded by his Grandson *James Butler*, who was attainted by Parliament, and has lived several Years in Spain.

Bealt.
20 M. fr. Brecknock,
157 fr. Lond.
Markets, Monday
for Cattle, and
Saturday for
Corn, &c.
Fair, June 16.

2. *Bealt*, *Buelht*, or *Built*, is a pleasant Town in a woody Country, on the River *Wye*, over which it has a large wooden Bridge leading to *Radnorshire*. 'Tis fortified with a Castle, which was demolished by *Rice ap Griffith*, and rebuilt by the *Breoses* and *Mortimers*. In 1690 a con-

siderable Part of the Town being that Side of the Street next the River *Wye*, was totally destroyed by an accidental Fire. This Town has a considerable Manufacture of Stockings.

3. *Hay*, in British *Tregelhi*, i. e. in English *Hafely*, or *Hafleton*, is a good Town on the Banks of the *Wye*, and the Borders of *Herefordshire*. 'Tis supposed to have been well known to the *Romans*, because of their Coins often found there, and some Ruins of Walls still remaining. It was burnt by the Rebel *Owen Glendour* in his Passage thro' these Parts. It once had a Castle, which with other two at *Brecknock* and *Radnor*, were mortgaged by *William de Breos* Lord of *Brecknock* to King *John*.

The most remarkable Antiquity of this County, is that noted Monument called the *Maiden-Stone*, in British *Maen The Maiden Stone*. 'Tis a rude Pillar erected in the middle of the Road near *Brecknock*, which is six Foot high, and two broad, and six Inches thick. On one Side are the Figures of a Man and a Woman in an ancient Habit. The Antiquity of it is not doubted; but whether it be a *British* or a *Roman* Work, is uncertain.

The only Seats in this County are *Crickhowel* and *Tre-Seats*, towery Castles, on the West-side of the County, near the River *Ugk*, which belong to the Duke of *Beaufort*.

3. GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Its Boundaries.

It lies Part in the Diocese of *St. David's*, and Part in that of *Llandaff*, and is a Maritime County, having on the South the *Severn* Sea, or *Bristol* Channel; *Monmouthshire* on the East; *Caermarthenshire* on the West; and *Brecknockshire* on the North.

Name.

The *Welch* give it various Names, as *Glabh-Morgan*, &c. from which it is probably enough supposed to have been formerly subject to some Prince or Abbey of the Name of *Morgan*; tho' there are some who chuse to derive the Name from the *British* Word *Mor*, or *Sea*, because it lies along the *Severn*.

Extent.

Templeman computes the Length to be 45 Miles, the Breadth 21, and the Number of square Miles 670. Others make the Length 48 from East to West, the Breadth 27 from North to South, and the Circumference about 116, containing 540,000 Acres, divided into ten Hundreds, as many Market Towns, and eighteen Parishes, in which are reckoned sixteen Rivers, five Castles, as many Parks, near 10,000 Houses, and 58,000 Inhabitants.

Air.

The Air on the North-side of the County, where 'tis mountainous, is very sharp, by reason of the long Continuance of the Snow on the Hills; but on the South-side of it 'tis mild and agreeable; consequently the Soil on the North-side of the County is but indifferent; whereas the farther it advances to the South, 'tis not only more level, but pleasanter, more populous, fitter for Cultivation, and bears large Crops of Corn, and very sweet Grass. As to Sheep and other Cattle, they abound in all Parts, there being fruitful Vallies among the Mountains, which produce very good Pasture, insomuch that 'tis called the *Garden of Wales*. Other Commodities are Lead, Coals, Fish, and Butter.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are the *Rhymny* or *Remny*, the *Taff*, the *Ogmore*, the *Avon*, the *Cledaugh*, and the *Tavye*. The *Rhymny* rises in *Brecknockshire*, a little before it enters this County; and after passing along the Skirts of it, and dividing it from *Monmouthshire*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*. The *Ogmore* rises on the North-side of the County, and runs South through the middle of it, till it passes by *Bridgend* into the *Severn* Sea. The *Avon* springs up among the Hills on the North-side of the County, and not far from *Ogmore*, but winds more to the S. W. till it reaches the *Severn* at *Aberavon*, so called from its Situation at the Mouth of it. The *Cledaugh* forms much the same Course, passing by *Neath* to the Sea, into which it falls about four Miles West of the *Avon*. The *Tavye* rises at the Foot of the Black Mountain in *Brecknockshire*, enters this County at *Istragundles* on the North west Side, and runs from thence mostly Southward to the Sea at *Swansey*. This Shire was fortified heretofore with abundance of Castles, most of which are long since fallen to Decay. It sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight of the Shire, and one Burgess for *Cardiff*.

We are now entered on the Coast of *South-Wales*, which extends from the Mouth of the *Avon*, Westward, to the *Bishop and his Clerks* (Rocks so called) and from thence runs North to *Aberdwy*. It has many small Harbours and Ports, chiefly for shipping off their Coals and Provisions, which they send in great Quantities; the first to all the Coasts of *Devon*, *Somerjet*, and *Cornwall*, and some to *Ireland*; and the last they send to *Bristol*, especially Butter, which goes thither from *Wales* salted and barrelled up, as that of *Suffolk* and *Yorkshire* does to *London*.

The first Port we shall give an Account of is *CARDIFF*, or *Caerdiff*, the capital Town of this Shire, where the Affizes are also held. In *British* 'tis *Caer-Dydh*. It has a fair Bridge over the *Tavye*, or *Taff*, which descending from the Mountains, falls into the Sea four Miles below it, where is a commodious Haven; but small Vessels may come up to its very Bridge, and land or unlade there. 'Tis fortified with Walls and a Castle by the Conqueror *Fitz-Haymon*, who with his *Norman* Knights beat *Rhesus* Prince of *Wales* out of his Country. He made it both a Seat of War and a Court of Justice, where, besides a standing Army of choice Soldiers, twelve Knights or Peers, whose Ensigns, with his own, are yet to be seen in the Castle Hall, were each of them obliged to defend their several Stations; notwithstanding which, in a few Years, one *Ivor Bach*, a little but stout *Briton*, who liv'd in the Mountains, came hither with a Band of Soldiers privately by Night and seized the Castle, carrying off *Fitz-Haymon's* Grandson *William* Earl of *Gloucester*, together with his Wife and Son, and detained them Prisoners till he had received Satisfaction for all Injuries. *Robert Curthose*, eldest Son to *William the Conqueror*, whose Eyes had been put out by his Brother, to defeat all his Hopes of succeeding to the Crown, was committed Prisoner to this Castle, where he died in an old Age.

This is a pretty large well-built Town, reckoned the most beautiful in all *South-Wales*; but tho' two Parishes, it has only one Church, the other having been ruined by the Civil Wars. 'Tis an ancient Town Corporate, governed by a Constable of the Castle, who is the Earl of *Pembroke* or his Deputy, two Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, and as many capital Burgesses, a Steward, Town-Clerk, &c. and has a Court of Record every Fortnight. 'Tis well frequented, has a good Trade with *Bristol*, and plentiful Markets. It gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Pembroke*. The Bailiffs, who are chose on *Michaelmas-day* by the Majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses, are the only Judges of the said Court of Record, and Justices of Peace. The Town, which has two plentiful Markets, and Fairs for Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine, lies in a level Soil fit for Tillage and Pasture; and at three or four Miles distance is encompass'd with pleasant Hills, which render an agreeable Prospect. Without the East-Gate there's a large Suburb called *Crockerton*; without the North-Gate stands the *White-Fryars*; and without the West-Gate a small Suburb adjoining to the *Black-Fryars*, wherein is built the Castle, which is a strong, stately, spacious Edifice, where the Audit is held for the Estate of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Tho' the *Welch* Coast is generally foul and dangerous, and has never it seems been well surveyed, yet there is a good Road before this Place, and the Course to it from the *Flat Holmes* or *Hungroad*, by *Bristol*, is North North-west.

2. *Llandaff*, in the Neighbourhood, tho' a City and an Episcopal See, whose Bishops, 'tis said, had formerly the Title of Archbishop, yet returns no Members to Parliament, has no Market, (at least a very poor one on *Tuesday*) nor Fair, and is of no manner of Consideration, unless on account of its Cathedral, which is a fine superb Structure, and tho' built near 640 Years ago by Bishop *Urban*, is still in a very good Condition, with a neat Choir; yet for 700 Years

Llandaff.
147 M. fr. Lond.
A poor City.

Its Cathedral.

Years before that time, the only Cathedral it had was a poor, sorry Building about twenty Foot long, and ten broad, without either Bells or Steeple; nor indeed has the present any middle Steeple, as all Cathedrals besides have, except *Bangor* and *Exeter*; however there are at the West Front two Towers, tho' not of equal Height and Uniformity in Structure: The North-west Tower, in which there hang five Bells, is the highest as well as most beautiful, it being 105 Foot in Height, the other only 89. The Length of the whole Fabric, from East to West, including the Walls, is 263 Foot and an half, of which 110 Foot is from the West Door to the Choir. The Length from the Choir Door to the Altar is 75 Foot, and from thence to the upper End of *St. Mary's* Chapel 65 Foot. The Breadth of the Body and Side Isles is 65 Foot, equal to which is supposed to be the Height from the Floor to the Top of the Compass Work of the Roof, it being 54 Foot to the Top of the middle Isle above the Pillars. There is no Cross-Isle in this Church, as there is in all other Cathedrals of *England* and *Wales*. The Parishes in its Diocese, which contain Part of *Monmouthshire*, as well as this County, are 177, whereof 98 are Impropriations; and it has one Archdeaconry, viz. *Llandaff*.

This City, which also stands on the River *Taffe*, as the *Welsh* Name signifies, is supplied with Provisions from *Caerdiff*. The Poverty of this See is ascribed to *Dunstan* or *Kitchin*, one of its Bishops, who is said to have so dilapidated the Revenue in the time of *Henry VIII.* that it is scarce able to maintain his Successors. The See is as ancient as the Suppression of the *Pelagian* Heresy by the two *Gallie* Bishops *Germanus* and *Lupus*, who were the first that built the Cathedral, Anno 180.

Off of *Cardiff Point*, about three Miles from the Mouth, are two small but pleasant Islands, pretty close together, one of them called *Barry* (which gave Name to the Family of the Earls of *Barrymore* in *Ireland*) where is a narrow Chink, says *Giraldus Cambrensis*, to which if the Ear be laid, one hears a Noise like the Works at a Smith's Forge and Shop. But the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden*, says this Noise is heard at *Warmhead Point*, a good way farther to the West; and that 'tis occasioned by the Motion of the Sea under the hollow Rock of this Promontory.

3. *Cowbridge* is by the *Britons* called *Pontvaen*, from its Stone-bridge over the River *Ewenny*, not far from its Entrance into the *Severn* Sea. It stands in a low Bottom and fruitful Soil, has a Market well frequented for Cattle, Sheep, Corn, and other Provisions; a Harbour for Boats; and is governed by a Bailiff or Bailiffs, annually chosen, and sworn by the Deputy Constable of the neighbouring Castle of *St. Quintin*, under the Earl of *Pembroke*. The Justices hold the Quarter-Sessions for the County here the Week after *Easter*.

At *Newton*, a little Village in this Neighbourhood, on the West-side of the *Ogmore*, is a Well which is almost empty at high Tide, but flows at Ebb ready to run over. *Polybius* takes notice of such a Fountain at *Caliz*, and gives this Reason for it, viz. That the Air being deprived of its usual Vent returns inward, by which means the Veins of the Spring being stopp'd, the Water is kept back; and so on the other hand, the Water leaving the Shore, those Veins or natural Aquæducts are freed from all Obstruction, so that the Water springs plentifully.

4. *Neath*, in British *Nedh*, which *Leland* says was anciently called *Granville*, has a Bridge over a River of the same Name, infamous for Quicksands, to which small Vessels come up from *Burton Ferry* in the *Severn* to load Coals, which are dug in great Plenty out of the neighbouring Hills, to the enriching of the Inhabitants. 'Tis an ancient and pretty large Town, governed by a Portreeve chose yearly, and sworn by the Deputy Constable of the Castle of *Neath*. The Harbour is 11 Leagues from *Cardiff*, betwixt which and that Town is a large Bay called *Cardiff-Bay*, which is formed by the *Naes* above *Cardiff*

and the *Warmhead*, South of *Swansey*. On the other Side of the River, over-against this Town, are the Remains of a once rich and stately Monastery; and the Abbey-house, a large Structure, was, in the last Century, kept in good Repair, and the Seat of the *Hobbs*. On the West-side of this River there's an old Castle.

5. *Swansey*, is an ancient, large, clean, well-built Town, governed by a *Portreeve*. It drives the greatest Trade of any Town in the County, especially in Coals, holds a great Correspondence with *Bristol*, and has an exceeding good Harbour, where sometimes a hundred Ships at a Time come in for Coals and Culm, there being several very large good Coal Works in and near it, from whence 'tis carried to all the Ports in *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*; and also to *Ireland*, whereby the Town and all the Country round are much enriched. The Town stands on the River *Tuwe* or *Taw*, and its Markets are large, well furnished with all Necessaries, and therefore well frequented from the neighbouring Towns and Villages.

Camden says, 'twas called *Sweinsey* by the *English*, from Porpoises, or Sea-Hogs, and *Aber Tawi* by the *Britons*, from the River *Tawy*, that runs by it. He adds, that all the Country from the *Neath* to the *Lochar*, which is the West Limits of this County, is called by us *Gower*, by the *Britons* *Gwyr*; that 'tis divided into *East* and *West Gowerland*; and that in the Eastern Division lies the Town we have been describing, which belongs to the Duke of *Beaufort*, one of whose Titles is Lord *Herbert of Gower*.

6. *Penrife*, or *Penryse*, stands nine Miles South-West of *Swansey*, nearer the Sea, and has a Harbour for Ships near *Warmhead-Point*, in that same Part of the Country called *Gowerland*, which was several times possessed by the *Saxs*, who were drove out by Force of Arms.

The ancient Places of most Note in this County are,

1. *Bovium*, or *Boverton*, three Miles from *Croftbridge*.

2. *Nidum* also points its Situation by the present Name of *Nedh* or *Neath*.

3. *Leucarum* is *Legher*, opposite to *Swansey*, and is an ancient Borough governed by a *Portreeve*, and once fortified with a good Castle.

4. *Caerphylly-Castle*, the noblest Ruins of ancient Architecture that we have in the whole Island, being larger than any Castle in *England*, except only *Windser*. It stands in a Moorish Bottom, not far from the *Rhynny*, on the East Side of the County; and though perhaps the Building was, as some suppose, originally a Work of the *Romans*, yet the Ruins plainly shew it has been rebuilt since their Time. Supposing it to be *Roman*, Mr. *Lloyd* is inclined to believe it to have been the *Brilliam Salurum*, which being turned into British is *Caer-vwl*, which it could be pronounced *Caer-vyl*. A much more modern Author than *Camden*, viz. the Compiler of the *General Atlas*, says this is an ancient Borough Town, and has a Market on *Thursdays*.

On a Mountain called *Keon-bryn* in *Gowerland*, there's a *Arthur's Stone*. Monument of a vast unwrought Stone supposed not less than twenty Tun, supported by six or seven others of not more than four Foot high, set round in a Circle to bear up the great one, being all of the Mill-stone kind. The great one was formerly much bigger, there having been by Report five Tuns or more broke off to make Mill-stones. The Carriage and fixing of this Stone here is plainly the Effect of human Art and Industry.

The principal Seats of the Nobility, &c. in this Shire, are, the Duke of *Beaufort's*, at *Swansey-Castle*; the Earl of *Pembroke's*, at *Cardiff-Castle*; the late Earl of *Leicester*, at *Cathey-Castle*, five Miles from *Lantriffent*; Lord *Manfel*, at *Kynfig-Castle*, four Miles from *Aberavon*, and at *Margem* in that Neighbourhood, which is the Title of his Barony; Honourable *Busby Manfel*, at *St. Donat's-Castle*, thirteen Miles from *Cardiff*.

4. C A E R M A R D I N, or
C A R M A R T H E N S H I R E, (in Welch) *Kaer Vyrddin*.

Its Boundaries.

THIS County, and those of *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*, were usually called by the *English* *West-Wales*. 'Tis bounded on the East with the Shires of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan*, the *Severn* Sea, or *St. George's* Channel on the South, *Pembrokeshire* on the West, and *Cardiganshire* on the North, from which 'tis separated by the River *Teivy*.

'Tis, according to *Templeman*, forty Miles in Length, twenty-seven in Breadth, and has an Area of 869 square Miles. Yet others make its greatest Length from North-West to South-East to be but thirty-five, and where broadest from East to West but twenty, which makes the Circum-

ference about a hundred and two Miles, or an Area of about 700,000 Acres.

It lies in the Diocese of *St. David's*, and contains eighty-seven Parishes, divided into six Hundreds, in which are eight Market-Towns, about 5400 Houses, near 17,000 Inhabitants, and twenty-eight Rivers, great and small.

The Air here is reckoned milder and wholsomer than in most of the neighbouring Counties; and the Soil being not so rocky and mountainous is more fruitful, especially in Corn and Grass, Coals and Lime, and 'tis pretty well clothed with Wood, and watered with Rivers.

The

Rivers.

The chief of these are the *Towy*, the *Cotby*, and the *Tawe*. The *Towy*, from which the Inhabitants are plentifully supplied both with Fowl and Fish, especially Salmon, comes into the North-East Side of this County from *Cardiganshire*, where it rises, and running South and South-West through the County, falls into the *English Channel* about eight Miles below *Caermarthen*. The *Cotby* rises on the North Side of *Caermarthenshire*, and runs South for most part till it joins the *Towy*, about five Miles above *Caermarthen*. The *Tawe*, or *Teivy*, rises in *Cardiganshire*, but soon becomes the Boundary betwixt that County and this, the North-West Side of which it waters till joined by the River *Keach*, after which it parts this County from *Pembrokeshire*. It sends two Members to Parliament, like the rest of the Counties of *Wales*, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for the Shire and Affize Town; viz.

CARMARTHEN
228 M. fr. Lond.
70 fr the Sea.
Market on Wedn.
Frid. and Sat.
Fairs on
June 23,
Eve of St. Peter.
Aug. 1.
Sept. 28.
Nov. 3.

CARMARTHEN, the *Maridunum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Muridunum* of *Antoninus*. 'Tis situate upon the River *Towy*, over which it has a large, fair, Stone Bridge, and is a Place venerable for its Antiquity, 'being excellently fortified, says *Giraldus*, with Brick Walls, which are yet partly standing on the noble River of *Towy*, which is only navigable for Ships of small Burden, because there is a Bed of Sand before the Mouth of it.' 'Twas made a Borough the 38th Year of *Henry VIII.* by the Name of Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, by which Charter there was to be a Mayor, and twenty Burgesses, (now called Common-council-Men;) but the Council at present consists of a Mayor, and nineteen Common council, (the other chief Officers a Recorder and Town Clerk) who by the said Charter hold a Court every Fortnight, and may sue for any Sum whatever. By this Charter two or three Persons were to be annually elected out of sixteen Burgesses or Aldermen, one to serve as Mayor, and the other two to serve the Office of Bailiffs (now called Sheriffs) who, with the Mayor and Aldermen, have all their Scarlet Gowns, and other Ensigns of State on solemn Days, attended by a Sword-bearer, Cap of Maintenance, and two Maces. They hold a Monthly Court, and have Power of making Bye-Laws in the same manner as the City of *London*. By a Charter of King *James I.* this Borough was made a Town and County Corporate, and had a Grant of a Fair called *Lammas Fair*.

'Tis a very polite, industrious, thriving and populous Town of great Resort, and drives a very considerable Trade, especially of late Years. The River it stands on is navigable for Vessels of a hundred Tons, quite up to the Town, where is a commodious Key. This Place is not only supplied with Fish from its River, but with great Plenty of Fish, Fowl, &c. from the adjacent Country. The neighbouring Gentry have their Winter Houses here, there being generally a Company of Players in Town at the Season to divert them, besides which there are frequent Assemblies, and other gay Entertainments; and in short, 'tis a Place so well built, inhabited, and frequented, that some call it the *London of Wales*.

It had formerly Walls, and a very strong Castle, which were improved by *Gilbert de Clare* for Defence of the Town that had been often besieged and burnt by the *Welch Prince Griffith ap Rhys*, and his Brother. It was once, in short, looked upon as the Capital of *Wales*, and the ancient Britons made it the Seat of their Parliaments, or Assemblies of wise Men.

In the Year 480, here flourished the famous *British Merlin*, who for his Learning, which in those Times especially was deemed extraordinary, and for some Skill in the Mathematicks, was reckoned a Prophet or Conjuror; and about one Mile from *Caermarthen* on the Road Side almost opposite to the Bishop of *St. David's* Palace, is a noted Hill covered with Wood, called *Merlin's Grove*, to which 'tis said the Prophet often retired the better to pursue his Studies without Interruption. The *Scots* report, that he was buried at *Drumelzer*, in the Shire of *Peebles*; and there being a Prophecy, that *England* and *Scotland* should be united, when the *Tweed* and *Pansel* met at his Grave, they say, it happened so accordingly on the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*. When *Wales* was first erected by the Crown of *England* into a Principality for the Kings eldest Sons, the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer* for *South-Wales* were fixed at this Town, and continued there till the Jurisdiction of the Court and Marches of *Wales* was taken away. This Town gives Title of Marquis to his Grace the Duke of *Leeds*, and could boast not long ago of having been represented in Parliament by one Gentleman, viz. *Richard Vaughan*, Esq; of *Derwydd*, for thirty-seven Years without Interruption, which is hardly to be paralleled by any County, City, or Borough in *England*. The People in and about this Town are reckoned the wealthiest, as well as politest in *Wales*, and its Air and Soil the best and most fruitful, as the County itself is by some reckoned the strongest in the Principality.

2. *Kidwely*, is a Town in a vast Bay called *Tenby*, on the South-side of this County, whose Territory was for some time possessed by the Sons of *Keian* a *Scot*, till they

were drove out by the *British Prince Kynedhaw*. Afterwards *Maurice* of *London* took and fortified *Old Kidwely* with a Wall and Castle long since in Ruins; and the Inhabitants passing over the River *Gwen-draethwechan*, built *New Kidwely* in a more convenient Situation, as they thought, for a Harbour; but at present 'tis too much choaked with Sands to be of any great Use. This Inheritance, with the Title of Lord of *Ogmore* and *Kidwely*, descended first to the *Chaworths*, after which it became a Part of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, tho' the Income of some Part of it goes to the Marquis of *Powis*. 'Tis a Mayor Town, which had formerly a good Share in the Cloathing Trade, but 'tis now of most account for being frequented with Fishermen.

3. *Lanidovery*, or *Lhan ym ddery*, as 'tis called in the *Welsh*, from the Confluence of Rivers, stands near the River *Towy*, which *Ptolemy* calls *Tobius*, is a pretty fair Bailiwick and Town Corporate, that had once a good Castle, which was demolished long since, as *Camden* says, by *Howel ap Rhys*, out of mere Spite to the *English*. 'Tis governed by a Bailiff and twelve chief Burgesses, of which last Rank are all the Freeholders. *St. Mary's*, its Parish-Church, stands at a little Distance upon a Hill; not far from the East-end of which, *Roman Bricks* have been often dug up, and other Marks found of *Roman Antiquity*; and there is a very remarkable *Roman Way* that runs between the Church and *Lhan Brân*, the Seat of the *Gwyns*.

4. *Llandilovawr*, is a pretty good Town on an Ascent, with the River *Towy* at the Bottom, over which is a fair Stone Bridge. The Parish is the largest in the County, being thirteen Miles long, and seven or eight in Breadth. Its Markets are for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions.

5. *Langharn*, *Llanbern*, or *Talcharn*, stands on the *Towy*, near its Influx into the Sea, and had formerly a Castle, now in Ruins, but is still a pretty good Town, with some small Vessels belonging to it, and an indifferent Trade by Sea.

6. *Llanellty*, or *Lanelly*, stands on a River or Creek of the Sea, not far West from the *Og*, which separates this County from *Glamorganshire*. 'Tis a pretty good Town, much traded to for Sea-Coal.

The ancient Places of chief Note in *Caermarthenshire* are these;

1. *Lhan Newydd*, or *New Church*, is a Parish near *Caermarthen*, remarkable for a Stone Pillar set up near the Highway, and inscribed with these Words, *Sepulchrum Severini filii Severi*, and for being the Residence of a great Ancestor of the *Cromwells*, viz. *William ap Morgan*, one of the Privy Council to King *Henry VII.* whose Son *Morgan Williams*, marrying the Sister of *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, had by her Sir *Richard Williams*, who changed his Surname to *Cromwell*, and was the Father of Sir *Henry Cromwell* of *Hinchbrook*, the Grandfather of Sir *Oliver*, and the Great Grandfather of the Protector.

2. At *Bron y scawen*, in the Parish of *Lhan Brody*, not far from the former, no less than two hundred *Roman Coins* were discovered Anno 1692, by two Shepherd's Boys, at the Entrance of a spacious Camp called the *Gaer*, buried in two very rude Leaden Boxes very near the Surface of the Ground. They were all of Silver, and some of the most ancient *Roman Coins* we find in *Britain*. The latest were of *Domitian*, *Cof. XV. A. D. 91.*

3. *Castel-Karreg* Ruins are to be seen in *Cantrewbychan*, on the East-side of the abovementioned Camp, on a steep and inaccessible Rock, under which are many Vaults and spacious Caverns, supposed to have been Copper Mines of the *Romans*; and a Fountain, whose Waters ebb and flow as the Sea Tides.

4. Below *Talcharn*, on the Bank of the *Tav*, stood heretofore *Ty gwyn ar Dau*, or the *White House* on the *Tav*, so called because built of White Hasle Rods for a Summer-house. Here *Howel Dha*, or *Howel the Good*, Prince of *Wales*, in an Assembly of 140 Ecclesiasticks besides Laymen, gave a Body of Laws to his People, by reforming, or correcting some of the old Laws, abolishing others, and appointing new in their stead. They are the same that were committed to the Press in *Latin* and *Welsh*, with curious Notes by Dr. *Watton*, who made himself perfect Master of the *Welsh*.

5. At *Kil maen Lhwyd*, not far off, an earthen Vessel Kil maen Lhwyd was discovered in 1607, which contained a considerable Quantity of *Roman Coins* of embased Silver from the Time of *Commodus*, who first debased their Silver to the Tribunship of *Gordian III.* Near this Place is a Circle of prodigious great Stones, like those at *Stone-henge* in *Wiltshire*, or rather like those at *Rollrich* in *Oxfordshire*.

The chief Seats in this County are, the Duke of *Bolton's*, at *Emlyn Castle*, on the North-west Edge of the County, and at *Golden Grove*, ten Miles from *Caermarthen*; the Bishop of *St. David's*, at *Aberguilly*, near *Caermarthen*; Sir *Nicholas William*, Bart. at *Edwingsford*; Sir *John Pryse*, Bart. at *Newton*; and Sir *John Rudd*, Bart. at *Aberglasney*.

5. P E M B R O K E.

Merlin, and
his Grove.

Kidwely.
222 M. fr. Lond.
Market on Tuesd.
and Sat.
Fair, July 22.

Lanidovery.
182 M. fr. Lond.
Market Wed. and
Saturday.
Fairs, Dec. 17.
Whit. Tuesday.
St. George's Day.

Llandilovawr.
172 M. fr. Lond.
Markets Tuesd.
and Saturd.
Fair, June 11.

Langharn.
194 M. fr. Lond.
Market Friday.

Lanelthy.
214 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Thursd.

Ancient Places,
&c.

New-Church.

Cromwell's
Welsh Ancestors.

Bron y scawen.

The Lycorgon
of Wales.

Seats of the
Nobility, &c.

5. P E M B R O K E S H I R E,

(in Welch) *Benvro*, or *Penbroshire*.

In ancient Records 'tis called, *The Legal County of P E N B R O K E*.

Its Bounds.

'TIS more of a Maritime County than any other in *Wales*, it being encompassed all round with the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, except on the East, where it joins to *Caermarthenshire*; and on the North-east to *Cardiganshire*. 'Tis the extreme West Part of *Wales*, and lies nearest to *Ireland* of any of its Counties.

Extent.

'Tis 33 Miles in Length, and 28 in Breadth, according to *Templeman*, who gives it an Area of 520 square Miles. Others compute the Area at 420,000 Acres, but make it no more than 26 Miles in Length from *Cardigan* in the North, to *St. Gwen's* on the South; 20 in Breadth from *Lhanbeder velfray* in the East, to *St. David's* in the West; and but 93 in Compass: In which it contains 145 Parishes, seven Hundreds, one City, nine Market Towns, 16 Castles, and two Block-houses; about 4300 Houses, and 25900 Inhabitants, two Forests, and three Parks.

Air, Soil, and Produce.

The Air of it is better than is common to Parts that are so much exposed to the Sea; and the Soil is fruitful. Its few Mountains, which are chiefly in the North-east Part, have indifferent good Pasture for Cattle and Sheep; but the Parts near the Sea abound with rich Meadows and good Corn. Its other Commodities are Goats, Fish, Fowl, particularly excellent Faucons, call'd Peregrins, Marble, Pit-coal, and Culm, which is the Dust of the Coal, and when mixed with a third of Mud or slimy Dirt, made up into Balls, makes a sweet and durable Fire with very little Smoak, tho' wet. *Giraldus's* Character of this County, is, that it affords Plenty of Wheat, and is well served with Sea Fish and imported Wine; and that by its Nearness to *Ireland* it enjoys a wholesome Air.

Rivers.

'Tis well watered with fresh Rivers; for besides the *Teivi*, which parts it from *Cardiganshire*, are the *Cletby* and the *Dougladye*. The *Cletby* rises at the Foot of *Wrennyuaur Hill*, from whence it runs for most part South, till it joins with the *Dougladye*, and falls into *Milford Haven*. The *Dougladye* rises near the middle of the Shire, and bending towards the South-west, joins the *Cledbew* (or *Sword*) a little above *Redbaxten*; after which it turns more to the South-east, and passes by *Haverford-west*, in its way to the River *Cletby*.

Cletby.

Dougladye.

Little England.

That Part of the County beyond *Milford Haven*, called *Rhos*, which in the *Welch* signifies a large green Plain, is inhabited by the Descendants of the *Flemings*, planted there by King *Henry I.* to keep the *Welch* in Awe, who often endeavoured to turn them out, but they always kept their Footing. They were ever, says *Giraldus*, much addicted to the Business of Chathing and Merchandize, and faithful to the Crown of England; and their Language also being nearer to ours than the *Welch*, the latter call it *Little England* beyond *Wales*.

This County lies in the Diocese of *St. David's*, and has the special Privilege of sending one more Member to Parliament than any of the *Welch* Counties, viz. one for the County, one for *Haverford-west*, and one for the Town of *Pembroke*.

HAVERFORD-WEST. 7 M. fr. Pembroke, 254 fr. London. Markets on Tuesday for Corn, Friday for Swine, Saturday for Provisions. Fairs on Jan. 2, May-day, July 7, St. Bartholomew's, Sept. 12, Oct. 7, each three Days.

I. HAVERFORD-WEST (in Welch *Havfordb*) stands in a very uneven Situation on the Side of a Hill, but is a very neat, well-built, strong, populous, and trading Town, having a fine Stone Bridge on the River *Dougladye*, leading to *Prendergast*, with plentiful Markets, a commodious Kay for Ships of Burthen, and a Custom-house. 'Tis an incorporate Town and County of itself, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, who compose a Common-council. It has also a Sheriff and Town-Clerk, two Bailiffs, Sergeants at Mace, and other inferior Officers. It was formerly walled and fortified with a Rampire and strong Castle, on the North side, as Tradition says, by the Earls of *Clare*, and had a Priory, Part of which is yet standing, but its Fortifications were demolished in the last Civil War. There are three Parish-Churches in the Town, besides one in the Out-parts, called *Pengraft*. *St. Mary's* is a very neat Building, with a high Spire curiously leaded. Here are a good Free Grammar-school, a Charity-school for Boys and Girls, and an Alms-house for poor People. This Town and Neighbourhood abounds with Gentry, who emulate *Caermarthen* for Politeness, as that now does *Haverford-west* for Trade and Merchandize. The Assizes and County Gaol are kept in this Town. The Mayor of the Town is Admiral, Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk of the Markets within its Precinct, and he with twenty-four Common-council Men manage the Affairs of the Town. The Country from hence to *St. David's* begins to look dry, barren, and mountainous.

N° 19.

2. PEMBROKE, the County Town, stands, says *Giraldus*, in the most pleasant Part of all *Wales*, at the innermost and Eastern Creek of *Milford Haven*. It has two handsome Bridges over the two Points of it, one leading to *Mountain* in the Neighbourhood, where are a fair Church and a decay'd Priory; the other, on the North-side, where are Mills for grinding Corn. 'Twas fortified by a Wall, with several Towers on it, in which are three Gates; as also with a Castle on a Rock, where King *Henry VII.* was born; and under it is a Vault noted for a strange Eccho, called the *Wogan*. The Castle was first built only with Stakes and green Turf, by *Arnulph de Montgomery*, Brother to *Robert Earl of Shrewsbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* but both it and the Town were, by *Gerald of Windsor*, his Lieutenant-General, made much stronger; so that he not only held it out against all the Forces of *South Wales* that besieged it, but from thence annoy'd and insulted all the adjacent Country. From his Marriage to *Nest* the Sister of Prince *Griffith*, descended the great *Geraldine Race of Ireland*. This is a Town Corporate, which has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to the ancient and noble Family of *Herberts*, as well as *Montgomery*.

It has two Parishes, is well frequented by Gentlemen as well as Tradesmen, has a Custom-house, and several Merchants, whose Houses are well-built; but its Castle and Wall are gone to Decay. This Castle held out a long time for King *Charles I.* in the Time of the Civil War, till at last a Defector discovering the great Straits the Belieged were reduced to, encouraged the Enemy to continue the Siege just as they were about to raise it; so that they took the Castle, and used the Defendants very feverely. This Town is governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Sea at every Tide flows up a narrow Point of *Milford Haven* to its very Walls. By the Favour of its Situation, they carry on such an extensive Commerce, that they employ near 200 Ships and Vessels on their own Account; and, next to *Caermarthen*, 'tis the largest and richest Town in all *South Wales*.

3. *St. David's* (*Lat. Menvie*) stands on the most Western Promontory of all *Wales*, which extends with a prodigious Front into the *Irish Sea*, called by *Proculus Cestipitarum*, and by the Britons *Pekiddeg*, and *Cantrev Dewi*, commonly called *St. David's Head*. The *Welch* call it *Tydweli*, from the Archbishop *Dewi* or *David*, who translated the Archiepiscopal See hither from *Caerleon*, in the Days of King *Arthur*, and won a great Victory over the Saxons, having ordered every one of his Soldiers to place a Leek in his Cap for the sake of Distinction; in Memory whereof the *Welch* to this Day wear the Leek on the first of *March*.

It continued for a long time the Metropolitan See of all *Wales*, or the supreme Ordinary of the *Welch*, with seven Suffragans; but on the breaking out of a Plague the See was transferred to *Dol* in *Bretagne*; notwithstanding which, it afterwards contended, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* with the See of *Canterbury*, but was call'd; and *Bernard* the 47th Archbishop of this See was made subject to that See. In the Year 808 this Town was laid in Ashes by the *West Saxons*, and about a hundred Years after that, destroyed by the *Danes*, who returned about 993, and again destroyed it, putting *Mioaney* or *Urgency*, who was Bishop of the Diocese, to the Sword. In 1077 and 1089, some Foreigners (Pirates and others) landed here in great Numbers, and first plundered and then burnt it. Thus it appears to have been once a City of good Account, and to have had a Castle and Walls, which, though both long since destroyed, and the Place so reduced, as to have no Market; yet it still continues the See of a Bishop, whose Palace, indeed, is said to be much out of Repair, and the Town quite decayed, and almost deserted, by reason of its barren and unhealthy Situation, in a Land, says *Giraldus*, neither clad with Trees, nor watered with Rivers, nor adorned with Meadows, but continually exposed to the Winds and Storms. Therefore it has little worthy of Notice, besides its Cathedral built in the Reign of King *John*, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *David*, which is a venerable old Building, and the West End is in good Repair; but the East End has suffered much from Time and Neglect, the Roof being quite fallen in. 'Twas very high, the Height of the Middle Isle to the Vaulting being fifty-four Foot, and that of the Tower in the middle, wherein hang but three Bells, (the four biggest having been stole out of it) 127 Foot. The Length of the whole Fabrick from East to West, including the Walls, is 360 Foot, whereof 'tis 124 from the West Door to the Entrance.

PEMBROKE. 254 fr. London. Market, Sat.

The Geraldine Family.

St. David's. 7 M. fr. Haverford-west, 268 fr. London. Market, Sat.

St. David's Cathedral.

St. David's Cathedral.

trance into the Choir. The Length from the Choir Door to the Altar is eighty Foot. The Breadth of the Body of the Side Isles is seventy-two Foot, and of the West Front seventy-six Foot, and the Length of the Great Cross Isle from North to South is 130. There were once good Houses inclosed with a strong and stately Wall for the Chanter (who is next to the Bishop, there being no Dean) the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the four Arch-deacons of *St. David*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, and *Brecknock*, who with the others make up twenty-one Canons; but they are now ruinous. This Diocese contains the Shires of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*, with some small Parts of those of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Glamorgan*, and *Montgomery*, in which are 308 Parishes, whereof 120 are Impropriations.

This Town stands but one Mile from the Sea; and *Ireland*, which is forty Miles Distance, may be seen from the Cape called *St. David's-Head*, in a clear Day. At the extreme Point of the Promontory are those infamous Rocks for Shipwreck called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, which are resorted to every *April* by great Flights of Birds of several kinds, till *August*, when they leave the Place. They constantly come and go off in the Night-time. They commonly come about *Christmas*, stay only a Week, when they go off and come no more till Breeding-time. Among them are the *Puffins*, and those called *Harry Birds*, which breed in Holes like Rabbits, and are caught with Nets. Some of them breed upon the bare Rocks without any Nest.

On this Coast near *Stackpool Belfer*, is a Pool called *Bosharston Meer*, so deep, that it could never be founded. It bubbles, foams, and makes a Noise before a Storm, that they say is heard above ten Miles. 'Tis supposed to have a subterraneous Communication with the Sea. Among the Rocks on this Coast is that Sea Weed which is found in several Parts of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and in *Glamorgan-shire*, as well as *Somersetshire*, where we took Notice of it by the Name of *Laver*. The *Welch* call it *Lhavan*, or *Lhawvan*, in *English Black-Butter*. Mr. *Camden* takes it to be the *Oyster Green*, or *Leuca Marina*.

The *Welch*, who pronounce the *V* Consonant like our *F*, and the *D* like our *T*, call *St. David's* therefore *St. Taffyd's*. Tho' *Holyhead* in *North Wales* is now, this was once the great Ferry from this Part of the King's Dominions to *Ireland*, being more especially convenient for those whose Affairs lie on the West Coast of *Ireland*, to which it is an easy Passage, and tho' not shorter, is reckoned safer than the Ferry from *Holyhead*, where the Sea is more subject to Squalls and sudden Gusts of Wind from the mountainous Parts of the Land, by which the Boats are often in great Hazard, and sometimes lost, which is very rarely the Case here. From *St. David's Head*, which is the most Western Part of all *Wales*, the Shore gives way to the great *Irish Sea* called *St. George's Channel*; and it is not above seven or eight Hours Sail from hence to *Waterford*, if the Wind be fair.

We cannot here avoid taking notice of the remarkable Change in the Name of the Rivers of this particular Part of *Wales*. What is the Occasion of it, even Mr. *Camden* cannot tell us, tho' he studied the *Welch* Etymology as much as any Man of his Age, or any *Englishman* perhaps has ever since. The Rivers we mean are these,

<i>Tawe</i>	<i>Tawy</i>	<i>Tivy</i>
<i>Towa</i>	<i>Towy</i>	<i>Tovy</i>

Of these the *Tivy* and the *Tovy* are the largest, the former of which is navigable to *Cardigan*, the latter to *Caermarthen*; but both of them are mean Ports, the Rivers being so rapid, that none except Vessels of small Burthen come up to them; nor is there any Commerce to make larger Vessels useful.

We come now to *Milford-Haven*, than which there is not a safer or more spacious one in *Europe*, it having sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads, distinguished by several Names, in which 'tis said 1000 Sail of Ships may ride securely. It gives the Title of Earl to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

The Entrance into this Harbour, which in *Welch* is called *Aber-Dau Gledheu*, is about three Leagues North-West by North from *Tenby-Bay*, and 'tis easy to be known by three Islands to the North-West, all in Sight, viz. *Scocckham*, *Scaumore* and *Gresbolme*; as also by the Isle of *Lundy* to the South-East. 'Tis also to be known by an old Light-house Tower on *St. Anne's Point*, by two old Blockhouses or Forts on the Cliffs, one on each Side; as also by a small Island called *Sheep-Island*, just at the Entrance on the East Side, and another just within called *Rat-Island*, like the *Mewstone* at *Plymouth*. 'Tis certainly the best Harbour in the three Kingdoms, there being no manner of Danger in sailing in or out of it with the Tide, and almost any Wind, by Night as well as by Day: And if a Ship in Distress comes in without any Cable or Anchor, she may run ashore on soft Ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The Spring

Tide rises in this Harbour thirty-six Foot, and the Neap above twenty-six; so that Ships may be laid ashore here at any time. But that which makes this the most excellent and useful Harbour in this Part of the World is, that in an Hour's Time a Ship is in and out of the Harbour into the Sea, and in the fair Way between the Land's End and *Ireland*; also it lies in the Mouth of the *Severn*; so that a Ship in eight or ten Hours may be over on the Coast of *Ireland*, or about the Land's End in the *English Channel*. Likewise a Vessel may get to the West out of this Place much sooner than from *Plymouth*, *Fey*, or *Falmouth*. The Islands and Rocks to the West of the Entrance of this Haven are the more necessary to be known, because from *Milford-Haven* to *St. David's* is a Place much frequented by all the Ships that use the Trade betwixt this Part of *Britain* and *Ireland*.

Scocckham is the first which lies West-North-West from *St. Anne's-Point*, going into *Milford*, at the Distance of a League and a half: And *Scaumore* is a large Rock lying above Water, a League farther North-North-West from *Scocckham*, and West from *St. Bride's Head*. 'Tis bigger than the Island *Gresbolme*; and there is a great high Rock likewise to the West of both the other, two Leagues, or somewhat less. There are good Channels between them all, and they are steep too, and very bold, having from ten to twenty Fathom in the fair Way; but the Tides here run very violent. Between *Scaumore* and the Shore is a little Island called the *Middle*; about which, and along the Shore of *St. Bride's-Head*, 'tis all dangerous, full of funk Rocks, and very difficult. There's a small Rock called the *Barrel*, which bears West and West by North from *Gresbolme* about a League, and another which lies two Leagues due West from *Gresbolme*, called the *Hatts*; both of which are likewise steep. Another Rock lies off at Sea two or three Leagues West of *Gresbolme*; and 'tis foul and rocky, a Mile or more from it, especially on the North-West End. *Ramsay* Island lies two Leagues North, or North by West from *Scaumore*. Between them is a deep Bay, by some called *Broad-Bay*, by others *St. Bride's-Bay*; and on the North of the Bay lies that little City of *St. David's*. There is very good anchoring in any Part of this Bay from seven to ten Fathom. The West Winds indeed make a great Sea at the Mouth of it; but there's Shelter from them under *Ramsay* Island. There's a narrow Channel betwixt *Ramsay* and *St. David's-Head*, but not much used except by the Coasters, and those who are very well acquainted with it. The *Mascus* is a great Rock under Water, which some Pilots say lies off of *Ramsay*, five Leagues to the North-West; but others say there is no such Rock, or at least that they could never find it.

The Island of *Ramsay* or *Rams-Eye*, so called from its feeding Rams, is reckoned the South-West Part of *Wales*: But if it be objected, that 'tis separated from the Land, then *St. David's-Head* is the South-West Point; but the Sailors call the Island the South-West Part, and as such it must pass; just as *Cape Clear* is called the South Westernmost Point of *Ireland*, whereas 'tis an Island six or seven Leagues from the *Main*. From *Ramsay* Point to the most South Point of *Ireland*, called *Carnaroot*, a little South of *Wexford*, the Course is West-North-West, the Distance is sixteen Leagues. The Rocks, called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, which lie a League North-West from *Ramsay*, are at the Extremity of the Isle of *Britain* that way; and from hence the Land falls off trending away North-East to the West Coast of *South-Wales*: And here begins that we call *St. George's Channel*, which has a bold Shore to the South Point of *Cardigan-Bay* for seven Leagues and a half Distance. 'Tis in the Rocks just now mentioned that are bred the *Aireys* of those excellent Falcons that we mentioned in the natural History of this County.

There's a Town on the South-Coast of this Shire called *Tenby* or *Tenbigh* (in British *Dinbeck y Piskod* from its Plenty of Fish) situate on a dry Rock, a neat Town, strongly walled, says *Camden*, much noted for its Harbour, and governed by a Mayor and Bailiff. It has a good Key, which was formerly much frequented, especially by Fishermen, enjoyed a great Trade, and its Inhabitants were wealthy; but being made a Garison in the Time of the Civil War, it suffered much, and its Castle was demolished; however, 'tis still in a tolerable Condition; its Markets are well stored with Corn, Fish, and other Provisions; the Road for Shipping is very good: It has a great Fishery for Herring in the Season, a large Colliery, or rather Export of Coals, drives a considerable Trade to *Ireland*, and 'tis in short a neat Town, and reckoned the most agreeable on all the Sea Coast of *South-Wales*, except *Pembroke*.

The other Towns of any Note in *Pembrokeshire*, are,

1. *Whiston*, which, though a mean Place, is governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs, and had once a Castle, now the Habitation of a private Gentleman.
2. *Fishgard*, or *Fiscard*, in *Welch Aber-Gwain*, has a good Harbour, and a Trade in Herrings, which are caught

Contents of the Diocese.

Bishop and his Clerks.

Harry Birds.

Bosharston Meer.

Laver Weed.

The Islands or Rocks of Scocckham.

Scaumore.

St. Bride's Head.

Middle.

Barrel.

Hatts.

Ramsay.

Broadbay, or St. Bride's Bay.

St. David's Head.

The Mascus.

Ramsay.

Bishop and his Clerks.

Tenby.

6 M. fr. Pembroke.

208 fr. London.

Markets Wed.

and Sat.

Fair, July 20.

Whiston.

191 fr. London.

3 fr. Haverford-West.

Market Sat.

Fishgard.

12. 16 M. fr. St. David's.

199 fr. London.
Market Frid.

in the Sea, at the Foot of the Hill or Cliff on which this Town is built. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. and has its *English* Name from its Fishery, and its *Welsh* one from its Situation on the River *Gwain*, near its Entrance into the Sea.

Newport.
4 fr. Fishgard.
200 fr. London.
Market Sat.
Fair on Corpus Christi.

3. *Newport*, on the River *Nevern*, has a good Harbour, and a Trade with *Ireland*; but its chief Support is by Passengers to and from that Kingdom. Though 'tis a large Town, and governed by a Portreeve and a Bailiff, and has a fair Church, yet 'tis an ill-built, poor Place, and meanly inhabited. In the *Latin* Records 'tis called *Novus Burgus*, and in *Welsh* *Trendraeth*, i. e. a Town on the Sand. 'Twas built by *Martin of Tours*, whose Posterity erected a Castle above the Town, which is now ruinous, and made it a Corporation.

Kilgarring.
5 M fr. Newport.
289 fr. London.
Market Wed.
Fair, Aug. 10.

4. *Kilgarring*, or *Kilgarran*, upon the River *Teivi*, has a Harbour for Boats, with a Salmon-Fishery, and a Cataract in the River called *The Salmon's Leap*; because when they come up from the Sea, they take their Tails in their Teeth, and spring over the Cataract upwards. This River abounds with Salmon, and, as *Giraldus* says, was formerly the only one in *Britain* that bred Beavers. 'Tis a long Town, consisting of one Street, governed by a Port-Reeve and Bailiffs, and had once a Castle built by *Gerald*, now in Ruins.

St. Dogmael's.

St. Dogmael's, on the same River, had formerly a Monastery, and is now governed by a Port-Reeve and Bailiffs.

Antiquities and other Remarkables.

The most noted Antiquities, and other Remarkables in this County not yet mentioned, are these;

Carew-Castle.

1. *Carew-Castle* stands on one of the Bays of *Milford-Haven*, gave both Name and Origin to the illustrious Family of *Carew*, and some Years ago a worthy Gentle-

man of that Name of *Lincoln's-Inn* recovered this Estate and Castle by a Law-Suit.

2. On a Sea Cliff, half a Mile from *St. David's*, is a remarkable large Stone, called in *Welsh* *y Maen Silg*, which implies a Rocking Stone; but the Equilibre of it is said to have been spoiled by the Parliament Soldiers in the late Civil Wars, who threw it out of its Position, so that 'tis now immoveable.

3. In *St. David's Cathedral*, *St. David* the Patron of *St. David's Wales* is said to be interr'd; and that he lived to be 146 Years of Age, 65 of which he fate in this Episcopal Chair, and died *Anno* 642. He is supposed to have been Uncle to *King Arthur*.

In the Reign of *King Henry II.* the Sand on the Coast of *South Wales*, was, by continued stormy Weather, washed away, and the Earth laid bare; which exciting the Curiosity of the Inhabitants to dig there, they soon discover'd very large Trees, which appeared by the Marks of the Axe to have been fell'd, and were, thro' Time, become as black and hard as Ebony. They lay so thick, that the Shore look'd for a long Way like a Forest cut down.

The chief Seats here are, 1. *Piston-Castle*, near *Harford-west*, a noble ancient Seat belonging to *Sir John Philips*, Baronet, the worthy Representative of the Borough of *Caermarthen*, into whose Family it came by the Marriage of *Sir Thomas Philips* with the Daughter of *Henry Done*, Esq; descended from *Sir William Piston* of *Piston*; 2. *Orleton*, is another noble Seat of *Sir Arthur Owen*; 3. *Stackpole-Court*, belongs to *John Campbell*, Esq; and, 4. *Landshipping*, near *Pembroke*, to *William Owen*, Esq;

6. CARDIGANSHIRE,
(in Welch) *Sir Aberteivi.*

Boundaries.

IT has *Merioneth* and *Montgomeryshires* in *North Wales* on the North; *Pembroke* and *Caermarthenshires* on the South; *Radnor* and *Brecknockshires* on the East; and is washed on the West by the *Irish* Sea.

Extent.

'Tis 40 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth, according to *Mr. Templeman*, who gives it an Area of 646 Miles. Others make the Length from *Cardigan* in the South-west, to *Plinlimmon* on the North-east, but 36 Miles and but 16 or 17 where broadest; and some no more than 32 from South to North, and 15 from East to West. Others again make it 44 from North-east to South-west, near 22 from East to West, and 100 in Circumference, computed at 520,000 Acres, containing five Hundreds, 77, some say but 64 Parishes, and about 3160 Houses, (all in the Diocese of *St. David's*) and near 35,000 Inhabitants.

Air and Soil.

Its Air varies as the Soil does, for in the South and West Parts, which are more on a Level than *Wales* generally is, the Air is mild and pleasant, and the Soil very fruitful. But the Northern and Eastern Parts, as they are a continued Ridge of Mountains, so compared to the rest, they are both barren and bleak. Yet in the worst Parts of the Shire, there's Pasture, in which are bred Flocks of Sheep, and great Herds of Cattle; and in the Vallies are several large Lakes. Coals and other Fuel are scarce, but there are several rich Lead Mines (the Ore whereof often appears above Ground) and some there are which produce Silver. Here is Plenty of River and Sea Fish, and of Fowl both tame and wild; nor is there any want of Corn; but as for Lime to manure the Ground, they are obliged to fetch it from *Caermarthenshire*. This County is so full of Cattle, that some call it the Nursery or Breeding-place of Cattle for all *England* South of *Trent*; tho' by the way this is no Argument of its Fertility, because Mountains or Moors will breed, tho' not fatten Cattle.

Products.

Its principal Rivers are the *Teivi*, the *Rydal*, and the *Istwyth*. The *Teivi* (or *Tyrye*) which *Ptolomy* corruptly calls *Tuerobius*, takes its Rise and Name from the Lake *Teivi*, at the Foot of the Mountains on the East-side of *Cardiganshire*. It wanders at first, as if it were lost among the Rocks and Mountains, till it comes to *Stratffleur*, or *Strata florida*, where it begins to run regularly to the South West by *Tregaron* and *Bangor*; and then making an Angle Westward, it falls into the *Irish* Sea below *Cardigan*. The *Rhydai* rises in the South-west Side of *Plynlimmon* Mountain, and runs South and South-west, till it falls into the *Irish* Sea jointly with the River *Istwyth*. The *Istwyth*, supposed to be the ancient *Stuccia*, rises beyond the Lead Mines, on the North-east Side of *Cardiganshire*, and runs much upon the same Points with the *Rhydai*, till it comes near *Aber-Istwyth*, where it falls into the *Irish* Sea.

Rivers.

The Teivi.

Rhydai.

Istwyth.

It sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one for the County, and one for the Shire-Town, viz.

CARDIGAN, in the British Language *Aberteivi*, i. e. CARDIGAN. the Mouth of the Tievi, at which it is pleasantly situated. 24 M. fr. Lond. with a good Stone Bridge over it, leading into *Pembroke-shire*, is a large, ancient, and populous Borough, whose chief Trade is to *Ireland*; to which, and other Parts, it exports Lead from its Harbour, to the great Advantage of the neighbouring Country. The Tide flows up to the Town. It had a Castle with Walls, both gone to Ruin. Its Church is a goodly Structure, as is also the Public Hall, where the County Business is transacted, the Assizes and County Gaol being both kept at this Place. 'Tis a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Coroner, two Bailiffs, and thirteen Common-council Men, of whom the Mayor is one. 'Twas fortified by *Gilbert* the Son of *Richard Clare*; and being afterwards treacherously surrendered, was laid waste by *Rice ap Gryffyth*, who took *Robert Fitz-Stephen* the Governor Prisoner, and he was detained a long Time, till he purchased his Liberty by resigning all his Possessions in *Wales*; and then he made a Deicent upon *Ireland* with a small Force, but with such Success, that he thereby made way for the Conquest of that Kingdom by the *English*, because it gave them that Footing which they never quitted. It gives Title of Earl to *George* a Descendant of *Thomas Brudenel*, so created *Anno* 1661. Its Member of Parliament is elected by the Burgesses of this and four other Boroughs in the County. In 1729 the Town and Parish were reckon'd worth 1000 l. a Year; and in 1727 paid 22 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax.

Cardigan Bay, is a very large Gulph of the Sea, bearing in far from the Land, stretching North and South from *Cardigan Point* to *Barfey Island*, twelve Leagues or e North. There are several little Tide Havens and Places in it only fit for small Vessels, and most of them too are barr'd, and scarce worth naming, here being neither Trade, nor any Port for Trade, such as *King's-Chapel*, *Ab. irthy*, *Lan-rusted*, *Aberdovy*, *Barmouth*, *Landanog*, Places rarely heard of by Seamen, yet necessary to be named.

At the North Part, in a deep Bight, there's a Bay within a Bay, a long Gulph running in North west by North, and at the farthest End 'tis called *Pallhelly-Bay*. At the Bottom of it there's a small River which comes into the Sea with a full Channel, and makes a pretty good Haven called *Traeth-Haven*. On the North-side of the Bay there's good Riding from seven to ten Fathom Water, and 'tis often made use of by Ships in Sticks of Weather, bound either to or from *Ireland*. If a North-west Wind blows very hard, Ships bound from *Chester* to *Dublin*, which are often drove back, are glad to run away before it for *Barfey* and this Bay; and in a South-west Wind it has been the same with the Coal-Ships bound from *Swansey* for *Dublin*. Also under the Islands of *Stidwall* there's good

The Rocking-Stone.

St. David.

Chief Seats.

24 M. fr. Lond.
2 fr. Kilgaran.
Market, Saturd.
Fair, Feb. 2.
March 25.
August 15.
Sept. 2.
Dec. 8.

Cardigan-Bay.

Pallhelly-Bay.

Traeth-Haven.

Stidwall Islands.

good and safe anchoring from the North-west and West Winds, but they are open to the South.

Barfey Island.

West from *Stidwail* is *Barfey-Island*, which makes the North Point of *Cardigan Bay*; and within this Island there is good anchoring in a little Bay called *Aberdaron*, but the Entrance is difficult for great Ships in case of hard Weather.

The other Places of Note here, are,

Aberistwyth.

190 M. fr. Lond.
Markes on Mond.
for Corn, Wool,
&c.
Fairs on Monday
before Easter,
Dec. 18.

1. *Aberistwyth*, which is more properly situate on the River *Rydal*, tho', as the Name denotes, 'tis a Town at the Mouth of the River *Istwyth*. 'Tis a populous and rich Place, but dark and smoaky, so that the People look as if they had lived continually in the Coal or Lead Mines. *Camden* call'd it the most populous Town in the County. It was fortified by *Gilbert Clare* with a Castle and Wall, which were defended a long time against the *Welch* by *Walter Beck* an *Englshman*, but are both decay'd. However the Town is pretty large, and is a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, &c. and has a good Market. It has a thriving Trade both in Lead and Fish, especially Whiting, Cod, and Herring; yet has no Parish-Church, but is beholden to its neighbour Town, viz.

Llanbadarn-vawr
197 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Tuesd.

2. *Llanbadarn-vawr*, which has a fair Church that was formerly a Cathedral of a Bishop, consecrated and established here in Memory of the great *St. Pattern* an *Armo-rican*, who is said to have governed the Church here by feeding it, and to have fed it by governing it. 'Tis a well built Town, governed by a Portreeve and Steward, and has a good Market, but a poor Harbour.

Llanbeder.

68 M. fr. Mon-
mouth,
110 M. fr. London.
Market, Tuesd.
Fairs on
St. Peter's,
Wh t-wednesd.
Oct. 8.

3. *Llanbeder St. Peter*, or *Pont Steffan*, is a small Town with a Bridge over the *Teivi*, leading to *Caermarthen*shire, govern'd by a Portreeve, Steward, two Constables, &c. and accommodated with good Entertainment for Travel-ers. The Town stands on a Plain, but the Church on a rising Ground. Here's a very great Market for Heifers, Cows, Calves, and Sheep, from the End of *April* to the beginning of *July*.

Tregaron.

7 M. fr. Lanbe-
der,
171 M. fr. London.
Market, Thursd.
Fairs on
Feb. 8,
March 8, for
Horses, &c.

4. *Tregaron*, on the same River, formerly belonged to the *Clements* an *English* Family, then to the *Wegans* of *Pembroke*shire, afterwards to Colonel *Jones* of *Nateous* in this Shire, and since to *William Powel*, Esq; 'Tis a Mayor-Town, with a fair Church, but remarkable for nothing else; nor is there any other noted modern Town in the

County; therefore we shall conclude it with a short Account of the ancient Places.

Ancient Places,
&c.

Lovantium, or *Lovantium*, is supposed to be *Lhannia*, in the Parish of *Lhan ddwi brevi*, where Inscriptions and Coins have been found, with other undoubted Marks of Antiquity.

Lhannia.

Lhandewi brevi, where is a Church dedicated to *St. Lhandewi brevi. David*, seems to have been formerly a larger and much more considerable Town than now, for *Anno 522* a S, nod was held here for suppressing the *Pelagian* Heresy.

Stratflur, or *Strata florida*, which stands near the River *Teivi*, encompassed on all Sides almost with Mountains, had formerly a considerable Monastery, and was the Repository of the Records of *South-Wales*.

Stratflur.

Phymlymon Mountain, which is reckoned the highest in *Wales*, lies partly in this County, and partly in *Montgomeryshire*. As the *Severn* and the *Uye* rise out of the East-side of it, the *Rydal* and the *Istwyth* flow from the West-side of it.

The most remarkable Discovery in this County, was that of the Lead Mine found out *Anno 1690*, in the Estate of *Sir Carbury Price* of *Gogerdban*, Baronet, where the Ore was so near the Surface of the Ground in some Parts, that the Moss and Grass did but just cover it. This is the Mine that came at last into the Possession of *Sir Humphrey Mackworth*, who set up the Office of Mine-Adventure. The Curious may consult the Map of these Mines, which was published by *Mr. William Waller*, together with a large Account of them.

The chief Seats here are, *Mr. Walter Lloyd's*, at *Peter-Seatswell*, not far from *Landwry*; *Mr. Thomas Powel*, at *Nantecus*; *Mr. Thomas Price's*, at *Gogerdban*, near *Cardigan*.

Having gone through *SOUTH WALES*, we proceed to *NORTH WALES*: In it are these six Counties, which we shall describe in the Order they are here placed, viz.

Montgomeryshire, Caernarvonshire, Flintshire,
Merionethshire, Denbighshire, Anglesey.

I. MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

(in Welch) *Sir Trevalwyn*.

Boundaries.

THIS County is bounded on the East with *Shropshire* and *Radnorshire*, on the South with *Cardiganshire* and *Radnorshire*, with *Merionethshire* on the West, and with *Denbighshire* and Part of *Merionethshire* and *Shropshire* on the North.

Extent.

The common Computation of its Length from East to West is thirty Miles, of its Breadth from North to South twenty five, and its Circumference ninety-four. *Mr. Templeman* agrees as to the Breadth, but he makes it thirty-five in Length, and gives it an Area of 695 square Miles. According to others, it contains about 560,000 Acres, in which are seven Hundreds, forty-seven Parishes, six Market-Towns, 5600 Houses, and near 34000 Inhabitants, with twenty-five Rivers, three Castles, and a Chace.

Air, Soil, and Produce.

The Air is sharp and cold on its Mountains, but wholesome and pleasant in the Valleys. On the North and West Sides, where the former are most predominant, the Soil is stony, and not very fruitful, except in the Valleys between them, which are very pleasant, and afford Corn, and Plenty of Pasture; but the South-South-East and North-East Parts, which are much more level, are exceeding fruitful, especially those Parts that lie on the Banks of the *Severn*, and are sometimes overflowed by it. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Horses, Fish and Fowl. It has been noted a long time for a particular Breed of Horses, which, are still remarkably larger here as well as their Black Cattle, than in some of the neighbouring *Welch* Counties, and are much valued all over *England*.

Rivers.

Its principal Rivers are, the *Severn*, the *Tanat*, and the *Turgh*. The *Severn*, which, as has been already said, rises in *Plyn-Lhymmon* Mountain, runs in a winding Course to the North-East Side of the County, and becoming navigable at *Welch-pool*, after being joined by twelve Rivers in a Passage of twenty Miles from its Source, enters *Shropshire*.

The *Tanat* rises towards the North-West Side of the County, and running Eastward is Part of the Northern Boundary between *Montgomeryshire* and *Denbighshire*, and falls into the *Severn* at the North-East Part of the County. The *Turgh*, which rises in the West Side of this Shire, runs East till it comes to the Foot of *Mount Galway*, where it makes an Angle to the North; and after receiving the *Warway*, joins the *Tanat* not far from *Llanidloes*.

It lies for most part in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, but those of *Bangor* and *Hereford* have some Share in it. It sends two Members to Parliament, viz. a Knight of the Shire for the County, and a Burgess for the Shire Town, viz.

MONTGOMERY stands in a healthy Air, on the easy Ascent of a high rocky Hill, with a pleasant Vale underneath, in which runs the *Severn*, amongst rich Grounds for Corn, and feeding of Cattle. 'Tis called *Trevalwyn*, or *Baldwyn's Town*, from the Founder *Baldwyn*, Lieutenant of the Marches of *Wales* in the Conqueror's Time, and *Montgomery* from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built its Castle, which stood till the Civil Wars, when with its Wall 'twas ruined. In 1095 'twas destroyed by the *Welch*, but rebuilt by *Henry III.* who made it a free Borough. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, Coroners, Burgesses, &c. *Philip Herbert* was created Earl of *Montgomery* in 1605, and after the Death of his elder Brother became also Earl of *Pembroke*, in whose Descendant both Titles have continued ever since. King *James II.* made *William Herbert* (who was before Earl of *Powis*) Viscount *Montgomery*, at the same time that he created him Marquis of *Powis*. 'Tis a large, handsome Town, but the Buildings are generally very indifferent, except a few fashionable ones that belong to some considerable Families. There's a Gaol here, which was not many Years ago rebuilt. The Town stands in the Diocese of *Hereford*. The Member, whom it sends to Parliament, is chose by the joint Consent of the Burgesses of *Llanidloes*, *Llanvilling*, *Mackynleth*, and *Welch-pool*.

2. *Llanidloes* lies near the Head of the *Severn*, and its Parish, which is noted for Mines of Lead and Copper, belongs to the Diocese of *Bangor*.

3. *Mackynleth*, which is an ancient Town in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, with a good Stone Bridge over the *Davy*, and a Harbour for Boats, belongs to the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

4. *Llanvilling*, or *Lhan Yllyn*, is a Town of considerable Note, and pretty well built for this Part of the Country. It was incorporated in the Time of *Edward II.* by *Llewellyn ap Griffith*, and is at present governed by two Bailiffs, to whom King *Charles II.* among other Privileges, granted the Honour and Authority of Justices of Peace within the

Corporation.

Corporation during the Time of their Office, which lasts for one Year. It has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, Wool, and other Provisions, but stands in a dirty Flat.

Welchpool.
6 M. fr. Mont-
gomery,
82 fr. Carnarvan.
153 fr. London.
Market, Monday,
Fair, Aug. 29.

Welchpool is a large, well-built, corporate Town, governed by Bailiffs, on a Lake, in a fruitful Vale, where is a brisk Manufacture of Flannel. The Welch Name of the Town is *Tralhwyn*, the general Appellative in *Wales* for boggy Ground, of which there's a pretty deal in this Neighbourhood.

Red Castle.

On the South-side of this Place is *Red Castle*, belonging to the Marquis of *Powis*, over the Gate of which are only these two Words, *Sic tamen*, intimating that though the Family was descended from a natural Son of *William Herbert* the first Earl of *Pembroke*, yet they had attained to a great and flourishing Condition. There's scarce a finer Country in *England* than these Parts towards the *Severn* Side.

Ancient Places.

The ancient Places of Note in this County are not many,

Maglona.

Maglona seems to have some Remains in the present *Machynbeth*, at the utmost Limit of the County, West. 'Twas the Place where the Regiment of the *Solenfes* was

garisoned under the General of *Britain* in the Time of *Honorius*, to be a Curb upon the Mountaineers.

Meiro, 3 M. fr. Llanvylhin.

Mediolanum is by *Dr. Powel*, and a late judicious Author supposed to be *Meirsd*, (about a Mile below *Mathraval*, near the Banks of the River *Turgh*) where several remarkable Monuments have been discovered; and though there's but one Church now, the Ruins of two more were to be seen there not very long ago.

About two Miles from *Maglona* near *Penault* is *Kevn Kaer*, i. e. the *Buck of the City*, the Ruins of whose Walls still to be seen, discover its large Extent, as the *Roman* Coins often dug up, particularly those of *Augustus* and *Tiberius* declare its Antiquity.

Kaer Sws on the *Severn*, was formerly a Town of considerable Note, having had a Castle, and at least one Church; and is supposed to have been of *Roman* Foundation, by the Bricks that have been dug up there, and the various Encampments thereabouts.

Kaer Sws. 4 M. fr. Newton.

The chief Seats here are the Marquis of *Powis's*, at *Powis-Castle* and *Buttington-Hall*; Lord *Herbert of Chisbury*, at *Lhymore-Lodge* and *Lyffin*; Sir *Charles Lloyd*, Bart. at *Garth*; Sir *John Price*, Bart. at *Newtown*; Lord *Hereford's*, at *Vaynor*; Mr. *Wynne's*, at *Llodyrd*.

Seats of the Nobility, &c.

2. M E R Y O N Y T H S H I R E,
(in Welch) *Sir Veiryonydh.*

Boundaries.

'TIS bounded on the South with *Cardiganshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Devy* or *Dyfi*; with *Montgomeryshire* and *Denbighshire* on the East; *Caernarvonshire* and Part of *Denbighshire* on the North; and the *Irish Sea* on the West, for a Length of 35 Miles.

Extent.

'Tis computed to be 35 Miles in Length from *Aberdyvy* in the South, to *Llanfawr* in the North-east; and about 25 in Breadth from *Harlech* in the West, to the opposite Part of it on the East. They who make this Calculation, reckon the Circumference to be 108 Miles, containing about 500,000 Acres. Mr. *Templeman's* Survey, which makes the Length 39, and the Breadth 30, gives it an Area of 620 square Miles. In this Compass 'tis said to contain 6 Hundreds, 3 Towns, 37 Parishes, 2590 Houses, and about 17000 Inhabitants, 26 Rivers, and two Castles.

Air and Soil.

The Air of this County is bleak, by reason of its being incumber'd with more Hills and Mountains, tho' not such as are higher, than any other Shire of *Wales*; and it is reckoned unhealthy by reason of the Vapours continually rising from the *Irish Sea*, which would in all Probability be more malignant, if the Air was not almost continually purify'd by the sharp Winds to which this Country is so subject. The Soil being rocky and rough, is generally as bad as the worst in *Wales*, bearing but thin Crops of Corn; yet there is pretty good Pasture in the Vallies for Black Cattle and Sheep, which are the chief Support of the Inhabitants; and 'tis well provided with Deer, Goats, Fowl, and Fish, especially Herrings, which are taken on the Coast in abundance.

Products.

Giraldus, with *Camden* and others after him, say the Mountains here are so high, and yet so close and even in Height, that the Shepherds often talk together from one Mountain to another, who yet, if they should appoint a Meeting, could scarce come together from Morning till Night; but we are very well assured that this is absolutely false, and that there are not any Mountains in *Wales* so high, not excepting those of *Snowdon* in *Caernarvonshire*, which are the highest, but that Men conversing from their Tops, may meet in half an Hour.

Mountains.

There's Cotton here, but its being such a mountainous Country, is the reason why the Inhabitants apply wholly to Grazing, and live upon Butter, Cheese, &c. The Number of Sheep, &c. that feed on these Mountains, is really incredible, there being more they say than in all the rest of *Wales*.

Rivers, Dyfi.

The principal Rivers are the *Dyfi* or *Tevy*, the *Avon*, the *Drwrydh*, and the *Dee*. The *Dyfi* rises among the unpassable Black Mountains, which Mr. *Camden* calls the *Alps of Wales*, in the East-side of the County, leaves it at *Aberangel*, and after crossing a Part of *Montgomeryshire*, returns to this County again at *Machynloth*, and then falls into the *Irish Sea* between this and *Cardiganshire*, not far from the little Town of *Aberdyfi*. The *Avon* rises on the East-side of *Berose-Wood*, and runs for most part South-west, passing by *Dolgelbe* into the *Irish Sea*. The *Drwrydh* comes out of a Lake on the North-side of the County, and runs South-west into the *Traeth Bychan*, or lesser Arm of the *Irish Sea*, about four Miles North of *Harlech*. The *Dee* has two Fountains (from whence 'tis supposed to take its Name) in the East Part of this County, which are no sooner join'd, but it runs thro' the Lake called *Llyn-Tigid*, or *Pimble Meer*, without mixing its Waters with those of the Lake, at least without mixing its Fish; for tho' the *Dee* abounds with Salmon, none are ever taken in

Avon,

Drwrydh,

Dee.

Pimble Meer.

N° XXI.

the Lakes out of the Stream of the River; neither are the *Gwiniads* a Fish peculiar to this Lake, which are like a Whiting in Shape, and a Trout in Taste, to be found in the River. The *Pimble Meer* covers 160 Acres of Ground. 'Tis said that Winds make it overflow, but Land Floods never. The *Dee* leaves the Lake at *Bala*, and runs North-east into *Denbighshire*. The Nature of the Fish in the Lakes, and of the Herbs on the Rocks and Mountains in this County, is observed to be much the same with that of the Fish and Herbs in the *Alps*. Tho' the Inhabitants live chiefly on Milk Meats, yet they are strong and comely; but their Neighbours say they are idle and incontinent. This County, which *Giraldus* calls the *Land of the Sons of Conanus*, was garisoned by *Hugh Earl of Chester*, the first *Norman* that seized it, whilst *Gryffith ap Kynan*, or *Conanus*, was his Prisoner; but he recovering it afterwards, with the rest of his Principality, left it to his Posterity.

It lies in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and sends no Member to Parliament but the Knight of the Shire, not one of its Towns having that Privilege; nor indeed is there any of more Note in it, than the melancholy Town, though ancient Borough of

HARLECH, or *Harlegh*, which is so called from its Situation on a steep Rock close by the Sea, in the North-west Part of the County, where is a Harbour for Ships, but no Ships for the Harbour. The Houses too are mean, and the People few; yet it has a Garison for the Security of the Coast, and an old decay'd useless Castle, of which there's a Governor nevertheless with a Salary, and the Constable of the Castle is also by Patent always Mayor of the Town. 'Twas originally called *Tur Brannwen*, but being rebuilt about the Year 877, by *Kolhwyn ap Tagne*, it was from him called *Caer-Kolhwyn*. The Inhabitants have a Notion that 'twas built by King *Edward I.* but all that he did was the making some Additions, especially to the Fortifications. 'Twas defended by *Jenkin ap Enion*, against *Edward IV.* but *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, took it; and the Way he and his Men crept up, is to this Day called *Lech-Herbert*. In the late Civil Wars there was a Garison in this Castle for the King, commanded by Colonel *William Owen* of *Parkynston*, but taken by the Enemy, who dismantled it. 'Tis supposed to have been a *Roman* Town, not only from the *Roman* Coins that have been found hereabouts, but from the Prænomens of *Caer* to *Kolhwyn*, which the Antiquaries well know was a Name that the *Britons* prefixed to most Places fortified by the *Romans*.

HARLECH. 210 M. fr. Lond. Market Sat. Fair, Nov. 30.

2. *Dolgelly*, so called from its Situation in a woody Vale by the *Avon*, at the Foot of the great Mountain *Idris*, which 'tis said is above three Miles high, and supposed to be one of the highest in *Great Britain*. 'Tis an ordinary Country Town, but of good Account for the Sale of *Welsh* Cottons, and has an indifferent Market. Several *Roman* Coins have been lately dug up in the Neighbourhood, some of them being Silver ones of *Trajan* and *Hadrian*. We have no Account of its Church, but 'tis said that its Steeple, in which there hangs a Bell, is a Yew-tree that grows in the Mountains. Here are commodious Inns however for Travellers.

Dolgelly. 36 M. fr. Welch. 154 M. fr. London. Market, Tues.

3. *Bala*, is the only Market-Town of the Mountaineers, and is situate near *Pimble Meer*. Tho' 'tis a small ill-built Town, yet 'tis a Corporation, enjoying many Immunities, and governed by Bailiffs.

Bala. 154 M. fr. Lond. Market, Satur. Fair, May 3.

Remarkables.
A Gold Collar,
weight 8 Ounces,
in the Form of a
Hatband.

A strange fiery
Exhalation.

Near the Castle of *Harlech* was dug up in a Garden (Anno 1692) a Golden Torques, being a Chain of Gold, or rather three or four Bars jointly twisted in the Form of a Hatband, and about four Foot long; 'twas said to be in the Custody of the late Sir Roger *Moslyn*. In the *Addenda* to Mr. *Camden*, there's a learned but long Dissertation on it, to which we refer.

In 1694 the Country about *Harleigh* was annoy'd above eight Months by a strange fiery Exhalation, which burnt several Hay-ricks, and so infected the Air and Grass, that it occasioned a Mortality among all Sorts of Cattle. It cross'd a Bay of the Sea from *Caernarvonshire* eight or nine Miles broad, in stormy as well as calm Nights, and proceeded constantly to and from the same Place, but oftner in the Winter than in the following Summer, and what Damage it did was always by Night. 'Twas a blue weak Flame, and did no Injury to the People, who frequently went into it to save their Hay or Corn, &c. and observed that it was expelled or extinguished by any great Noise, as

blowing of Horns, firing of Guns, &c. We refer to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the Additions to *Camden*, for a farther Account of it: But the Conjecture in the latter, that this proceeded from Locusts said to have been drowned, or to have died ashore here about two Months before this Exhalation, seems the less probable, because no such Effect was ever heard of upon the drowning or Death of Locusts in *Asia*, &c. where they do so much Mischief. Something like this however, both in the Appearance and in the Effect, happened on the Coast of *France* in the Year 1734.

In the North-west Point of the County, a Roman Way *Helen's Way*, is still visible, called in English *Helen's-Way*, and attributed to the Mother of *Constantine the Great*. It may be seen likewise in some Parts of *Cardiganshire* and *Glamorganshire*.

The only Seat that we know of any Note in this Shire is, *Chief Seat*, that of *William Vaughan*, Esq; at *Nanna* near *Dolgelly*.

3. CAERNARVONSHIRE, (in Welch) *Sir Caernarvon*.

Name and Boundaries.

BEFORE the Division of *Wales* into Counties, this was called *Snowden-Forest*, in *Latin Snaudonia*. 'Tis bounded on the South by *Merionethshire*, and the *Irish Sea*; on the East by *Denbighshire*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Conway*; 'tis washed on the West and North by the *Irish Sea*, and on the North-West 'tis fronted by the *Isle of Anglesey*.

Extent.

The Length of it from *Conway River* in the East to *Lheney River* in the West, is computed at twenty Miles, and the Breadth from *Penwenke Point* to *Ormeshead Point* in the North at about forty, and the Circumference at ninety-five. Mr. *Templeman* makes the Length forty-seven, the Breadth twenty-five, and gives it an Area of 459 square Miles, which is computed by others at 370,000 Acres, and said to contain sixty-eight Parishes, in which are one City, one Borough, and six Market-Towns, in seven Hundreds, with about 2770 Houses, three Castles, and above 16,000 Inhabitants.

Air and Soil.

It has a sharp, piercing Air, and is so incumbered, especially in the middle, with dismal Rocks, and vast Mountains one above another, the Tops of which are many of 'em covered with Snow seven or eight Months in the Year, that these which are called *Snowden-Hills*, may very justly claim the Name of the *British Alps*; which disagreeable and almost inaccessible Situation was probably one Reason why this was the last County that was brought under the Dominion of the Kings of *England*; yet 'tis tolerably fertile, especially in Barley; and great Herds of Cattle, Sheep and Goats are fed on the Mountains. That Part towards *Ireland* is so fruitful, and also so populous, that it gives Place to few Shires in *North Wales*. The Valleys between the Hills are both pleasant and fruitful; and both the Rivers and Coast abound with Fish.

Lakes.

The Coldness of the Air here is not without Reason ascribed by many to the Number of its Lakes, of which some have computed not less than fifty or sixty in this mountainous Tract, which have their Names generally from the Rivers that issue out of them, or from the Colour of the Water, or from some neighbouring Village or Parish, or from some remarkable Mountain or Rock that hangs over them; and some of these Lakes, though very few, are distinguished by Names scarce intelligible to the best Criticks in the *British Language*.

Mountains of Penmaen-Mawr.

The most remarkable Mountain of this Shire next to *Snowden-Hills* abovementioned, and one of the most noted in all *Wales*, is that called *Penmaen-Mawr*, in the North Angle of this Shire, where it hangs perpendicularly over the Sea, at so vast a Height, that it makes most Spectators giddy who venture to look down the dreadful Steep; and in the narrow Passage on the other Side, the venturous Traveller is threatened every Moment to be crushed to Atoms, with the Downfall of its Rocks. On that Side next to the Sea a Wall was built not many Years ago, to which, 'tis said, the City of *Dublin* contributed very largely. The Road that is cut out of the Side of the Rock for Passengers is seven Foot wide, and the Wall along the Precipice is about Breath high. As the Sea lies perpendicularly down forty Fathom below it, so the Mountain is about the same Height above it. When the Traveller is got out of this dismal Road, where one false Step endangers his Life, he finds an Alehouse at the Bottom of the Hill on the other Side, with this Inscription, *Now your Fright is over, take a Dram*. From this Mountain the Country opens into a Plain, which extends as far as the River *Conway*, the Eastern Limit of the Shire. It rises out of a Lake of the same Name on the South-East Side of

it, and is perhaps one of the noblest Streams for the Length of it in *Europe*; for though the whole Course of it is but twelve Miles, it receives so many Brooks and Streams from the neighbouring Hills of *Snowden*, that it bears Ships eight of them; and the Name of it is supposed, by Mr. *Camden's* Commentator, to signify in the *Welsh Language* the chief of Rivers. It produces not only Fish, but Pearls *as large and of as good a Colour as any in Britain or Ireland*. They are found in a large black Muscle.

Llewellyn ap Griffith, who was the last that held out any Part of *Wales* against the Crown of *England*, was reduced at last to hold this mountainous Country, and the *Isle of Anglesey*, as Tenant in Fee to *Edward I.* on condition of paying him one thousand Marks yearly; but refusing afterwards to perform it, and running the Hazard of a War, he was killed, and so an End was put to his own Government, and with it to that of the *Britons* in *Wales*.

This Shire, which lies in the Diocese of *Bangor*, sends two Members to Parliament, viz. the Knight of the Shire for the County, and one Burgess for the Shire Town, viz.

CAERNARVON stands on the Channel that separates this Shire from the *Isle of Anglesey*, and was built by the Command of *Edward I.* out of the Ruins of the City of *Segontium* that stood a little below it, called from the neighbouring River *Seiont*. By Command of the same Prince the Body of *Constantius*, the Father of *Constantine the Great*, which was found here in 1283, was interred in its Parish Church.

This Town, which has a beautiful Prospect to the *Isle of Anglesey*, was of good Account formerly, when the Princes of *Wales* kept the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* Courts in it for *North-Wales*; and 'tis pretty strong, both by Art and Nature, being encompassed on all Sides, except toward the East, with the Sea, and two Rivers; and it had on the North-West Side a strong Castle (built by King *Edward I.* to curb the *Welsh* Mountaineers, and secure the Passage to *Anglesey*) whose Walls in a manner encompassed it, where, in that called the *Eagle-Tower*, his Son *Edward II.* the first English Prince of *Wales* was born, and from thence usually called in our History *Edward of Caernarvon*. The Town is governed by the Constable of the Castle (who is always by his Patent the Mayor) assisted by an Alderman, two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, with Serjeants at Mace, and other Sub-Officers. It gives Title of Marquis and Earl to his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*. 'Tis a small, but clean, well-built Town, and well inhabited by People very courteous to Strangers, and the Market is well supplied with Corn, and all sorts of Provisions. There's a Ferry from hence to *Anglesey* called *Abermenai-Ferry*, and from thence a direct Road to *Holyhead*.

Caernarvon-Bay lies between two Points at the South Entrance of the Channel, which runs between the *Main* and the *Isle of Anglesey*. Here is a tolerable Harbour; for though it has a Bar, where there is but seven to eight Foot at low Water, yet the Tide rises so high, that at half Flood almost any Ships may go in or out; however, 'tis very proper to take a Pilot.

There's very good anchoring in *Caernarvon-Bay* off of the Bar in five to fifteen Fathom.

2. *Bangor*, or *Banchor*, lies at the North End of the same Frith, or Arm of the Sea, which is the Passage to *Anglesey*, where it has a Harbour for Boats. 'Twas once so large as to be called *Bangor the Great*, and was defended with a powerful Castle built by *Hugh Earl of Chester*, which was long since demolished. The Town is now of very little Note,

Bangor,
8 M. fr. *Caernarvon*,
236 fr. *London*,
Market, Wed.
Fair, Nov. 25.

Conway River.

Note, except for being the See of a Bishop, whose Diocese contains the Counties of *Caernarvon* and *Anglesey*, together with part of those of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomery*, wherein are a hundred and seven Parishes, of which thirty-six are Impropriations, and has under it also three Archdeacons, viz. those of *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*, one of which, for the better Support thereof, is added to the Bishoprick. The Cathedral, which by some is thought to be the most ancient in all *Britain*, was large, well-built and consecrated about 516, and being miserably defaced by *Owen Glendour*, was afterwards in some measure repaired and beautified by *Henry Dean*, the Bishop in the Reign of *Henry VII.* but 'tis now mean and despicable. The chief Buildings here are the Bishop's Palace, and Free-school House. The Town, though small, is pretty well inhabited, and governed by the Bishop's Steward, who keeps Court-Leets and Court-Baron here. 'Tis inclosed with a very steep Mountain on the South Side, and a Hill on the North. King *Edward I.* intended to have built a great Stone Bridge here over to *Anglesey*, and persisted in it a great while before he was convinced that it was utterly impracticable. The Church is said to have been once ruined by the *Pagans*, from *Anglesey* probably, who possessed the Bishoprick for above a hundred Years after it was built; but from the Year 512 to 1009, we have no Account how it fared. After this the Bishoprick was ruined again by one of its own Bishops, viz. *Bulkeley*, who, as the *Monasticon* says, sold both the Revenues and the Bells.

3. *Conway*, or *Aber-Conway*, from its being at the Mouth of the River *Conway*, was built by King *Edward I.* out of the Ruins of the ancient *Conovium*, and by its advantageous Situation, and other Conveniencies, is grown to be a handsome Town. 'Tis governed by an Alderman and two Bailiffs, and had a neat Castle by the Side of the River, which *Dr. Williams*, Archbishop of *York*, a Native of this Place, who fled hither from *Cowmad*, fortified at his own Expence in the beginning of the Civil War, and held it till *May* 1645, when it was seiz'd by Sir *John Owen*, by virtue of a Commission from Prince *Rupert*, of which the Archbishop complained to the King, but without Redress; and upon the declining of the King's Affairs, the Archbishop and the Country Gentlemen, whose Effects, deposited in the said Castle for Security, had been seized, together with his own, assisted Colonel *Milton*, one of the Parliament Officers, to reduce it on condition of having their Effects again. Though 'tis the poorest, 'tis the pleasantest Town in the County for its Bigness, for it stands on the Side of a Hill, on the Banks of a fine navigable River, which empties itself about two Miles off into the Sea, at the Entrance of that Arm of it which parts *Anglesey* from the main Land. 'Tis reckoned, in short, the most beautiful River and Port on all this Side of *Britain*, the River which is able to receive Ships of almost any Burden or Number, and to bring them up to the Town, being a fine strait Channel, broad as the *Thames* at *Deptford*, and deep, yet safe and secure

from Winds; but the Town is old and decayed, and only shews what it might be, and what the Want of Trade has brought it to. As its Castle was pretty strong, its Walls were of a large Compass, with thirty-five Watch Towers on them; which Castle and Towers being very white, at the Distance of a Mile they made a good Appearance, so that no Place, taking in its Port and its Ferry over the River to *Denbighshire*, and the little Hills on both Sides of the Bay or River covered with Timber, could make a finer Landscape in a Picture; but in the Town there's nothing but Poverty and Misery; the Castle is a Heap of uncovered Rubbish, and those Towers on the Walls only standing Memorials of what *Wales* was when it had a Prince of its own. There's a remarkable Epitaph on a Tomb-stone here, which 'tis thought is hardly to be paralleled of the kind in *Europe*, viz. "Here lieth the Body of *Nicholas Hoskes* of *Conway*, Gent. who was the one and fortieth Child of his Father *William Hoskes*, Esq; by *Alice* his Wife, and the Father of seven and twenty Children." He died the 20th Day of *March* 1637. This Inscription was revived in 1720, at the Charge of *John Hoskes*, Esq;

4. *Pwl-Heli*, or *Salt-Pool*, is a little Town in the Peninsula on the South Side of the County, governed by a Bailiff. It stands between two Rivers on the Eastern Shore, is an indifferent well-built Town, whose Market is for Corn and other Provisions, and has a small Trade by Sea. The Bay, to which it gives Name, receives one of the Rivers with a full Channel, where it makes a pretty good Haven, called *Tracth Haven*, which we mentioned in *Cardiganshire*.

They speak all *Welsh* in this County, so that if a Stranger, who did not understand it, should happen to lose his Way, 'tis ten to one if he met with an *Englishman* to set him right. The Country People also are naturally very surly, inso-much that if you ask them a Question in *English*, though they understand it, they answer *Dime Salfenach*, i. e. I cannot speak *Saxon* or *English*.

Canganum being the Promontory of *Llyn*, which runs out in the South-West Angle of this Shire, 'tis very natural to imagine that *Langanum*, as some of *Ptolemy's* Copies have it, is the true reading.

Diſtum is thought to be the ancient City *Diganwy*, which took its Name from the River *Conwy*, but was consumed by Lightning many Ages ago. 'Tis supposed to have been so called from the *Norvi* *Diſenfes*, stationed there by the *Romans*.

Wyddwa, or *Klegwyn Kardnedd*, is reckoned the highest Mountain Rock in all the *British* Dominions, it being the Summit of a Heap of Mountains that rise one above another, from whence may be seen part of *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *England*, and the *Isle of Man*.

The only Gentlemen's Seats here of any Note are, Sir *Scam*, *Thomas Wynne's*, at *Bodryan*; and Mr. *William Boduells*, at *Madrin*.

A remarkable Epitaph.

Pwlheli. 16 M. fr. Caernarvon, Market, Wed.

Ancient Places, and their Remains.

Canganum.

Diſtum.

Wyddwa Mountain.

The River Clwyd.

The River Elwy.

Product.

4. DENBIGHSHIRE.

(in Welch) Sir Dhinbeck.

'TIS bounded on the South with *Montgomeryshire*, on the West with those of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvon*, from which last 'tis parted by the River *Conwy*; on the East with *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*; and on the North with the *Irish* Sea and *Flintshire*. Some *Britons* forced from *Scotland*, are said to have conquered this Country with the Assistance of the *Welch*, and to have possessed all the Lands from *Conwy* to *Chester*.

The common Computation of its Length from East to West is about thirty-one Miles, and of its Breadth from North to South seventeen. From North-East to South-West it measures forty, according to Mr. *Templeman* and others, and twenty-one from North to South, being in Circumference near 118, and containing an Area of about 410,000 Acres, or 509 square Miles.

'Tis divided into twelve Hundreds, in which are reckoned fifty-seven Parishes, four Market-Towns, about 6400 Houses, and 38,000 Inhabitants, partly in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and partly in that of *St. Asaph*.

It enjoys a wholesome Air; but being exposed on all Sides, as it were, to the Winds, 'tis sharp; the Hills where-with it is guarded, which towards the East especially, look like the Battlements or Turrets of Castles, retaining the Snow for a long time. The Soil is various. The West Part is heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except that Tract lying towards the Sea; and the Eastern Part is almost as sterile, except towards the River *Dee*; but the middle Part of the Shire, which is a Flat of 17 Miles from North to South, and about five Miles in Breadth, called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is both pleasant and fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited by Gentry. *Camden* says the Com-

plexion of the People here is bright and cheerful, their Heads of a sound Constitution, their Sight very lively, and even their old Age vigorous and lasting. It lies open to the Sea on one Side, and is hemm'd in on the other with high Hills, from one of which, in about the middle of the Shire, springs the *Clwyd* that waters this charming Vale; which, after fetching a Compass to the South-east, runs North, passing by *Ruthin*, and not far from *Denbigh* in its way to the *Irish* Sea; tho' before it reaches that Sea it enters *Flintshire*.

The other Rivers of most Note are the *Elwy*, the *Dee*, and the *Conwy*. The *Elwy* rises in the South-west Side of the Shire, and runs chiefly to the North and North-east till it leaves *Denbighshire*, immediately after which it falls into the *Clwyd* near *St. Asaph*. The *Dee* enters this Shire from that of *Merioneth*, a little to the West of *Llangollen*, crosses the South Angle of *Denbighshire*, and after receiving the River *Keirng*, it becomes the Boundary between this County and *Cheshire*, just as the *Conwy* divides it from *Caernarvonshire*.

The chief Commodity here besides Goats and Sheep, and Black Cattle, is Rye, commonly called *Amel-corn*, produced in the heathy Parts by the Manure of Turf-Ashes, tho' here are several Mines that yield great Parcels of Lead Ore, particularly that called the *Marquis of Powis's*. 'Tis surprisingly pleasant to the weary Traveller, just descended from the frightful Mountains of *Merionethshire*, or *Caernarvonshire*, or from the craggy Rocks of the North-shore of *Denbigh*, to come into the delightful Vale of *Clwyd*, where the green Meadows, yellow Corn Fields, and numerous Villages and Churches, with the fine Stream

The River Clwyd.

The River Elwy.

Product.

Conwy. 10 M. fr. Bangor. 229 fr. London. Market, Saturd. Fairs, Aug. 24. Sept. 29. October 28.

Bounds.

Extent.

Contents.

Air.

Soil.

Vale of Clwyd.

gliding thro' them, afford the most pleasant Prospect imaginable for above twenty Miles in Length.

This County, which has given Title of Earl, as well as that of *Desmond* in *Ireland*, ever since the Reign of King *James I.* to the noble Family of *Fielding*, sends two Members to Parliament, viz. the Knight of the Shire, and a Burgess for the Borough of

DENBIGH.
209 M. fr. Lond.
Market, Wed.
Fairs, Monday
before Lady-day,
May 3,
July 7,
Sept. 14.

DENBIGH, an handsome, large, populous Town on the Banks of the *Istrod*, which was at first built on a steep Rock, but in process of Time removed to the Bottom of the Hill, either for the Convenience of Water, or to avoid the Inconvenience of the Declivity. 'Tis called by the Welch *Kledwyn yn Rhôs*, i. e. the craggy Hill in *Ross*. It stands on a Branch of the *Clwyd* about two Miles from it, has a good Trade, is inhabited by many Glovers and Tanners, and is by some esteemed the best Town in *North Wales*, having something in its Countenance resembling its Neighbour *England*. 'Tis governed by two Aldermen, a Recorder, two Bailiffs, who are chose annually out of twenty-five capital Burgesses, a Town-Clerk, two Serjeants at Mace, and other Sub-officers; has a good Market for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions, and two Churches.

King *Edward I.* gave the old Town, with a large Territory, to *David ap Griffith*, Brother to Prince *Llewellyn*, and on his Attainder he bestowed it upon *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, who walled it, and began to build a Castle, which was afterwards made impregnable. It passed to the House of *Lancaster*; and *Edward II.* gave it to *Hugh Spenser*, from whom it went to *Roger Mortimer*, and after his Execution, to *Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*; soon after which 'twas restored to the *Mortimers*, and at length passed to the House of *York*, on which account it suffered much by the *Lancastrian* Family. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* was made Baron of *Denbigh*, and had this Lordship and other Lands given him, which so disgusted the Welch Gentlemen, that they raised Commotions, for which some of them suffered Death. *Camden* says there's not a Barony in *England* that has more Gentlemen holding of it in Fee than this has. 'Twas with the Earl of *Leicester's* Assistance that the Inhabitants began their new Town, founded on a rocky Ground full of Lime-stone, which is thought to make their Drink unwholesome, tho' clear and palatable; so that the Inhabitants don't live to a very great Age. The Castle suffered very much in the Civil Wars.

2. *Ruthin*, in Welch *Rhuthyn*, stands pretty near the Centre of the Shire, is a very populous, large Town, and the greatest Market in the Vale of *Clwyd*, but in the Parish of *Lhan Rudd*. It had formerly a Castle, which with the Town was built by *Roger Grey*, to whom King *Edward I.* granted almost the whole Vale in consideration of his Services against the *Welch*; and it gave Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Grey* till the Time of *Richard Grey* Earl of *Kent*, the last Lord *Ruthin*, who dying without Issue, sold this ancient Inheritance to King *Henry VII.* and *Camden* says Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Ambrose* Earl of *Warwick*, together with large Revenues in the Vale.

'Tis a Corporate Town, governed by two Aldermen and Burgesses, having a good Free-school and Hospital, founded by *Dr. Goodman* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*.

3. *Wrexham*, called by the Saxons *Wintlesham*, by some reckoned the largest Town in *North Wales*. 'Tis in the Territory of *Maelor Gymraeg*, or *Bromfield*, which affords Plenty of Lead, in a good Soil, and on a small River that falls into the *Dee*. 'Tis a Place both of good Resort and Accommodation, being a well-built beautiful Town, with a large Church. There are not less than fifty-two Figures as big as the Life in the Steeple or Tower, which is built after the Manner of the Steeples in *Holland*, and as high as any there. There are many ancient Monuments in the Church and Churchyard, but almost all the Inscriptions are in *Welch*. Its *Thursdays* Market is very considerable for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions; but that on *Monday* is a small one. 'Tis pleasant to see the *Welch* Ladies come to its Markets in their lac'd Hats, with their own Hair hanging about their Shoulders, and dress'd in their Blue and Scarlet Cloaks, some of them leading a Greyhound in a String like the *Amazonian* Huntresses. Here is a great Market for Flannel, which the Factors buy up and send to *London*, it being a considerable Manufacture, and chief Employ of the Poor thro' all this Part of the Country. Besides the Church, here are two large Meeting-houses, in one of which 'tis said they preach in *Welch* one part of the Day, and in *English* the other.

4. *Chirk* (in Welch *Gwain*) is a pretty mountainous Country on the East-side of the County, to the South of *Bromfield*, which has two Castles, viz. *Chirk*, built by *Roger Mortimer*, which has been long in Possession of the Family of the *Middletons*: And *Castell dinas Brân* (on the Top of a Hill) of which there are scarce any Ruins left. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this was the Seat of *Griffith ap Madock*, and his Place of Security, when he sided with the *English* against the *Welch*. But upon his Death *Roger Mortimer*, Guardian to his Son *Llewellyn*, seiz'd this and *Chirk* into his own Hands, and *John* Earl of *Warren* had *Bromfield*.

Holt, upon the River *Dee*, is supposed to be the ancient *Leonis Castrum*, probably from the *Legio Vicesima Viatrix*. There are divers old Monuments, with Forts and Intrenchments, in this County, some of them supposed to be *Roman*, but most part *British*, for which we refer to *Camden*.

Llansannan, on the River *Aled*, in this County, is of Note for its Cave made in the Side of a stony Hill or Rock, where are no less than twenty-four Seats, much frequented by Shepherds and others, who attend their Cattle, and now known by the Name of *Arthur's Round Table*.

When the Dominion of the *Welch*, by Factions among themselves, and Invasions of the *English*, fell to Decay, and could subsist no longer, the Earls of *Chester* and *Warren*, the *Mortimers*, *Lacys*, and the *Greys*, (whom we have mentioned) were the first of the *Normans* that by degrees reduced this small Province, and left it to be possessed by their Posterity. Nor was it made a County before the Time of King *Henry VIII.* when *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Montgomery*, were also made Counties by Parliament.

The chief Seats here are, the Earl of *Derby's*, at *Holt-Castle*, which has not been repaired since its Demolition in the Civil War; Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn*, at *Winstay*; Sir *Robert Salisbury*, at *Llewenny*, three Miles from *Denbigh*; *John Middleton*, Esq; at *Chirk-Castle*; *John Wynne*, Esq; at *Melay*.

5. FLINTSHIRE.

Its Boundaries.

THE *Irish* Sea, or rather a Branch of it, viz. the Great *Æstuary* of the *Dee*, into which that River runs, washes this Shire on the North; and 'tis bounded on the East by *Cheeshire*, on the South-East by *Shropshire*, and on the South and West by *Denbighshire*; which County separates a small Part of *Flintshire* from the rest on the South-East Side.

Extent.

'Tis the least of all the Counties of *Wales*, being reckoned about thirty-three Miles from North-West to South-East; but its Breadth from North to South not above eight. Mr. *Templeman* indeed makes the Length but twenty-three Miles, and gives it an Area of but 138 square Miles. Others compute the Circumference at forty Miles, and the Area at 160,000 Acres, containing five Hundreds, and twenty-eight Parishes, in which are included one City, and one Borough, three Market-Towns, four Castles, and two Parks, about 8000 Houses, and 32,000 Inhabitants. The greatest Part of this County lies in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest belongs to that of *Chester*.

Air.

The Air is healthful in this County, as appears from the long Lives of many of the Inhabitants, though somewhat colder than in others that are less exposed to the North Winds, and more sheltered than this is by the Mountains. Here are some indeed, but they are gentle Hills in comparison, and not near so many as in others, and they are

interlaced with Valleys that are fruitful both in Corn (as Soil and Product. Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats) and Pasture which feeds abundance of small Cattle, from which they make Plenty of Butter and Cheese. They have also great Store of Honey, whereof they make *Metheglin*, which is much drank in this and some other *Welch* Counties; but though it has Plenty of Pit-Coals, it is very scanty in Wood, and has not abundance of Fruits. The Sea, and its Rivers, particularly the *Clwyd*, and the *Dee*, supply it with most kinds of Fish and Fowl in abundance; and some of its Mountains are rich in Lead-Ore. Here are also dug some Mill-stones.

The Rivers which it has peculiar to itself, are, the *Wheeler*, the *Sevion*, and the *Alen*. The *Wheeler* rises near King *Offa's Dyke*, in the Centre of the County, and crossing that Part of *Denbighshire*, which slips into this County near *Caerwis*, falls into the *Clwyd*, a little to the East of *Mael y Gaer Hill Varis*. The *Sevion* rises to the North of *Caerwis*, and running West, joins the *Clwyd* below *Rhuddlan-Castle*. The *Alen* rises in *Denbighshire*, and enters this County near *Mold*, from whence it runs East for most part, till it falls into the *Dee*, near the Town of *Alen*, which takes its Name from this River.

Camden says, that this Part of *Wales* affording the most pleasant Prospect, was called by the *Britons*, when reduced by the *English*, *Teg Eingl*, i. e. Fair *England*.

The

The Earls of *Chester* being the first *Normans* that subdued it, we read therefore in ancient Records, that the County of *Flint* appertaineth to the *Dignity of the Sword of Chester*; and the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* were formerly stiled Earls of *Chester* and *Flint*, till King *Edward I.* wisely took this and all the maritime Parts of *Wales* into his own Hands, distributing the inland Countries to his Nobles, in imitation of the Policy of *Augustus Caesar*, who himself undertook the Charge of the outward and most potent Provinces, leaving the rest to the Care of his Proconsuls.

This County sends two Members to Parliament, viz. the Knight of the Shire, and a Burgess for the Town, from whence it has its Name, viz. the ancient Borough of

FLINT.
12 M. fr. Cheff.
194 fr. London.
No Market.
Fairs, Aug. 10.
Nov. 30.

FLINT. 'Tis the Shire Town on the *Æstuary* of the *Dee*, where it has a small Harbour. 'Twas incorporated with the Title of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, by King *Edward I.* who finished a Castle here, which was begun by King *Henry II.* but 'tis now in Ruins. The Mayor is stiled Governor of the Castle. This is the Place where the Assizes are held annually, and here is the County Gaol.

St. Asaph.
212 M. fr. Lond.
Market Saturday.

The City of *St. Asaph* is called in *British* *Lhan Elwy*, because situate at the Conflux of the River *Elwy*, with the *Clwyd*; and *St. Asaph* by the *English*, from its Patron *Asaph*, a most devout Man, says *Camden*, and a Favourite of *Kentigern*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, who fleeing from *Scotland*, erected a Bishop's See here about the Year 560, and at the same time instituted a Monastery, wherein he placed 663 Monks, whereof 300 (being illiterate) were appointed for the Plough, the same Number for Employments within the Monastery, and the rest for Divine Service, and all these he so distributed into Convents, that some of them were continually at Prayers; and of this Monastery, when he returned to *Scotland*, he left the said *Asaph* Governor.

The Bishop of this Diocese has no intire County under his Jurisdiction, but Parts of the Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, and *Salop*, of which the Ecclesiastical Benefices (when this See was vacant) were in the Disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in Right of his See, till the Time of King *Henry VIII.* since which it has been a Prerogative of the Crown. It has but one Archdeaconry, viz. *St. Asaph*, which is united to the Bishoprick for the better Support of it. This Town is not memorable for its Newness, nor the Church for its elegant Structure. It has a Bridge over each of the Rivers that meet here; but for the rest 'tis a poor ill-built Place, though it stands in the pleasant and rich Vale of *Clwyd*.

Holywell, or
St. Winifrid's,
156 M. from St.
David's.

Holywell is a little Town half a Mile from *Basingwerk*, so called from a Spring, which, if we may believe the Popish Legends, rose there miraculously in Memory of *St. Winifrid*, a Christian Virgin, that was ravished and beheaded here by a Pagan Tyrant, a Fable which has been sufficiently exposed by the late Dr. *Fleetwood* Bishop of *Ely*.

A little Brook runs out of this Well with such Rapidity, that it immediately almost turns one Mill, as it does three or four before it falls into the Sea. The Papists hewed a neat Chapel out of the Rock of Free-stone over the Well, and built a small Church, with *St. Winifrid's* Story, and the Romance of her pretended Restoration to Life by *St. Beuno* painted on the Glass Windows of the Chancel. Many mi-

raculous Cures have been ascribed by the Papists to these Waters; yet *Giraldus Cambrensis*, as superstitious as he was, takes no Notice of these Miracles in his Itinerary through this Country; so that the Forgery is thought to be of a later Date, and ascribed by Dr. *Powell* to the Monks of *Basingwerk*, who would be sure to magnify the Virtues of this cold Bath for their own Advantage. 'Tis supposed to come from a subterraneous Rivulet that runs, as some think, through a Mine of Lead, or Tobacco-pipe Clay, because after Rain it appears muddy and blueish; but others say, it comes from the Bowels of a Mountain of Iron. Though this is no Market-Town, 'tis very populous, being of late Years much increased in Buildings. 'Tis a pretty large, well-built Village, in the middle of a Grove between two Hills. The Bathing Well is floored with Stone, surrounded with Pillars, on which stands the Chapel which was dedicated to *St. Winifrid*, that is now turned into a Protestant School; but to supply the Loss of this Chapel, the *Roman Catholics* have erected others, with a Priest to officiate almost in every Inn for the Devotion of the Popish Pilgrims that resort hither.

Caerwys is reckoned the chief Market Town of the County, and stands pretty near the Centre, betwixt *St. Asaph* and *Flint*, not five Miles from either. At this Place was held the last Session of the Peers, *Members* and *Bards*, that sate by Royal Authority, the Commission being dated in the 9th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and directed to *William Mostyn*, and others of the chief Gentlemen of *North-Wales*, and importing that the said *William's* Ancestors had the Right of bestowing the Silver Harp on the Person whom the Commissioners judged most worthy.

In the Township of *Leefwood*, in the Parish of *Mold* on the River *Alen*, on the sinking of new Coal-Pits, there have been found Leaves of Plants so exactly delineated in a sort of black Slate, that 'tis almost impossible for any Artist to represent them so compleatly, unless he take the Impression from the Life in some fine Paste or Clay. The Figures and Descriptions of them may be seen at large in *Camden's Britannia*. There was a Castle in this Parish which formerly belonged to the Barons of *Monthault*.

Near *Hope-Castle*, in the same Parish, a very ancient Work was discovered in the last Century, which Mr. *Camden* supposes to be the Beginning of a Hypocaust of the *Romans*, whose Luxury increasing with their Wealth, they used Baths very much.

On the Confines of this Shire, and that of *Denbigh*, the *Romans* built at the very Entrance of the Vale of *Clwyd*, a small City called *Varis*, (which *Antoninus* places nineteen Miles from *Consvium*) and now *Bed Vari*, i. e. the Mansion of *Varus*.

Rhuddlan-Castle, on the River *Clwyd*, was formerly a Rhuddlan-Castle stately Castle, and in the Town was likewise an Abbey and an Hospital, which, though now so inconsiderable, yet in the Reign of King *Edward II.* he and all his Court kept their *Christmas* here three several Years.

The chief Seats here are Sir *Roger Mostyn*, Baronet, at *Seam*; Sir *John Glynn*'s, at *Harwardin Castle*, six Miles from *Flint*; Sir *George Wyn*, Baronet, at *Leckford*, near *Northop*; Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Baronet, at *Hanmer*.

6. The Island and County of ANGLESEY.

Its Name.

IT was called by the Ancients *Mona*, the Seat of the *Druids*, and was first attempted by *Suetonius Paulinus*, but conquered by *Julius Agricola*, as we learn at large from *Tacitus*. Its *British* Name was *Môn* and *Tir Môn*, i. e. the Land of *Môn*, and *Tyns Dwyylh*, or the Shady Island. The *Old Saxons* called it *Mones*, and when reduced by the *English*, it had the Name of *Anglesey*, i. e. the *English* Island. It was also called anciently *Insula opaca*, or the Shady Island, from the great Quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but 'tis now so naked, especially in the North and West Parts, that there are very few Trees to be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter.

Boundaries and
Extent.

'Tis encompassed on all Sides by the *Irish* Sea, except on the South-East towards the Continent of *Britain*, where 'tis divided from *Caernarvonshire* by the narrow Frith of *Meneu*, which in some Places at low Water is fordable. From *Beaumaris* on the East, to *Holyhead* on the West, 'tis twenty-four Miles in Length, and about seventeen from *Abermana's-Ferry* in the South, to *Llanbadrig* in the North, where broadest. Mr. *Templeman* gives it an Area of two hundred and forty-eight square Miles: Others make the Circumference about sixty-seven, containing about 200,000 Acres, divided into six Hundreds, with seventy-four Parishes, two Market-Towns, two Chaces, 1840 Houses, and above 12,000 Inhabitants. *Camden* says, it formerly contained no less than 363 Villages.

Alt.

It enjoys a tolerable good Air, except when covered with
No 21.

the Fogs and Mists from the Sea, which in the Autumn especially render it aguish.

The Soil is more fruitful than one would imagine, because it looks to be stony, rocky, or mountainous. *Giraldus* extolled it for the most fruitful Country for Wheat in all *Wales*, insomuch that in his Time it was proverbially called *Mam Gynry*, i. e. *The Mother or Nurf of Wales*, because when other Countries failed, this had such plentiful Harvests, that it used to supply all *Wales*. 'Tis even at this Time very rich in Corn, (particularly Wheat, said to be the best in *Wales*) Cattle, Fish, and Fowl, and produces also Plenty of Mill stones and Grind-stones, and some Allum.

A Gentleman writing of this Island, says, that he was invited to a Cock-match some Miles from *Glen alyn*, where, after observing that most of the Gentlemen present were of the Names of *Owen*, *Parry*, and *Griffith*, he takes occasion to extol their Cocks, which, he says, are the finest in the World; and then he describes the College, as he called it, where they dined, to be a very comical House, built on the Side of a Hill four Stories high, with the Stable in the Garret, their Dining Room in the next Story below it, and the Bed-Chamber in the Story betwixt that and the Kitchen.

The same Author mentions these among other Popish Customs that are still retained in *Anglesey*. On Sunday after Morning Service the whole Parish goes to Foot ball; and

R r r

and when the Afternoon Service is over, to the Alehouse, which is often kept by the poor Parson, where they play at all manner of Games. They have also Offerings at Funerals; for when the Body is deposited in the Church during the Service for the Dead, every Person invited to the Burial lays a Piece of Money upon the Altar to defray the Deceased's Travelling Charges to the other World, which, after the Ceremony is over, the Parson puts in his Pocket, and that's the greatest Perquisite he has.

Rivers.

Its chief Rivers are, the *Brant*, the *Alow*, and the *Keveny*. The *Brant* rises near *Llanredevel*, on the East Side of the Island, and runs for most Part South till it falls into the *Mencu*, near the South Point of the Island. The *Alow* rises not far from *Llanvair-Ugwradog*, runs first North, but soon turns West towards *Llaubab*, where it makes a second Angle to the South almost as far as *Llantriffent*, and then winds to the West in its way to the *Irish Sea*. The *Keveny* issues from the high Hills to the North of *Coydana*, from whence it runs South to *Langristolis*, where it receives the *Gynt*, and then forms its Course to the South-West Side of the Island, where it falls into the *Irish Sea*.

'Tis surmised from several Monuments, particularly the Appellation of Places, that it was formerly possessed by the *Irish*, though no History that we know of mentions their coming hither in any Body; only *Camden* says, that some of that Nation crept over hither on the Decline of the *Roman Government in Britain*.

We read, that in the Reign of the *Saxon King Ethelred*, it was plundered by his Navy, and that after the *Norman Conquest*, it was laid Waste by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who commanded on the *English Frontiers* against the *Welsh*; but were themselves defeated by the *Norwegian General Magnus*, who slew the Earl of *Chester*, and plundered the Inhabitants of what little the *Normans* had left them. The *English* made several Attempts to subdue it, but could not do it effectually till the Reign of King *Edward I.*

This County is altogether in the Diocese of *Bangor*, has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Annesley* ever since 1661, and sends two Members to Parliament, viz. the Knight of the Shire, and a Burgess for the Borough of

BEAUMARIS.
221 M. fr. Lond.
Markets on
Wednesday and
Saturday.
Fairs, on
Sept. 8,
Dec. 8,
Ascension-day.

BEAUMARIS, on the East-side of the Island, so called from its being built in a moorish Place by King *Edward I.* who also fortified it with a fine Castle, of which only the Ruins are remaining; from whence there's a full Prospect of the Sea, where it has a good Harbour for Ships. 'Tis a handsome well-built Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, who were also Justices of the Peace, and twenty-one Common-council Men, called Burgesses; a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. 'Tis the County Town, where the Great Sessions, County Court, and Quarter-Sessions are held, and the County-Goal kept. It has two very good Streets, its Markets are well supplied with Provisions; and 'tis the better inhabited and frequented, because 'tis the usual Town for the Reception of Passengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before they take Shipping to it at *Holy-head*. It has a very handsome Church, with some fine Monuments of the *Bulkleys* Family, and of Knights Templars. The Land about it is very level, fruitful, and healthful.

Holy-head.
24 M. fr. Beau-
maris.

Holy head, which is the Station for the Packet-boat to *Ireland*, lies exactly opposite to *Dublin*, to which it is the shortest and the safest Passage over *St. George's Channel*. 'Tis the most West Point of *Anglesea*, and is a little island of itself, with a Village called in Welch *Kaer Gybi*, to which the Shore from *Carnarvon* Bar is all foul and very dangerous, especially with the Wind at South-west. The Village consists of a straggling confused Heap of thatch'd

Houses built on Rocks, yet within Doors several of them have very good Accommodations for Passengers both as to Lodging and Diet. The Packet-boats from *Dublin* arrive here three times a Week if the Wind permits, and are larger than those to *Holland* and *France*, as they ought to be, considering that *St. George's Channel* is so boisterous, especially in the Winter.

Newburgh, or *Newborough*, is a little Town near the South Point of the Island, governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and a Recorder; but of most Note however for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. 'Tis situate between *Malbtrach* Harbour, formed by the River *Keveny*, and the Bay formed by the River *Brant*. Newburgh.
12 M. fr. Beau-
maris,
227 fr. London.
Market, on
Tuesday.
Fair on June 21.

Aberfraw, in that Neighbourhood, tho' now but a small Village, was heretofore famous for the Palace of the Kings of *North Wales*, who were therefore also stiled Kings of *Aberfraw*. Aberfraw.

Here are several *Roman* and other *Antiquities*. Antiquities.

Lhan-Idan, betwixt *Newburgh* and *Beaumaris*, is supposed to be the Place where the *Romans* landed when they pass'd the *Frith of Menau* from *Lhanvair is Gaer* in *Caernarvonshire*, opposite to it. Lhan-Idan.

About a Mile from it is *Tre'r Druw*, or *Druids Town*, which undoubtedly had its Name from some Druid; and the adjoining Township is called *Tre'r Beirdb*, or the *Bards Town*. On the Confines of these Townships is a square Fortification, supposed by some to be the first Camp the *Romans* formed in this Island; and there's another very high and round one opposite to it, supposed to have been the *British Camp*. Tre'r Druw.

At a Place called *Trevarthin*, about the Year 1680 a large Gold Medal of *Julius Constantius* was found on the plough'd Land, and repositied by Sir *Thomas Molyneux* in his curious Collection of *Antiquities*. Trevarthin.

The only Seat in this Island, of any Note, is the Lord *Bulkeley's*, on the Side of a Hill above *Beaumaris*, from whence there's a charming Prospect of *Carnarvon Bay*, and the adjacent Country. Lord Bulkeley's
Seat.

Glengauny, a good old House, was another that did belong to his Family, and was the antient Residence of *Owen Tudor* that marry'd the Queen Dowager of *England*, who was a Daughter of the King of *France*, and had two Daughters by her that were marry'd into *English* noble Families; to one of which *Henry VII.* was related; but as for *Tudor* himself, he was a private Gentleman of 3000 *l.* a Year, that came to seek his Fortune at the *English Court*, where the Queen above-mentioned fell in Love with him. This we chose to mention, for the sake of confuting a vulgar Error that has prevailed in this Country with regard to this *Tudor*, and to shew that he was neither of the Blood of the Princes of *Wales*, nor gave Descent to the Blood Royal of *England*. Owen Tudor.

Having now finished *England* and *Wales*, we should immediately proceed to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, but shall first take Notice of an Island which stands by itself at such an equal Distance from *Britain* and *Ireland*, that tho' it might be assigned by a Geographer to either, especially as 'tis governed by the Laws of neither, but by particular Laws of its own Parliament, assembled at the Pleasure of the noble Lord its Sovereign; and tho', as the Lord *Coke* says, it be no Parcel of the Realm of *England*, yet as it is Part of the Dominions of the King of *England*, to whom therefore Allegiance is reserved, and all public Oaths here administered, it seems to merit a Description before we pass to *NORTH BRITAIN*.

The ISLE of MAN.

Between Britain and Ireland there is stretched out a considerable Island from North to South, about 30 Italian Miles in Length, but where widest not above 15; to which the several antient Writers have given several Names. By *Cæsar*, 'tis called *Mona*; by *Ptolemy*, *Monoeda*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*; and the same Variety appears in such of our modern Authors as make mention of it. It was first inhabited by the *Britons*, and then by the *Scots*. Many Years after the *Norwegians* got Possession of it, and held it for a long time, till at last, after several Revolutions, it fell into the Hands of the *English*, about the latter End of *Edward I.* or the beginning of *Edward II.* and has ever since continued under their Jurisdiction; it has had several Lords, such generally as had the greatest Interest in our Princes; till the Grant hereof, together with the Patronage of the Bishoprick, was made by King *Henry IV.* to Sir *John Stanley* and his Heirs, in which Family it has ever since remained.

Soil.

The Soil is very fruitful, and produces such Store of Barley, Wheat, Rye, and Oats, as does not only furnish the necessary Uses of the Island, but likewise gives Leave for the Exportation of great Quantities. According to the Distinction of North and South it is different; in the first 'tis heathy and gravelly; in the second, they have good Meadow and Pasture Ground; the Air is very wholesome (the Plague having never been known to be in the Island) so that Eighty is the usual Age there. The common People live in little Huts, and are very abstemious in their Diet; the Gentry are few, but those they have are very civil and courteous, and live in Houses of *English* Fashion.

The Execution of Justice is managed with all the Speed and Easiness imaginable; 'tis true their *Sheading-Courts* (the same with our Terms) meet only twice a Year; but they have a Court of *Chancery* (wherein the Governor is sole Judge) which, if there be occasion, he may hold once every Week. Here every Man pleads his own Cause, without Lawyers, Proctors, or Attornies, and they are dispatched (whether they be Matters Spiritual or Temporal) without the Expence of one Farthing.

The Great Officers of the Island are, 1. The Governor, who, under the Lord, has the entire Command of the Island. 2. The two Deemsters, who are their Judges in Matters Civil and Criminal. 3. The Comptroller, who calls the Receiver-General to an Account. And, 4. The Receiver-General, who receives all the Rents (due to the Lord) from the inferior Collectors.

Their Way of trading is pretty peculiar; they chuse four Merchants to buy all their foreign Commodities for the Use of the whole Island, and these are sworn to the true and faithful Discharge of their Trust; whatsoever Bargain they make with the Vessels that come in, the Island is bound to stand to, and the Inhabitants in Exchange bring in their native Commodities, Wool, Hides, Tallow, &c. in lieu whereof they are to have a proportionable Share of the imported Wares. They had no Money before the late Civil Wars, when several of the Royal Party flying thither, supplied the Island so abundantly, that the Tenant was able to pay his Rent in Coin, which he used to do before in Sheep, Hogs, &c.

As to the Ecclesiastical State, the Bishoprick is under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *York*: The Bishop has a Seat, tho' no Voice in the House of Lords, as not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King; but in the Lower-House of Convocation is allowed to sit uppermost. The Clergy are generally Natives, and have a very good Allowance.

The principal Towns are, { *Castle-town*,
 Douglas,
 Peel.

Castle-town, so called from a Castle and Garison there, is the Metropolis of the Island. 'Tis seated on the North-side of the Island, and is called otherwise *Ruffin*; here, within a little Isle, was erected a Bishop's See, which had formerly Jurisdiction over the *Hebrides*, but is now limited to the *Isle of Man*.

Douglas has the best Harbour, and is most frequented by the foreign Traders, who bring over their Bay-Salt, and carry back Leather, Wool, and salt Beef. The Houses both here and at *Castle-town* are very uniform, three Stories high, and covered with Tiles instead of Thatch.

Peel is eminent for its Castle, being the second Fortrefs in the whole Island, and the common Prison for all Offenders; 'tis strongly fortified by the Sea, and also by Walls and Rampires.

Thus far is the Account of the Island as it stands in the former Editions of Mr. *Moll's* Geography. What follows is a modern Account of it, communicated by an ingenious Gentleman who has been lately on the Spot.

A New ACCOUNT of the ISLE of MAN.

Name.

THE *Isle of Man* had probably the Name it goes by now, from the *Saxon* Word *Manz*, Among, as lying almost at an equal Distance, between *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*. Hence it is, that the neighbouring Nations use the Expressions, *Manks Men*, *Manks Language*, &c.

Extent and Situation.

It is from North to South about thirty Italian Miles in Length; in the widest Part 'tis not above fifteen, nor less than eight in the narrowest. The Bishop's Palace, which is near the middle of the Island, lieth in the 54th Degree, 16 Min. of Northern Latitude.

The Soil.

The Soil in this, as in most other Places, is very different.—The Lime-stone Ground to the South, is as good as any in *England*.—The Mountains are cold, and consequently less fruitful, here as well as elsewhere. The Vallies betwixt them afford excellent Pasture, Hay, and Corn.

Mountains.

A Ridge of Mountains runs almost the Length of the Island, which supply the Inhabitants quite round with exceeding good Water, and excellent Peat for Fuel. The highest of these Mountains is called *Snaefield*; its Height, as taken by an exact Barometer, is about 580 Yards. From this Mountain there is a fair Prospect of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*.

Air.

The Air is sharp and cold in Winter; but in all such Places as have a natural Shelter, or an artificial from Trees, the Air is as mild as in *Lancashire*; the Frosts being short, and the Snow not lying long on the Ground, especially near the Sea.

This is plain from the Improvements that have been made of late Years in such Places, especially at the Bishop's Palace, which lies within a little Mile of the Sea, and yet his Orchard and Gardens produce as good Fruit and Necessaries for the Kitchen, &c. as any of the neighbouring Countries.

Cattle.

The Black Cattle are generally less than those of *England*; the Gentlemen have good Draught and Saddle Horses. There's a very small Sort bred in the Moun-

tains, three Feet two or three Inches high. The Duke of *Richmond* has six of them all jet Black, and the same Size, that are very handsome, and run in a light Chaise with great Swiftnes.

They have no Badgers, Foxes, Otters, Filmerts, Moles, Hedge-hogs, Snakes, &c. or any other noxious Animals. And it is but within these few Years that a Person brought over some Frog's Spawn, and they have encreased prodigiously.

They have no Coal-Mines yet discovered; but good Quarries of a Black Marble, and other Stones for Building. They have Mines of Lead, Copper, and Iron, which have formerly been work'd to good Advantage, and might bring in a great Addition to the Revenue of the Lord, and be of Service to the People.

There were formerly Kings of *Man* and the *Isles*. *Kings and Lords*

It was given by *Henry IV.* *A. D.* 1405, to *John Lord of Man*. *Stanley*; and in this honourable House it has continued ever since, except for twelve Years during the Civil Wars, when it was granted to the Lord *Fairfax*; but returned to its antient Lords at the Restauration. Upon the Death of the last Lord *Derby* without Issue Male, it devolved to the Heirs Female; and the present Lord of *Man* and the *Isles*, is *James Duke of Arbol*, who was Nephew to the late Earl of *Derby* by the Female Side.

They have most of the Prerogatives of Kings; as the giving the final Assent to all new Laws, and the Power of pardoning Offenders; of changing the Sentence of Death into Banishment; of appointing and displacing the Governor and Officers; with a Right to all Forfeitures for Treason, Felony, *Fris de se*, &c.

The Number of Inhabitants (besides Strangers) are about 20,000. They are an orderly, civilized People, very charitable to the Poor, and hospitable to Strangers. Their Language is the *Pit*, or a Dialect of that spoken in some of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, with a Mixture of some Words of *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Welsh*. The only Book printed in the Language, is a Catechism wrote by the

- Bishop.** ' the present pious and worthy Bishop, who has sat in that See forty-eight Years with great Dignity; and whenever he dies, will be the most sensible Loss that Country ever felt. Since the Death of Dr. *Hough*, late Bishop of *Worcester*, the Bishop of MAN is the *oldest Protestant Bishop* in the World; and to say all in a word, He is a **PRIMITIVE BISHOP**.
- Division of the Island.** ' In its Civil Concerns, it is divided into *Six Sheadings*, every Sheading has its proper Coroner, who, in the Nature of a Sheriff, is intrusted with the Peace of his District, secures Criminals, brings them to Justice, &c.
- Towns.** ' The principal Towns are only *four*, which are all situate near the Sea; each of them has its Harbour, or a Castle or Fort to defend it.
- Castle-Town to the South.** ' Call'd *Castle Rushen*, from a fine and strong Castle said to have been built by *Guthred* King of *Man*, *A. D.* 960, and has no Signs of Decay, being built of a coarse but for-ever-durable Marble. In this Town resides the Governor and most of the Lord's Officers; and here the Courts of Justice are held, Chancery is kept, &c. Here is a good public Library, much enlarged by the Beneficence of the present Bishop.
- Peel to the West.** ' Call'd by the *Norwegians*, *Holm-Town*, from a small Island close by it, in which stands the Cathedral dedicated to *St. Germain*, the first Bishop of the Island, and which is now in Ruins, except the Chancel, which the Bishop keeps in Repair. This little Isle, naturally very strong, was made much more so by Art, *Thomas* Earl of *Derby* encompassing it by a Wall, Towers, and other Fortifications. Within these few Years several Merchants have settled here, and built good Houses, and noble Vaults, &c.
- Douglas to the East.** ' Is much the richest Town, the best Market, and the most populous of any in the whole Island. As it has of late increased in Trade, it has done so in Buildings. The Harbour, for Ships of tolerable Burthen, is the safest in the Island; and, within these few Years, they have built a fine Mole into the Sea, which when perfected, will be one of the best Harbours in any Part of the three Kingdoms, and will be of great Service for Ships to find Shelter in Distress, &c. They hope to finish it in two or three Years.
- Ramsey.** ' To the North, is the most noted for a spacious Bay, in which the greatest Fleet may ride at Anchor, with Safety enough in all Winds but the North-east; and in that Case they need not be embay'd. They are now making a new Harbour, that will bring more Trade to the Town, which formerly lived upon Fishing.
- Trade.** ' The Trade of this Island was very much improved before the Year 1726, when Foreign Merchants found it their Interest to touch here, and leave part of their Cargoes, either to bring the Remainder under the Custom of *Buttleridge*, or because the Duties of the whole would be too great a Sum to be paid at once in *England*, or lastly, to lie here for a Market, the Duties and Cellarage being so small. But the late Lord *Derby* having farmed out his Customs to Foreigners, the Farmers Insolence and Imprudence drew on the just Resentment of the Government of *England*, who past an Act, *A. D.* 1726, by which the People of the Island were cut off from the Liberties and Privileges of a fair Trade with *England*, which they hope some time or other to be restored to.
- ' The Religion and Worship is exactly the same with that of the Church of *England*.
- Religion.** ' It was converted to the Christian Faith by *St. Patrick* about the Year 440, at which Time the Bishoprick was erected. At the Time the *Insulæ Sodor-nese*, being thirty-two (so called from the Bishoprick of *Sodor*, erected in one of them) were united to *Man*, and from that Time the Bishop of the united Sees was stiled *Sodor and Man*. This continued till the Island was finally united to the Crown of *England*, when *Man* had its own Bishops again, who stiled themselves variously, sometimes *Sodor and Man*, and sometimes *Sodor de Man*.
- ' Their Discipline is near the Model of the purest primitive Times; and they have no Dissenters of any Denomination.
- 24 Keys.** ' The twenty-four Keys, so called, from unlocking, as it were, or solving the Difficulties of the Law, are chose by, and do represent the Commons of the Land, and do join with the Lords Court in making of all new Laws, granting Supplies, and with the Deemsters (or Judges) in settling and determining the Meaning of the ancient Laws and Customs in all difficult Cases.
- Deemsters.** ' There are two Deemsters (called so from deeming the Law.) They are Judges in Cases of Common Law, and of Life and Death. But most of the Controversies, especially such as are too trivial to be brought before a Court, are dispatched at their Houses.
- Ecclesiastical Courts.** ' Ecclesiastical Courts are either by the Bishop in Person, or his Archdeacon (especially where the Cause is purely spiritual) or by his Vicars General, and the Archdeacon's Official, who are the proper Judges of all Controversies, which happen betwixt Executors, &c. within a Year and a Day after Probate of the Will, or Administration granted.
- ' The Bishops of *Man* are Barons of the Isle. They have their own Courts for their Temporalities, where one of the Deemsters of the Isle sits as Judge.
- ' When the Bishoprick is vacant, the Lord of the Isle names a Person, and presents him to the King of *England* for his Royal Assent, and then to the Archbishop of *York* to be consecrated. Afterwards he becomes subject to him as his Metropolitan, and both he and the Proctors for the Clergy are constantly summoned, with the rest of the Clergy of the Province, to Convocation; the Diocese of *Man*, together with the Diocese of *Chester*, being by an Act of Parliament of the 33d of *Henry VIII.* (confirmed by another of the eighth of *James I.*) annexed unto the Metropolitanical See of *York*.
- ' There are seventeen Parish Churches, and four Chapels in the four Market Towns. All the Livings except four, and the Archdeaconry, are in the Gift of the Lord of the Isle.
- ' Here are more *Runick Inscriptions* to be met with in this Island than perhaps in any other Nation, most of them upon Funeral Monuments. They are generally on a long, flat, rag Stone, with Crosses on one or both Sides, and little Embellishments of Men on Horseback, or in Arms, Stags, Dogs, Birds, or other Devices, perhaps the Achievements of some notable Person. The Inscriptions are generally on one Edge, to be read from the Bottom upwards. Most of them, after so many Ages, are very intire, and writ in the old *Norwegian* Language, now understood in the Island of *Tero* only.
- ' The present Governor is the Honourable *John Murray* Esq;
- ' The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Dr. *Thomas Wilson*, who was consecrated, *A. D.* 1696.
- ' The present Archdeacon is *John Kippax*, M. A.
- ' The two Vicars General are the Reverend Mr. *John Cyschana*, and the Reverend Mr. *Edward Moore*.
- Templeman's Survey makes this Island twenty-eight Miles long, nine broad, and 160 square Miles.
- We shall add these farther Particulars communicated to the Right Reverend Editor of *Camden*, by the present Bishop of the Island.
- Before the South Promontory lies a little Island which they call the *Calf of Man*, noted for abundance of *Puffins* at one time of the Year, and for those *Ducks* and *Drakes* said to breed in rotten Wood, which the *English* call *Bernacles*, and the *Scots*, *Clakes* and *Soland Geese*, though those of *Scotland* are quite of another kind. 'Tis about three Miles in Circumference, and separated from the Isle of *Man* by a Channel of about two Furlongs. The *Puffins* breed in the Holes of the Rabbits, which for that time leave them to these Strangers. The young ones are ready to fly about the middle of *August*, and then they hunt them, as they call it, and take great Numbers of them, few Years less than four or five thousand. The old ones leave their young all Day, and fly out to the main Sea, where having got their Prey, and digested it in their own Stomachs, they return late at Night and disgorge it into those of their Young; for there's nothing found at any time in the Stomachs of the Young, but a digested Oil, and Leaves of Sorrel; which makes them one Lump almost of Fat. Some pickle them with Wine, Spice, and other Ingredients, and send them abroad as Presents; but the greatest Part are consumed at home. About the Rocks of this little Island there breeds an incredible Number of all sorts of Sea Fowl.
- In the *Isle of Man* there's a small Breed of Swine called *Parrs*, which are called *Wild Swine*, because they feed continually in the Mountains without coming to their Owner's Houses; and both these and the wild Sheep are counted incomparable Meat. Amongst the latter they have some called *Loughton*, of a Buff Colour, whose Wool is fine, and makes a pretty Cloth without any Dye.
- There is one Airy of Eagles, and at least two of Hawks of a mottled Kind, for which Reason it was that King *Henry IV.* in his Grant of this Isle to Sir *John Stanley*, obliged him, in Lieu of all other Services, to present him and his Successors on the Day of their Coronation with a Cast of *Faulcons*.
- The Natives imitate the *English* in their Habit and Manner of Living, only the middling and poorer sort of the Men wear a kind of Sandal made of untanned Leather, which being cross-laced from the Toe to the upper Part of the Instep, is gathered about the Ankle, and makes a tolerable Shoe, which is cheap, and not unsightly.
- They improve their Lands, either by Lime, by Sea-Wreck, or by folding their Sheep and Cattle in the Night, and during the Heat of the Day, in little Inclosures, which are removed from Place to Place every Year; and the Lands are so enriched by the Urin and Dung of the Cattle in a Fortnight's Time, that they yield plentiful Crops of Corn; but *Out-cakes* are the common Bread of the Country.